QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 120. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND,—A Bay Horse, which the owner can have by calling on JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, Hancock street, Quincy.
Sept. 2. 3t*

LOST.

LOST.—In or between the store of Mr. John Page and Water street, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 125 Water street.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE.
Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station.
Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

FOR SALE.—An 18 ft. Cat boat. A safe, staunch boat in good repair. Price very low. Also a cottage to let after Aug. 25th at Littlefield's beach. Address GILMORE BROS., No. 84 Grove St., Brockton.
Aug. 26. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED,—A girl competent to do general housework in a family of three. Inquire between 7 and 8 P. M. of MRS. LORING, corner of Farrington and Brook St., Wollaston. Sept. 2—3t

WANTED.—A woman to cook and care for house. Five gentlemen comprise family. Address Box 116, Atlantic, Mass.
Aug. 28. 3t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

HE IS COMING AGAIN.—The converted Roman Catholic, Thomas Rush of Boston, will lecture in Plummer's Hall, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sept. 3 and 5, at 7.30. Sept. 2—5t

Washing Wanted

TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT THE —

LEDGER OFFICE.

Sept. 2. 6t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best Stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!

DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—6t

CITY

— OF —

QUINCY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
QUINCY, Aug. 25, 1890.

ALL Persons who have in their possession any valuables or property belonging to persons who were injured at the accident on the Old Colony Railroad, on **Tuesday, Aug. 19th**, or property or valuables taken from the ruins, are requested to return the same to the undersigned.

The City Clerk, Christopher A. Spear, will be in attendance during the day and will give receipts for the same.

It is desirable that prompt attention be taken of this request.

CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.
Aug. 25. tf

THE R. R. ACCIDENT.

Joseph F. Welch, Who Had Charge of the Gang of Workmen,

DEEMED THE GUILTY MAN.

A warrant was issued by Judge Humphrey and served by Constable Furnald, for the arrest of Joseph F. Welch on charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Mary Fenley and 22 others, victims of the recent Old Colony disaster.

Furnald arrested Welch Sunday and placed him in the Quincy lockup. Bail was fixed at $2000. He did not have much to say and acted as though he had been expecting as much.

Monday he was bailed, Michael Gately of Boston and John Farrell of Foxboro becoming his bondsmen. He was arraigned in court this morning and waived the reading, plead not guilty, and the case was continued until Thursday of this week.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A Large Attendance and Good Sport at the Quincy Grounds.

The Quincy Tennis Club held a tournament at their grounds Labor day. There were three courts; two were in good condition, the third one fair. Seats were provided for spectators and several hundred were in attendance. The contest in singles began promptly at 10 o'clock, with 31 entries. The result:

Preliminary Round.

G. W. Wright beat A. W. Browne, 6-4, 6-0.
W. I. Dewson beat W. U. Swan by default.
E. B. Davis beat E. B. Pratt, Jr., 6-2, 6-1.
H. K. Aldrich beat B. L. Bigelow, 6-2, 6-3.
P. R. Blackmur beat L. H. Rogers by default.
S. O. Engstrom beat A. A. Claflin, 6-2, 6-3.
C. A. Belcher beat McBride by default.
W.M.Packard beat R.W.Nutter, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.
W. D. Dexter beat M. T. Swallow by default.
S. H. Mildram beat T. B. Pollard, 6-3, 6-5.
F. R. Sewall beat H. K. Perkins, 6-5, 3-6, 6-2.
A. F. Fuller beat J. F. Harlow, 6-3, 6-3.
A. E. Peterson beat G. A. Arnold, 6-4, 6-2.
H. N. Keith beat F. W. Hooper, 6-2, 6-3.
George Willett beat M. Carver, 6-2, 6-3.

First Round.

G. W. Wright beat F. D. Rice, 6-0, 6-1.
E. B. Davis beat W. I. Dewson, 6-5, 5-6, 6-1.
H.K.Aldrich beat P.R.Blackmur by default.
S. O. Engstrom beat C.A. Belcher by default.
W. M. Packard beat W. D. Dexter, 6-3, 6-0.
S. H. Mildram beat F. R. Sewall, 5-6, 6-0, 6-0.
A. F. Fuller beat A. E. Peterson, 6-1, 6-1.
H. N. Keith beat George Willett, 6-1, 6-1.

Second Round.

G. W. Wright beat E. B. Davis, 6-5, 5-6, 6-4.
S. O. Engstrom beat H. K. Aldrich, 6-0, 6-4.
W. M. Packard beat S. H. Mildram, 6-2, 6-1.

A. F. Fuller and H. N. Keith are to play the last of the second round today.

In the semi-finals G. W. Wright plays S. O. Engstrom and W. M. Packard plays the winner of the Keith and Fuller match.

There are ten entries in the doubles, as follows: Arnold and Peterson, Mildram and Wright, Dewson and Rice, Keith and Nutter, Engstrom and Davis, Fuller and partner, Pratt and Claflin, Aldrich and Perkins, Harlow and Packard, Carver and Hooper.

SPRAGUE A WINNER.

He Wins in Singles at the Wollaston Tournament Labor Day.

The opening tournament of the Wollaston Tournament Association is a thing of the past and it has been conceded by both spectators and players to have been a grand success. Wollaston society was well represented, the courts being lined with spectators, and the young ladies with their bright faces and handsome costumes gave a very picturesque appearance to the court. Play commenced sharply at 8.30 and was continued throughout the day. Following is a summary of the matches:

Preliminary Round.

Emery beat Swift, 9-5.

First Round.

Emery beat Litchfield, 9-4.
Farrington beat Frank Sprague, 9-4.
Faxon beat Bryant, 9-3.
Arthur Sprague beat Sanborn, 9-0.
Pinkham beat Brock, 9-4.
Price beat Godfrey by default.
Badger beat Taylor, 9-6.
Osborne beat Leavitt by default.

Second Round.

Farrington beat Emery, 9-7.
A. Sprague beat Faxon, 9-4.
Price beat Pinkham, 9-2.
Badger beat Osborne, 9-4.

Third Round.

Sprague beat Farrington, 6-2, 6-2.
Price beat Badger, 6-5, 6-4.

Finals.

Sprague beat Price, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

The finals between Messrs. Price and A. Sprague were very close, Sprague winning by steady play, passing Price at the net, and by Price's drives out of court. Some very fine tennis was seen during the game, and many surprises were in store for most of the players.

Accident.

The electric car on the ten o'clock trip from West Quincy, Saturday night, ran into White's express team while the latter was standing on Copeland street near the Engine house, demolishing a wheel on the team and shaking the driver up.

The National Debt.

The net decrease in the public debt for the month of August was $833,072.75.

Hibernian Picnic.

The annual picnic of Division 5, A. O. H., was held Saturday at Lovell's Grove. It was a beautiful day and with the exception of one shower of a few minutes' duration, nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the event.

In the morning the members headed by Hobbs' Band of Boston, marched through the principal streets of this city, and then left in electric cars for the grove. Sports of all kinds were held and dancing lasted all day.

The result of the sports is as follows:

440 yards dash, Whalend first, Campbell second.

220 yards dash, F. McQuiggan first, W. Mullane second.

Three standing jump, Casey 37 ft. 5 in., Mullane 37 ft. 2 in., J. Farrell 35 ft. 3 in., E. Farrell 35 ft. 1½ in.

Running high jump, E. Farrell 5 ft. 4 in., J. Farrell, 5 ft. 4 in.

St anding high jump, E. Farrell 5 ft. 1½ in., J. Farrell 5 ft 1½ in·

Running long jump, F. McQuiggan 18 ft. 2 in., W. Mullane 18 ft., J. Welch 17 ft. 11 in., Killory 17 ft. 5 in.

Running hop, step and jump, Welch 41 ft. 6 in., Killory 40 ft. 10 in., McQuiggan 38 ft. 10 in., Casey 37 ft. 8 in.

Putting shot, Donahue, 37 ft. 4 in. Casey 33 ft. 9½ in.

Potato race, Campbell first, McCaffery second.

Sack race, Whalend first, Guertin second.

The Vermont Election.

The Vermont election takes place today. It is said that Vermont is the only state in the Union that has been continually under the complete control of the Republicans since the Republican party was organized. In the days of the Whig party, says the Boston Herald, which preceded the Republican, it was called "the star that never sets," but it wavered in its allegiance at last. It shows no indication of doing this now, and there is no prospects of any change in the vote which will be significant of more than local feeling confined to limited spheres.

Thanks.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Permit us as strangers, to speak of the kindness of the people of Quincy, to our loved ones who suffered in the railroad disaster. It would not be possible to mention all, but some have come so near to us personally that they may be singled out. To Mrs. Lane, her daughter and the members of her household, we are under lasting obligation for the tender care on that awful afternoon and night. Nothing in her beautiful home was too good for the wounded.

To the noble physicians, Drs. Gilbert, Rice, Welch, Gordon and Hunting, who have been not only skilful as men of science, but tender as men with hearts, we wish to express gratitude.

To Miss Thayer and the corps of nurses in the hospital, we feel indebted. Their service has not been perfunctory, but they have sought in every way to make the patients and friends as happy as possible, and to the Hon. Theophilus King and wife with the members of his family we are indebted for a home near to our wounded, and a quiet resting place for our daughter in her convalescence.

We go to our home compelled by the duties of life, and leave our dear ones for a little time with the feeling that they are among those whose friendship is tried and true. It was sad to have such an accident occur, but we with all those on whom the blow has fallen, have felt it to be less, because it occurred in beautiful, hospitable, christian Quincy. Yours truly,

MR. and MRS. ALEX. BLACKBURN.
Quincy, Mass., Sept. 2, 1890.

Party at Robertson House

A party of fourteen from Cohasset drove to Quincy in a barge Saturday night, and had one of Landlord Davis' famous uppers at the Robertson House.

Among the party were, H. I. P. Bates of the Globe, Hurbert N. Writhington, William Writhington, Mrs. D. Bridgham, Mrs. C. F. B. Tilden, Misses Mary F., and Ellen A. Bridgham, Miss Nellie Pratt, Miss Grace Tilden, Miss Pratt, Henry Tilden and three friends.

TODAY'S COURT.

Constable Furnald arrested John Ronan this morning for an assault on John DeCosta, and the stealing of a suit of clothes valued at $25 from the same man on the night of August 2. He was in court this morning and his case was continued to Thursday of this week.

Stephen Tibbetts, James J. Smith, Joseph F. Griffin, John Ronan, Fanny Dimock, and Herbert Merritt, for being drunk, each paid $5 and costs.

Eliza Pickering of Holbrook, for using indecent and profane language and making threats was discharged.

George W. Woods for trespassing, threatening and using profane language, was discharged.

A clothing dealer in Canada advertises "An immense stock of new suits for boys just made."

One of the secrets of life consists in knowing what to do and in doing it at the right time; an opportunity once lost may never come again. This is especially true of the care we give our little ones. If they are suffering from insufficient nutrition, we cannot expect them to be strong as they grow up. Mellin's Food is perfectly adapted to their wants and they gain at once when fed upon it.

ACCIDENT!

Electric Cars Come Very Near Crashing into Each Other.

ONE LADY SEVERELY INJURED.

Some Person Cried "Jump!" and Pandemonium Reigned.

The Quincy & Boston Electric road had their first accident yesterday. While an electric and tow car were on their twelve o'clock trip to Lovell's grove, the power gave out starting up the hill near Canal street and the brakes would not hold, allowing the cars to run back down the hill. Another electric car was coming and the people in the forward two being afraid of a collision began to jump. Mrs. Emma Marnock struck the road and broke her ankle. A number of others received a severe shaking up but were not injured.

Accident.

While Mrs. Richard McKay and her two sons were driving near the depot in East Milton, they were run into by a pair of horses attached to another carriage and who had become unmanageable, and had their team badly smashed. The pair started again and came in contact with a tree on the side of the road. After their driver got them started again, they went about fifty feet and one of the animals dropped dead. The driver's name was not known.

Put Out of Misery.

Constable N. B Furnald was notified last night that there was a horse near Wollaston Park which ought to be put out of misery. He started for the place and finding the animal shot him. It was found that he belonged to a man named McCormick who lives at Wollaston. The officer travelled in style, the gentleman who came after him bringing a pair of horses and carriage.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Patrick Ballou, an old resident of West Quincy, dropped dead of heart disease at his residence on Robertson street, Monday night at 7.30. He leaves a family of grown up children.

Memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly.

A great many people of Hull who dislike having the beautiful cottage of the late John Boyle O'Reilly pass into the hands of strangers, think it would be a good idea to buy the cottage for a public library, calling it the John Boyle O'Reilly Library. His private room could remain the same, and the cottage with a few interior changes would make a pretty library. Hull is quite a place with a large number of summer visitors, and already the closed cottage attracts numerous people, who look through the vines with wistful eyes wishing to go inside the closed gate and see the interior of the home of the illustrious poet and patriot.

Weymouth's Old People.

Mr. George Nason and wife are very feeble. They are the oldest couple living in Weymouth, being 86 years old, and have been married 66 years. There are four people living in Lincoln square who are over 80 years of age, viz:—Mr. and Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Martha Gannett, and Mrs. Clarissa Richards.—*Weymouth Gazette.*

Lovell's Grove.

Lovell's grove is getting to be quite a resort for excursion parties. On Saturday night a moonlight party was held there by a crowd from Boston, and Sunday the Galway Associates of the same place had an outing. Both parties were conveyed by the Union Tow Boat Company's barge.

Wouldn't Take Pennies.

A passenger on the Tacoma street car line offered five copper cents for his fare. The conductor refused to accept the tender and ejected the passenger. Now the company is called on to stand suit for $2,000 damages.—*San Francisco, Call*

DEAD WEIGHT. Mrs. Anna McGowan of St. Louis, died recently. She weighed 460 pounds, and her remains were removed with the greatest difficulty. It took ten men to lift the box into a furniture wagon and the box had to be lowered into the grave with a derrick.

"I am a protectionist, but I believe in common sense," says ex-Gov. Ames. "If Blaine's policy is not adopted the Republican party will get smashed."

Mr. Lysander S. Richards of Marshfield, has secured the office of assistant treasurer at the coming Mechanics Fair to be held in Boston this fall. Mr. Richards held the same office at the last fair.

Boston newspaper has figured out that the national G. A. R. encampment cost the city $200,000, and assumes that the veterans spent over $700,000.

☞ Sioux City corn palace for 1890 opens September 25, and continues to October 19. The managers promise that it will exceed in size and grandeur any previous efforts. It is expected that excursion trains will run from Boston.

HOUGHS NECK.

Mr. George W. Morton and family are enjoying themselves at the Red Lion.

The Whist Club, comprising a dozen or more Quincy and Braintree young people spent Labor Day with Mr. Eben Prescott at Storm Cottage.

The Manet Land Associates are doing good work in laying out streets, especially the one connecting the beach at the Red Lion with Bayside.

The Manet Street Railway did a rushing business Sunday and yesterday, hundreds going to the beach for the day.

Officer N. B. Furnald of Quincy, on Sunday, arrested Frank Ernest Morse who has been stopping at this place on the charge of selling liquor. He was taken to the Quincy lockup and later bailed out. The young man whose home is in Brockton is but seventeen years of age, and formerly stopped with Mr. Radford S. Watson who was found guilty of the same offence some three weeks ago. The officers claim that they have positive proof that Morse while in Watson's employ, sold some liquor to a man who was "spotting" the beach, and who purchased the liquor which convicted Watson. In the Quincy District Court this morning, Morse's case was continued to Saturday, Oct. 4, and was held in the sum of $200 for his appearance on that day.

The Boston Urbane Outing Club held their fifth grand outing at the Linden Casino last night, beginning at 12 o'clock and lasting until 6 o'clock this morning. Supper was served in the large tent opposite the Casino by Mrs. H. H. Connors of the Brockton Cafe just before the dance began. Over forty sat down to enjoy the spread. Burns orchestra furnished music and Mr. M. F. Guess of Quincy officiated as floor director.

The following comprised the party: Miss Nora Doherty, Miss Lizzie Kelleher, Miss Leary Bagley, Miss Katie Kenney, Miss Emma Griggs, Miss Anuie Conley, Miss Lizzie Lyons, Miss Josie Dacey, Miss Celia Hemsworth, Miss Annie C. Donagan, Miss Annie Dell, Miss Gusie Dell, Miss Etta Dell, Miss Annie Curley, Miss Julia Noonan, Mr. F. D. Donigan, Mr. J. J. Hogan, Mr. John Handren, Mr. Walter Pierce, Mr. Michael Harrington, Mr. F. J. Hennessey, Mr. J. J. Griffin, Mr. Edward Finley, Mr. D. Gilmore, Mr. John Curran, Mr. D. J. McCarthy, Mr. John Brown, Mr. William Donaher, Mr. M. T. O'Brien, Mr. J. Castings and Representative J. J. McNamara.

About thirty of the Loretto cottage guests attended on invitation of the Outing Club. They extend their thanks to floor director Guess for his kindness.

About two hundred Odd Fellows from Randolph and Braintree enjoyed yesterday at the Casino.

The Loretto cottage is lonely now, yesterday nearly all the remaining guests left for their homes. Those who went were, Mr. Harry B. Babcock, Miss Nellie Flaherty, Miss Nellie Murphy, Miss Mollie Moran, Boston; Miss Kitty C. Henchey, Charlestown; Miss Fannie Bertie, Boston; Miss Emma F. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant; Miss Agnes G. Kinney, Miss Alice Kinney, Boston; Miss Katie A. Stack, Boston; Miss Minnie Sullivan, Charlestown; Mrs. Andrew Miller, Boston.

Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Edward Brackett and Mrs. Edwin Nightingale, of Quincy, visited this place yesterday.

Dr. A. B. Canning, Mr. J. D. Sullivan, John J. Day, J. J. Hickman, L. A. Hoey, Henry C. Griffin, Hugh J. Tracy, John Mooney, Mr. F. Fitzgibbons, of the Boston order of Goodfellows, enjoyed a sail on the Adolph, Capt. Moebes, Sunday. Mr. Hickman while in the tender of the boat, fell into the water but was soon rescued by his associates.

Mr. John Sanborn's cutter yacht stuck on Pig Rocks Sunday afternoon. After an hour or more of hard work she was got off her lodging place. She was but little damaged.

Mr. G. Horace Ellison and lady were among the visitors at this place on Sunday.

Miss Mary Cooley forewoman in Hovey's sewing room with her sister and children were guests at Mr. Creber's on Monday.

Mr. Henry H. Snow and family left Tuesday for their home in Braintree.

Mr. John Cavanagh and family closed their castle on Thursday last and returned to their home in Braintree.

☞ Dunkirk, N. Y., has a veteran of the war in the person of a woman, Mrs. William Sinfield, to whom Congress has just granted a pension of $15 per month. By special permission she enlisted with her husband in Company E., Seventy-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard, the second battle of Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Mrs. Charlotte Leonard, of Bridgewater, celebrated her 96th birthday by taking a morning ride of several miles, and in the afternoon she entertained many of her friends.

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It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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A COMBINATION OF MALT, CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. TONIC AND STIMULANT. Greatest of Spring Remedies. RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD. Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists. $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Mayor's Salary.

In commenting upon the proposition to raise the salary of Samerville's Mayor to $2,000 the Newton Journal says:

We believe for $1,000 Newton never has as yet found any difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to accept the duties of the office, and Newton is a wealthier city than her neighbor.

Certainly. Men who take an office of this kind do not expect full pay in cash for services rendered. If they did, $5,000 a year would be no more than the same amount of talent and energy and thought would harvest in the professions or in business. A man gives his time for performing the duties of the office and if he is faithful and competent, in a word a success, he is given a standing in his city, and even beyond its limits, that it would be hard for him to acquire in any other way. It proclaims to the world at large that he is a man in whom the people had enough confidence to elect to the head of their municipal corporation and he is therefore worthy of confidence in other affairs. It gives a man a reputation and standing which eventually helps him to make money. The same is true with reference to the unpaid offices of Alderman and Councilmen. Good work in those stations is not unrequited toil.—Somerville Journal.

Municipal Lighting.

The question is often asked, "Why don't the city put in an electric light plant and do its own lighting?" It is in the minds of the questioner that by so doing the city could get its lighting done a great deal cheaper than at present. These simple souls, having Bellamy's republic in mind, no doubt, could not have been very close observers of passing event in the city or they would have learned that it costs Lynn, as well as nearly every other city in the country, almost as much again to have a job done as it does private parties. These questioners don't seem to realize the fact that the speculators, wealthy corporations and crafty politicians look upon the great public as a class created for the special purpose to be preyed upon by them.

Now and then we hear of a municipality that has experimented with electrical lighting and apparently made a success of it. But time alone will tell whether this be so. The city of Marquette, Michigan, is the last one that has come to our notice. This city furnishes power to those who desire it, as well as lighting the city. The mayor in his address congratulates his people on the success of the undertaking, and while he does not specify the cost of the plant, the number of lights or the rates charged for power supplied to individuals, maintenance etc., yet he states that, "there is a profit of between $4000 and $5000 a year." He says that "in the very near future, by the careful management of this property on the scale which we have adopted and which we now believe in, this city can be managed without a cent of taxation upon its property, either municipal, state, or county, out of the profit to be realized from this power, and at the same time sell said power at a small figure that will encourage manufacturers to come in here."

Let us hope that this rosy view of the mayor may be realized. If it is it will be the first municipality on this continent that has thus succeeded in doing its own business at a profit.—Lynn Bee.

The Boston Herald says, "Public opinion would fail too see much reparation for the Quincy disaster, even if Foreman Welch should be convicted of man-slaughter and punished to the fullest extent. But the chances are that he can't be convicted."

SINGLE TAX CONVENTION.

Advocates of the Henry George Theory Have a Big Meeting—Mr. George Not Looking for Office.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Single tax enthusiasts crowded the large hall of Cooper Union at the opening of the national convention of single tax men. Two hundred and twenty delegates, representing single tax clubs from thirty-two states and the District of Columbia took seats assigned to them. William I. Croasdale, as chairman of the enrollment committee, called the convention to order. H. Martin Williams of St. Louis was elected permanent chairman. The committees were then appointed.

When Chairman Croasdale called the meeting to order he explained that hitherto no central organization united the clubs. Of fifty-nine clubs of whom an opinion had been asked, forty-eight favored a central body.

Every reference made to Henry George and Grover Cleveland was received with cheers. In response to cries for Texas, Henry F. Ring mounted the platform and told of the progress of single tax ideas in the Lone Star state. The Farmers' Alliance had elected a man for governor who was one of the people—a man with single tax ideas.

Dr. Henry C. Chase of St. Louis favored the organizing of a political party until the present parties were laid under ground.

H. Martin Williams of Missouri said the Democratic convention did not talk tariff reform, but free trade pure and simple.

Five hundred and three delegates were now present. Louis F. Post of New York was made chairman of the permanent organization. After thanking the body for the honor conferred Mr. Post reviewed the growth of single tax ideas in this city since their birth in 1888. The path had been opened, and finally the whole Democratic party, he thought, would be included in the movement. Three vice presidents were elected as follows: H. F. Ring, Texas; William Lloyd Garrison, Massachusetts; and A. H. Stevenson, Pennsylvania.

At the evening session a rousing welcome was given Henry George as he stepped on the stage. Every seat in the big hall was taken. William T. Croasdale presided.

Mr. George said he came back with the assurance that they were on the march to victory. To-morrow was theirs. No personal praise could be greater than the present convention. Speaking of this country, he said freedom was not here, but she was coming. The ballot reform act was a step in the right direction. He was in favor of a federation of all the English speaking races. Mr. George then declared that single tax was the panacea of the political evils of the time. At the close of the meeting the committees were announced.

Mr. George Doesn't Want Office.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—In an interview Henry George said he would not be a candidate for mayor, neither would he run for congress. He thought that the Democratic party was committing itself pretty fast to free trade. The Salvation Army, he says, is about grappling with the poverty and destitution which exists in all the great cities of Great Britain, and if such an attempt was successful, it would ultimately lead them to single tax views. He said that the influence of the Salvation Army, not only in Great Britain, but also in the Australian colonies was very great, and they were doing great good there. In these two countries the single tax movement, he said, was progressing, as it is in this country.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Osman Digna has arrived at Tokar with 1000 followers.

Mrs. Powers of Kingston, N. Y., is worth $9,000,000 and is 100 years old.

The Cincinnati team won the afternoon game by hard hitting in the first.

Augustin Daly has given a new interior chapel to the New York cathedral.

Mr. Parnell's health is so precarious that his physicians urge a long sea voyage.

Constructively, all the union carpenters in Chicago, in number about 8000, are on strike.

The general meeting of the American Social Science association has begun at Saratoga, and will continue until Friday evening.

The public debt statement issued yesterday, shows that the net decrease of the public debt during the month of August was $833,072.75.

King Charles of Portugal has not yet entirely recovered from his indisposition. He is still feverish.

A woman residng in Whitehall, Pa., has not tasted food for 155 days and not a drop of water for 100 days.

An old Mississippi river pilot says that "Mark Twain" was the laziest white man he ever saw in a pilot house.

Dr. Herbert C. Cummings, one of the most prominent physicians of Concord, N. H., died of typnoid fever, aged 30.

Hon. Henry C. Mooney, ex-mayor of Hammond, La., and a native of Belmont, N. H., died at the former place.

In the first six months of this year there were 1103 foreclosures of farm mortgages in forty-three out of 106 counties in Kansas.

The intense heat which prevails in Russia caused recent heavy destruction by fires, the loss from this cause being estimated at 500,000 roubles.

William Kenney, aged 16, feeder of a Garnette machine at Winsted, Conn., caught his hand in the machine, and his arm was crushed and hand torn off.

Ex-Paymaster General George F. Cutter, U. S. N., died at his residence in Washington, aged 71. The remains will be brought to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

The American consuls at Athens, St. Petersburg, Dresden, Bremen and Hamburg met at the United States consulate at Berlin, to discuss the customs question.

Mary Elizabeth Cooley, wife of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, died at her home in Ann Arbor, Mich., of cancer of the stomach.

It is semi-officially announced that the reports from St. Petersburg that a coolness arose between the czar and emperor during the latter's recent visit to Russia, are completely baseless.

Simon McKenzie, near Paradise, Utah, started out to shoot coyotes. His gun was in some way accidentally discharged and the ball killed his little boy and fatally wounded his wife.

In the last twelve months the Providence Gas company produced 475,525,000 cubic feet (of which amount 24,000,000 feet was water gas), which is 36,571,000 cubic feet in excess of last year's production.

Prime Minister Crispi of Italy proceeded in a special steamer from Naples to Nice. It is reported that the object of his visit is to hold an interview with Lord Salisbury, the British prime minister, who is now at Nice.

Summer Rain.

Fall gently, silent summer rain,
And kiss moist tipped the drooping flowers,
Revive their sun dried bells again
And bless with life a few more hours.

Steal gently, gracious gift of God,
In fiery hearts athirst for dew,
Lie fragrant on the panting sod
And all its verdant blades renew.

Flow over all the buds that sleep
In green leaves nestling; let them feel
Thy vivifying influence creep,
And every scented bud unseal.

Steal downward where the rich seed lies
In darkness folded; give it might
To spread its arm like leaves and rise
Strong in its new found life and light.
—Margaret Thomas in Youth's Companion.

How the Goldenrod Blooms.

The Listener, in one or two trips which he has made this summer up into the mountains, and into Maine as far as Augusta, has noticed a phenomenon which has now become quite familiar to him, but which a good many other people to whom he has spoken on the matter have failed to notice; namely, that the period of blooming of the goldenrod does not begin first in the south and move northward, but apparently in the other direction, from north to south. In some places in northern Vermont and New Hampshire no goldenrod of the common field and railroad track variety was in profuse bloom by the 10th of July. On the Kennebec river the other day the goldenrod was much more golden and less tinged with green still than it is in Malden or Cambridge. And the place where the plant is latest of all in yellowing, apparently, is Cape Cod, where the dwarf seaside variety, most common there, hardly begins to do itself justice before September. It is possible that the northern goldenrod ripens before that farther south for the same reason that Indian corn ripens earlier in Vermont than it does in Virginia—it has got to ripen earlier if it is going to ripen at all.—Boston Transcript.

Collegiate Waiters at Chautauqua.

There are many boarding houses. Indeed, nearly every structure which isn't a school is a boarding house. And there are dormitories over the various educational halls. The only hotel is the Athenæum. It is a big white, veranda circled, balconied, pillared structure, overlooking the lake, notably clean, roomy and comfortable.

My waiter, who is a college boy—so are most of the waiters here—asked how long I purposed remaining, and on hearing my plans for departure said pityingly: "Ah! that is truly unfortunate. One does not become imbued with the spirit of Chautauqua in so short a time. It is necessary to remain at least for one season."

I clutched at a stalk of celery to steady myself, and gazed at the calm young gentleman who was changing my plate. I beheld a six foot athlete, who wore several society badges, whose manners were irreproachable, and who passed the bread with the benign air of a college president distributing sheepskins to graduates.—Chautauqua Cor. New York World.

The Largest Girder Ever Made.

The Keystone Bridge company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has just completed a girder for the new city hall of San Francisco which is the largest ever made in the United States, so far as the firm knows. It is 105 feet long and weighs 70 tons. A contract for two girders was given the company last November, and they have been working on it ever since. The materials for the second one are now being prepared. The girders are intended for the ground floor of the building. The great problem now is to transport it to the Pacific coast. The Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific roads have undertaken the job. The long monster is loaded on three of the largest freight cars obtainable.—New York Telegram.

Watermelon Waste.

Albeit to the unpracticed eye of the stranger a melon patch seems literally covered with the tempting fruit, when it comes to be gathered experience demonstrates that the merchantable portion dwindles into comparative insignificance. Thus, when subjected to the standard required by the trade—to wit, eighteen pounds apiece—it is found that the average yield of marketable melons is only three melons to two vines. The vast remainder, save a few of the larger ones, which may find a sale at some price in the home markets, is left to rot in the fields. Hogs and cattle will eat them, but do not, it is said, appear to derive any nutriment from them.—Savannah News.

Picnic Humor.

"I heard a queer story about that mountain over yonder from our native driver today."

"What was that?"

"A young lady and gentleman went out for a walk on that hill. They went up higher and higher and—never came back again."

"Dear me! What became of the unhappy pair?"

"They went down on the other side."
—Chatter.

A Female Nihilist.

There is a real, live Nihilist in New York. It is Mme. Ratner, and she has just been released from a Siberian prison three months ago. Her husband is there still, with two more years to serve. The government confiscated his property, and when he remonstrated shipped him to Siberia. Mme. Ratner will live in Wichita, Kan., where her husband will join her when he is released.—Exchange.

How Maine Men Keep Young.

We recently noticed several leading citizens of this town flying kites on the common, among them being a prominent physician and a justice of the supreme bench. It has often been before remarked that Maine men seldom grow old, in the sense of being worn out.—Cor. Oxford County Advertiser.

Lavish Liberality.

Summer Boarder (wearily)—You have had veal at every meal since I came.

Farmer Furrow (cheerfully)—We kin afford it. It was our own calf, and it ain't half gone yet.—Puck.

AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

YOU WILL FIND

NEW FALL STYLES

— IN —

Outing Flannels,

— AT —

10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West, Cape Cod,	4.45 P.M. 7.00 "	N. Y., South and West, Cape Cod,	7.55 P.M. 7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A.M. (12.30 P.M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P.M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A.M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*



Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A.M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P.M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A.M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P.M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A.M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P.M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A.M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P.M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A.M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P.M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A.M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P.M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A.M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P.M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A.M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P.M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.40, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A.M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P.M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A.M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P.M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A.M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P.M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.35, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P.M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A.M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P.M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A.M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P.M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A.M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P.M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A.M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P.M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A.M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A.M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P.M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A.M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A.M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P.M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A.M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A.M. 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P.M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A.M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A.M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P.M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A.M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A.M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P.M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A.M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P.M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A.M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P.M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A.M.; 1.46, 3.45 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P.M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A.M.; 12.30 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P.M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A.M.; 1.50, 3.58, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P.M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A.M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P.M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A.M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P.M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

A DOUBLE-GAME DAY.

Baby Anson Captures Two Games from Boston.

HUB PLAYERS FARE BETTER

And Defeat Cleveland in Two Contests by Big Majorities—Pretty Events and Records Broken at Charter Oak Bicycle Races.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Bostons couldn't hit Luby in the morning game at the South End, and their only run was a gift of the battery in the last inning. Chicago, on the other hand, bunched hits enough to earn the first run and the second was a homer. Two scratch hits and two clean ones clinched the game in the ninth. The fielding was sharp all round, Wilmot especially taking several apparently safe drives. Attendance 3083.

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Carroll, lf	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	2	3	0	9	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	0
Gruber, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Earle, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Luby, p	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	0
Nagle, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	1
Total	36	4	10	15	3	27	9	1

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	7	0	1
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Lowe, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
McGarr, 3b	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	1
Ganzel, c	3	0	1	1	0	9	3	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Nichols, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	0	27	11	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Chicago 4. Two-base hits—Carroll, Burns, Lowe. Home run—Luby. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Chicago 1, Boston 1. Base on errors—Chicago 1. Struck out—Chicago 6, Boston 5. Double play—Cooney and Anson. Umpire—McQuade.

Second Game.

The afternoon game was a farce after the third inning, in which six hits, four fielding mistakes and two batting errors gave the Chicagos eight unearned runs. This lead took the life out of the home team and they played poorly, making their rally when it was too late. McQuade showed poor judgment on balls and strikes. Attendance 8222. The score:

Chicago	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	5	0	—15	
Boston	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	—11	

Earned runs—Chicago 5, Boston 5. Base hits—Chicago 18, Boston 15. Two-base hits—Carroll, Wilmot, Earle, Sullivan, Hardie. Three-base hits—Cooney, McGarr. Stolen bases—Chicago 2, Boston 2. Base on balls—Chicago 1, Boston 8. Base on errors—Chicago 1, Boston 1. Batteries—Stein Kilfredge and Wilmot; Clarkson and Hardie. Umpire—McQuade.

Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburg, 9.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1.—Three games were played to-day between Brooklyn and Pittsburg. The Brooklyns won all three. The first was started at 10:30. The Brooklyns seemed to be winning in a walk over, but the Pittsburgs rallied in the ninth and all but won the game.

Brooklyn	4	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	—10	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	—9	

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Carruthers and Clark, Baker and Wilson.

Second Game.

The second game was superbly played, and Pittsburg really outplayed their opponents.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Anderson and Decker, Lovett and Daily.

Third Game.

In the third game the Bridegrooms recovered their nerve and won easily.

Brooklyn	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—8	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Terry and Daily, Anderson and Decker.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The New York and Cleveland teams played two games to-day. The first game was won by New York. Rusie pitched another of his phenomenal games. But one Clevelander got asfar as third.

New York	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	2	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—New York 12, Cleveland 2. Errors—New York 4. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Young and Zimmer.

Second Game.

The second game was also won by New York by timely batting. Brilliant plays were numerous.

New York	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—New York 7, Cleveland 5. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Sharrott and Murphy, Beatin and Zimmer.

Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The Philadelphia-Cincinnati game this morning was one of the best and most quickly played games seen here this season.

Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Duryea, Keenan, Mullane and Harringron; Vickery, Schriver and Gray.

The Phillies won the second game, 2 to 1.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Clevelands took kindly to Kilroy's delivery this forenoon. Gumbert was out in the box when the game seemed lost, and could not be touched. The Bostons then batted out a victory, Kelly's hit in the eighth bringing in two runs and tieing the score. In the ninth Gumbert's home run cleared the bases and won the game.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	2	3	4	0	3	0	0
Stovey, rf	6	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Kelly, c	5	3	4	5	0	9	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	6	1	2	2	1	11	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Quinn, 2b	4	2	1	1	0	3	6	0
Kilroy, p	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Gumbert, p	3	1	1	2	0	2	9	0
Totals	44	11	15	20	3	37	17	3

| CLEVELAND | AB | R | 1B | TB | SH | PO | A |

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 1.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

In September, 1625, Capt. Wollaston began a plantation at Mount Wollaston.

1634—Mrs. Ann Hutchinson came to Mount Wollaston in September of this year.

1842—St. Mary's Cemetery at West Quincy consecrated in September of this year.

1874—Braintree Public Library opened.

World Wide.

When the year's beginning was in March September was the seventh month; hence it was then properly termed September. Now that the year begins in January this name is not appropriate, and the same is true of the last three and following months of the year—October, November and December. A thirty-first day was added to September by Julius Cæsar when he reformed the calendar, but Augustus restored the old number of thirty days, and so it has remained. The Saxons called September the Gerst Monat, or barley month, because the barley harvest fell during the month. This was a most important crop with the Saxons, for from barley they brewed beer. September is a most beautiful month in all temperate climes north of the equator.



JENNY LIND.

1715—Death of Louis XIV, the Grand Monarque of France; he occupied the throne for 72 years.

1715—Accession of Louis XV; stormy regency of the Duke of Orleans.

1814—The British sloop Avon taken by the American sloop Wasp.

1850—Arrival in New York of Jenny Lind, famous singer.

1851—Lopez garroted in Cuba, having led an expedition to capture the island.

1862—Pope retreated to Centerville.

1862—Battle at Chantilly, Va.; Union loss 1,300, Confederate 800.

1864—Fighting began in the trenches before Petersburg.

1884—Gen. McClellan nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Chicago convention.

1870—Battle around Sedan; the Germans victorious; MacMahon wounded.

1889—Yarmouth, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary.

Today's Anniversaries—Sept. 2.

1635—Town of Weymouth incorporated.

1635—Town of Hingham incorporated.

1878—Fire in Quincy Post office Building now occupied by Ford Bros.

World Wide.

1905—Great fire in London; burned three days, destroying 89 churches and 13,200 houses. Year of the black plague.

1792—Beginning of the Reign of Terror in France; the slaughter continued for five days in and about the prisons of Paris; the leaders of the massacre were Danton, Marat and Robespierre.

1807—Copenhagen bombarded by the English fleet under Lord Cathcart.

1826—Birth of Murat Halstead, journalist, in Paddy's Run, O.

1864—Sherman occupied Atlanta, Gen. Hood retiring.

1870—Capitulation of Sedan and surrender of Napoleon to the king of Prussia. Battle at Strasburg.

1871—Communists in France sentenced to death and transportation.

1884—Death of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. senator from Rhode Island; born 1815.

1886—Thirty-four vessels wrecked by a cyclone on Campeachy coast.

Victoria Doesn't Like Smoking.

Queen Victoria has an intense horror of smoking, and it is strictly prohibited at Windsor castle, at Balmoral and at Osborne. This indeed is one of the main reasons why the visits of the Prince of Wales to his august mother are so brief, and so few and far between, for the heir apparent to the English throne is so little accustomed to self denial and so fond of smoking that he is scarcely ever to be seen for an hour together without a cigar or cigarette between his lips. Of his sisters only the Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, smokes, but both his wife and his daughters, especially Princess Maud, are accustomed to indulge in a cigarette when in their morning room at Sandringham or Marlborough house, with Miss Bessie Knollys. Many, in fact most of the ladies of France, such as the Duchesses de Mouchy, de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville d'Uzes and de Maille, are fond of cigarettes, the fashion having been set in France some five-and-thirty years ago by Empress Eugenie, who, like all Spaniards, was never at her ease except when puffing clouds of fragrant smoke.—Paris Letter.

The Color of Trout.

The color of a trout's back depends on the color of the bottom of the river, but the trout which grow rapidly differ greatly in spots and color from those which grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle aged trout differs in color from an aged trout. Speaking generally, the young, healthy, fast growing fish will have silvery sides, white belly and plenty of well defined spots. The poorly fed fish willl have few or no spots, a drab belly and muddy yellow sides. The old trout will be much the same in appearance, only more so, and will be particularly lank and large headed. This accounts for those trout which have access to salt water being brighter and more beautiful than others which do not. The variety and abundance of their food make them so.—American Angler.

Salary of a Danseuse.

Mme. Merante never wearies in speaking of the wonderful danseuses at the opera, but space fails me for all her interesting remarks.

It is rather curious to know what value is put upon this hard work, what a danseuse is supposed to be worth.

Those who dance in the quadrilles gain from $20 to $40 a month, the coryphees receive from $50 to $60, the sujets from $60 to $300 each month and the stars from $4,000 to $10,000 and sometimes more.

Rosati received $12,000 and Fanny Elsler about $9,000, but Mauri and Subra are paid respectively not more than $7,000.—Baroness Althea Salvador's Letter.

GOOD-BY.

Be kind, dear love, and never say "Good-by!"
But always when we're parting—"Till to-morrow."
So shall my lips forget to frame a sigh,
And Hope smile fondly in the face of Sorrow.

For if, indeed, it be but little space
Before our parted steps again are meeting,
'Twill cheat the hours to haste their lagging pace
If Memory linger still on thought of greeting.

Or should our feet diverge through weary days
And dreary nights, the changing seasons bringing,
The flinty sharpness of our lonely ways
Will somewhat smooth while thus the heart is singing.

And if—oh, saddest chance!—God's pitying hands
Should wide as life and death our paths dissever,
What dearer thought could mend the broken strands
Than thus to wait until we meet—forever?
—Mary E. Blake in Boston Pilot.

A Growing Industial Union.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Women's Educational and Industrial union hopes to extend its work. The report of the late annual meeting says: "More room is already required for the various departments. A hall must be built on our vacant lot for lectures, coterie meetings and receptions. In the high, light basement there must be ample room for the college of domestic training which we expect to establish. The old building must be adapted to the new, and some much needed changes must be made. It has been suggested that we set apart one large room which shall represent the achievements of women, there to be placed, among many other things, works of art by women and manuscripts of famous woman authors. We do not know of a room in any public building in our land consecrated entirely to the result of woman's work; the Buffalo union may set a good example. Woman artists and authors would gladly contribute to enrich and beautify such a memorial to their sex. We have already one valuable cabinet of shells and minerals, given in memory of the wife of one of our well known citizens. If this dream, as it has been called, shall become a reality, a marble bust of Julia Ward Howe is promised, the gift of a woman sculptor."

A Gigantic Effort.

A gratifying indication that women of wealth and position are interested in securing equal opportunities for their sex is the movement on the part of women to secure $150,000 to be given to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins university on condition that women be admitted as students to the medical school which opens this fall, on the same terms and with the same privileges as men. Among those interested in this movement are Mrs. Henry Winter Davis and Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, Mrs. Dundas Lippincott and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marian Hovey, of Boston. A large part of the proposed sum has already been subscribed, while the trustees have signified their willingness to accept the conditions when $100,000 shall have been secured.—Good Housekeeping.

Chambermaids at Chautauqua.

The chambermaids here are a feature that I find peculiarly embarrassing. Every one is an educated young woman, who works for wages merely as a summer snap. The one who takes charge of my room is as pretty as a picture, and so ladylike that I want to offer her a chair and entertain her when she comes to do up my room. She said: "I find the work somewhat arduous. There are twenty-five rooms in my charge, but, even so, it is a relief from the strain of constant study at the high school. My sister is with me, and she is really benefited by the exercise. She has just finished her college course—graduated last spring."—Chautauqua Letter.

An Old Time Society Queen.

In the midst of our enjoyment some one called, and who should it be but Mrs. Kate Chase, late Mrs. Sprague, who was visiting the general. After the usual salutations I took her by the hand and asked her if she remembered me. "Certainly," she said. "Thirty odd years ago you dined with my father in Washington, on which occasion you were placed alongside of me. Though I have not seen you since I remember you well." Happy, happy woman! Old Time has broken his scythe and fanned her with a zephyr. She is today the same beautiful woman she was then.—Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Belle of Three Cities.

Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, better known as the belle of Washington and Newport last winter and summer respectively, has made the greatest special success in London the past season, having enjoyed the enviable distinction of being taken up by the Princess as well as the Prince of Wales. She is of svelte figure, and her beauty is of a pronounced brunette type, with a low brow and classic features. She is always gowned in perfect taste. Her refined, quiet, graceful manner and perfect savoir faire probably attracted the princess even more than her beauty and wealth.—Boston Globe.

Providing for a Faithful Employe.

The York Manufacturing company, of Saco, has shown its appreciation of a faithful employe in a pleasing manner recently. Fannie Hutchins, now 65 years old, has been in the employ of the company for a little more than forty years, and the corporation have now made provisions for her in her old age by securing her admission to the Wardwell Old Ladies' home. The company paid the $100 entrance fee, furnished her room and provided her with some new clothing.—Lewiston Journal.

Here is a beautiful lesson in humility that a beautiful princess has given the world. The Princess Helen Couza, who has been left a property of $150,000 by her late husband, Prince Alexander Couza, has decided to devote the whole of her yearly income to charities. She has entered the children's hospital "Caritatea," Jassy, as nurse. She goes through all the duties and follows the same regime as the ordinary nurses.

NURSE GIRLS AND FRESH AIR.

They Have Adopted an Economical Wrinkle for Getting Plenty of It.

The nurse girls and babies of New York have a mode all their own of getting away from the scorching heat of the city. Other people may think there is no escape from the stifling air of their rooms and the blast furnace atmosphere of the streets except by more or less expensive excursions; but the nurse girls and some mothers who are not able to spend the summer in the country know better. They know how their pale faced children who are big enough to walk, and their babies, who ride in perambulators, may go for an outing, perambulators and all, at the cost of a few pennies only. The up town ferries furnish them the cheapest excursion facilities on record.

For two or three cents each way they can get on a boat for Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Long Island City or Brooklyn, and enjoy a trip across the waters of the North or East rivers, with their constantly changing panoramas of marine scenery, and inhale enough ozone from the breeze that blows up off the salt water to last them for twenty-four hours at least. An interesting sight is presented by the small army of excursionists that besieges the Twenty-third street ferry house on afternoons of every hot day.

There are women with infants in arms, others with babies in perambulators, and still others with little toddlers of all ages. They go to the forward deck of the ferryboat, where the breeze is strongest, and with the baby carriages drawn up in a row, often extending clear across the boat, they enjoy the trip to the utmost. Many of them remain on the boat for several trips, and some are daily patrons of the line.

Other ferries, like those to Staten Island and Bay Ridge, carry many excursionists for solely the sail across the bay. But though women and children predominate, the rate of fare limits the patrons to those more plentifully supplied with money, and, besides, the perambulators are not admitted free. Therefore the nurse girl brigade holds aloof, and only the up town ferries monopolize this peculiar excursion business.—New York Mail and Express.

Costly Living at Newport.

There is everything here to make life beautiful if—ah, there it comes—if you have plenty of money. To keep up an establishment and entertain as you would wish is quite as expensive as having a similar affair in any large city. There must be as many servants, the table must be as well furnished, and dainty food, no matter how far it has to be brought, must be served your guests. Gowns that will pass under gaslight will not endure the bright sunshine, and a wardrobe requires re-furnishing, and because of the gayety in Vanity fair the gowns must be many in number. Still, the people who have money and who spend it are helping those who are trying to earn it, so nobody should complain. Given youth, health and wealth there is no place in the world where life is such a dream of delight as that sunshiny bit of land called Newport.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Home for Writers.

Miss Fisher has been instrumental in the establishment of a home in Brooklyn for work-weary authors, writers and newspaper people broken in spirit and health. Substantial aid has been received from Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Among the patrons of the Home hotel, as it is to be called, are Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Saadi Johnstone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. John M. Sherwood, Mrs. V. Batta, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Kate Sanborn, Rev. Morgan Dix, Rev. Drs. Eaton and Rainsford. The Home hotel is intended to be a refuge for brain workers, who once admitted will have the same freedom they would in a hotel. It is expected by Miss Fisher that regular contributions will be made by the Press club and the various associations of authors, writers and literary people.—New York Letter.

Aristocratic King's Daughters.

Society at Newport has developed a Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and other fashionable women belong to it, and it is supposed that the terms of their league are found in the injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them." The members fine themselves when they break any of their self made vows, and go about privately "slumming." They have devotional reunions among themselves, and are said to do a great deal of good. —Exchange.

Selecting Chairs for a Home.

Not one woman in ten, given the privilege of selecting the chairs for a house, will make a sensible purchase. Watch a man enter a room, and nine times out of ten he'll scan it in a jiffy and pick out a comfortable chair, if it's there; but a woman, never! The first thing at hand she drops on, and there's an end of it. A man wants a place to put himself—and plenty of it. Over eight hundred patents have been got out upon reclining chairs, and yet a woman everlastingly buys a spindle legged rocker.—Exchange.

A Pretty Washington Girl.

You ask the name of that pretty little brown eyed maid just passed? She is Courtenay Walthall, the daughter of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. She is one of the finest types of her style of beauty in Washington. She has the wonderful coloring of a creole: brown skin that flushes in waves of red as she talks, dark and dreamy eyes and round dimpled chin. Her hair is dark, and it waves back from a low forehead and rose tinted ears.—Washington Cor. Pittsburg Press.

Would Resume Specie Payments.

Wiggins (who has obliged his friend with a five)—What would you do, Jack, if you had a fortune left to you?

Borrowit—Why, I wouldn't have to "do" anybody then!—Texas Siftings.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

OVER WILD BILL'S GRAVE.

Salutes Fired by Frontiersmen in Honor of the Dead Shot's Memory.

There has been another red letter day in the history of Deadwood. That was the day on which Wild Bill was killed by McCaull. Though a popular man, Bill was a dead shot, and McCaull could not have killed him if he had not approached him treacherously. McCaull was immediately locked up, but the excitement became so great that a mob assembled for the purpose of trying, convicting and lynching him. While the proceedings were in progress the clatter of hoofs was heard and a man on horseback appeared riding at full speed with his reins in his teeth and with a rifle in one hand and an Indian's dripping head in the other. He had shot and killed the Indian just outside of Deadwood, and the event was considered of so much importance that the crowd forgot its lynching and proceeded to gratify its thirst for vengeance by contemplating the gory trophy which rolled at its feet. McCaull was afterward taken to Yankton, where he was hanged by the neck in a lawful manner.

Wild Bill was buried in the old cemetery with a rude white board at his head, but five years later some of his friends exhumed the body and gave it proper burial in the new cemetery on Mount Moriah. It was reported at that time that Wild Bill's body had turned to stone, and a man came here not long afterward and offered the undertaker $15,000 if he would help him steal it for purposes of exhibition. Since then there have been many inquiries about the case, but no one believes that the body was petrified. Bill's new grave on the mountain top shows that it is the resort of many curiosity seekers. A path is worn across lots to it from the main wagon road, and the white headboard has been whittled away by relic hunters until it resembles a big toothpick.

One man appears to have worked a knot out of the board, and the ground all about the well beaten grave is covered with cartridge shells. There are frontiersmen, it appears, who show their regard for Bill's memory by standing upon his grave and emptying their revolvers into the air, throwing away their cartridge shells as they reload. The other day the city marshal found it necessary to run in one of these fellows, who had done little else for a week except shoot his revolvers over Wild Bill's grave. The man appeared to have a genuine regard for the dead man's memory, and as he submitted to arrest he expressed his sense of the outrage in most forcible terms.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

The Big Desert Can Be Reclaimed.

M. J. Dybowski ridicules the popular notion that the Sahara consists largely of shifting sands and contends that this hot region might be colonized and utilized for agricultural purposes. All that it needs is water; and the main drift of M. Dybowski's communication is to show how abundant this is at small depths below the surface. In many parts palms, when once planted, can reach it with their roots. In others very shallow artesian wells suffice, and the water flows continuously. He advocates a system of irrigation from artesian wells, and, as a proof of the abundance of water, mentions one such well that yields over a thousand gallons per minute. When once palms are established the whole aspect is changed by rich vegetation that grows round them.

Why Crabs and Lobsters Are Red.

The shell of the crab and lobster owes its bluish gray color to the superposition of two pigments or coloring matters which have been isolated—a red pigment and a blue one. As long as these two pigments exist simultaneously the crustaceans remain gray. But the blue pigment is very fugitive, and sometimes under the influence of a disease it is destroyed, and crabs are found with portions of their shell more or less reddish. When the crustaceans are immersed in boiling water the blue pigment is entirely destroyed, and the red pigment, which is very stable, appears alone in all its brilliancy.—La Science en Famille.

Cotton Stalk Bagging.

The manufacture of bagging from the cotton stalk, which was commenced not long ago, is rapidly on the increase. Expert cotton men declare the product to be fully equal to any other bagging material, being quite as strong as jute, less inflammable and only a shade darker. The cotton stalks have heretofore been a troublesome incumbrance of the gleaned fields. They had to be beaten down and burned or plowed in for the succeeding crop. They are now, however, worth $2 a ton to the manufacturer, and so constitute a very handsome source of revenue.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Aristocratic Fishing Club.

The most celebrated fishing club in Canada is that on the Restigouche on the south shore. It has a membership of forty, and the stock is now valued at about $6,000 a share. Admission to that club is exceedingly difficult. One of its members is Frank Thomson, of Philadelphia, one of the vice presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad. Nearly all the members of this wealthy club are citizens of the United States, although some of the shares are owned in the Dominion and in Great Britain.—Philadelphia Record.

They Went.

A little child was beseeching her father to take her to visit her grandmother, who lived at a distance. To get rid of her he said: "It costs $10 every time we go to see grandma, Florence, and $10 don't grow on every bush." "Neither do grandmas grow on every bush," answered the little girl promptly. They went.—Humane Journal.

True, at Times.

The Wind—You're a great rude thing. You're nothing but a tanner.

The Sun—Blow softly, my friend. You're another.

The Wind—True. And, come to think of it, we possess literary tastes. We are both fond of Browning.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

STATISTICS FROM THE PROPAGANDA OF ITS GENERAL CONDITION.

The Annual Report for the World—Details and Figures for the United States. The Work in Australia and Africa—The Missionaries.

The annual report just issued by the sacred congregation of the Propaganda, Rome, gives the statistics of the Catholic church throughout the world. The report is a book of 616 pages. An account of the work being done in each nation is given. Each account is followed by a statistical table, which furnishes the latest returns prior to the time the report was sent to press, June 21.

Here are the figures of the Catholic church in the United States: Catholics, 8,168,668; priests, 7,657; churches, 7,072; chapels, 1,658; parochial schools, 3,600; scholars, 543,197; charitable institutions, 514. Ireland has 3,808,696 Catholics, 2,558 churches and chapels, 1,097 parish churches, 3,290 priests, 5,394 schools and 18 seminaries. The returns for England are as follows: Catholics, 1,352,278; priests, 2,447, and churches 1,324. In Scotland there are 336,643 Catholics, of whom nearly two-thirds, 220,000, are in the archdiocese of Glasgow; 304 churches, 348 priests, 310 schools, and 3 seminaries.

The account of the work in Australia tells that in 1798 two Irish priests went there as missionaries, but they soon returned to their native land because they were prohibited to exercise their religion there. Father Flynn, another Irish priest, had a similar experience in Australia at the beginning of this century, but shortly after the government ordered that Catholic missionaries should be tolerated. The figures given by the propaganda's report show that out of over 2,400,000 inhabitants in Australia and Tasmania 770,260 are Catholics. There are 1,387 churches and chapels, 594 priests, 707 schools, 74,734 scholars and 3 seminaries. Of Oceanica's population of 4,085,000, 164,120 are members of the Church of Rome. They have 638 churches and chapels, 243 priests, 314 educational institutions and 18 charitable institutions. British America shows up well in the statistics, with 2,070,531 Catholics, 2,155 churches and chapels, 2,361 priests, 4,940 educational institutions, 112 charitable institutions and 19 seminaries. The Catholics of Corea and Japan number 40,930, the churches are 114, and the stations, that is churches without resident pastors, 499. The Chinese empire has 549,246 Catholics, 2,838 churches and chapels, 638 European missionaries, 842 native priests, 2,512 schools, 43,841 scholars and 43 seminaries, which have 960 students. Catechumens, or those in preparation for admission into the Catholic church, are not included in these figures. The number of Catholics in the East Indies is 1,030,252; primary stations, 544; churches and chapels, 2,891; educational institutions, 1,282, attended by 74,200 pupils; 15 seminaries, with 585 students; 636 European missionaries, 235 native priests, and 115 orphan asylums.

An interesting story is that of the missionary work in the recently discovered parts of Africa. The mission of Cimbebasia was established by decree of July 3, 1879. The Rev. Father Schaller and the Rev. Thomas Fogarty, priests of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, are the prefect and vice prefect respectively. Four years ago the French Congo mission was established. It has only 500 Catholics, but the report says that there are no herrtics. The fathers of the Immaculate Heart of Mary direct the Belgian Congo mission, which was founded by decree of May 2, 1888. There are but sixty native Catholics. The Vicomte Apostolic of Upper Congo, which is served by the Algerian missionaries, was established ten years ago; but that of the Lower Congo dates from June 27, 1640. All of Africa that is dependent on the propaganda has 377,400 Catholics, 274 stations, 709 churches and chapels, 743 priests, 966 educational institutions, and 128 charitable institutions.

A special department of the report tells how the world is supplied with missionaries. There are numerous colleges especially for this purpose. St. Peter and Paul's, established in Rome in 1867, has 3 students fn the seminary and 18 in the missions; the English college, 24; the Scots college, 24; the Irish college, 36; the American college, 65; the Canadian college, 18. Of the colleges outside of Rome the Lyons seminary for African missions has 63 students; the Milan seminary for foreign missions, 17; the Verona seminary, 18; the Albanese college, 27; the American college, Louvain, 65 students in the seminary and 398 in the missions, of whom 10 are bishops; and the Irish college, Paris, 100. There are many other colleges, of little interest to Americans, which send missionaries to all lands.—New York Sun.

Statistics of Lutheran Growth.

The Lutheran church is very unequally distributed over the United States. It has followed the tide of immigration from northern Europe, where the state churches are all Lutheran, and hence has its stronghold in the middle and western states. In Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the two Dakotas it is numerically the strongest Protestant denomination, although it is not such in influence on the public thought and morals of the community, since its members are nearly all non-English. Alaska and Vermont are the only states in which the Lutheran church has no representation. There is one pastor each in Arizona, Maine, New Mexico and Rhode Island; two in New Hampshire. The increase is then gradual until the Dakotas are reached, which have 168 pastors; Indiana, 180; Iowa, 172; Kansas, 130; Michigan, 195; Missouri, 188; Nebraska, 178; 256 pastors live in New York; Ohio has 352; Wisconsin, 408; Minnesota, 458; Illinois, 480, and Pennsylvania, 692.

The Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen in Philadelphia, founded in 1847, reports last year the receipt of $2,980.18. It is doing a good work and its influence is growing year by year.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 2.

High water at 1.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.10; Sets at 6.17.
Moon rises at 8.32.
Last quarter Sept. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Miss Susie Pierce is taking a vacation.

Miss Lucia McKenna has returned from Marion.

Four granite cutters left here Monday for Graniteville, Mo.

Mrs. John A. Pratt has been quite sick since last Friday.

Miss Ethel Craig is having a severe attack of whooping cough.

Mrs. M. A. Tate, of Quincy Point, is visiting in Bangor, Maine.

Mrs. George J. Jones is improving slowly, and now sits up about an hour a day.

Craig & Richards have erected a new derrick at their quarry on the Commons.

Mr. John C. Randall and family returned yesterday from North Chatham on the Cape.

The Goodwin Comedy Co. have hired the hall in the Robertson hotel for next week.

Mr. Henry P. Furnald is spending his vacation at Nantasket, Plymouth and Jamaica Plains.

Mr. Michael Dunphy, a respectable citizen of West Quincy, is very ill at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Rodman street, South Quincy, are spending their vacation at Milford, Mass.

Mr. Fred F. Green of the Advertiser, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is on the mending hand.

Miss Jennie Davis, telephone operator at the Quincy office is spending a two weeks' vacation at Lynn, Swampscott and Nahant.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Mabel, only daughter of W. A. Hodges, Esq., is convalescing. His son Eddie, is also improving in health.

Brother Knights and Comrades of Bro. George White will be pleased to hear that he has returned, after spending ten weeks at the shore on Side Hill Farm.

Miss Annie Knowles left Saturday for London, England, on Cunard steamer Scythia from Boston. Hart Mellow and family left on same boat for Bristol.

The weekly drawing for the suit of clothes by the Suit Club of this city, was held Saturday night. Steve Pierce was the lucky one and will receive a thirty-five dollar suit.

The crossing at the Quincy Adams station has been repaired, so that it makes riding in the electric cars at that particular place one hundred per cent. better than it has been in the past.

We were pleased to see Mr. William P. Martin on the street once more, he having been on the sick list for a few weeks. We trust that the pleasant weather will give him renewed health and strength.

Reardon, the St. Marys' pitcher, played with the Shaw-shop nine of South Weymouth against the Crescents of the same place, Labor day morning, and his nine defeated the latter by a score of fourteen to six.

Mr. John Q. Newcomb, one of Saville & Jones' obliging clerks, arrived home from a month's pleasant vacation at the Squam Mountain House, N. H., much improved in health. He has gained during his vacation thirteen pounds.

Twenty of the young friends of Master Fred Safford of South Quincy surprised him Saturday evening and tendered to him, as a token of their esteem for him as playmate, a handsome friendship ring. After enjoying a number of games and a bountiful spread the party broke up at 9.30.

Rev. H. Hanson of this city returned Saturday, from a three weeks' vacation visiting Martha's Vineyard, Rockport near Niantic, and Bridgeport, Conn.; New York, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Delaware. He was heartily welcomed by his congregation Sunday.

Fegan & Ballou are making preparations to carry on a large business at the Barker quarry, which they purchased some time ago. They are getting out large quantities of stone which they dispose of easily, and are getting the polishing shop in order to work in to the fullest extent.

At the caucus held Saturday night by the Prohibitionists of this city the following delegates were elected to attend the convention to be held at Worcester, Sept. 8:

A. W. Sprague, W. W. Marple, Charles A. Stevens, Elmer W. Baker, Rev. Edwin Davis, Henry Chubbuck, Rev. J. H. Yeoman, Nathaniel Nightingale, George W. Penniman, George Badger.

W. M. Wight and family have returned from a two week's outing at Centre Harbor, N. H.

Two Quincy Yachts, the Rocket and White Fawn won first prizes in their classes in the Lynn regatta Labor Day.

We are pleased to say that those at the City hospital, who got injured at the railroad accident, are all doing well.

Miss Chandler of Cambridge will open a dancing school in this city before long. She has hired the hall in the Hotel for the season.

We hope all the ladies of this city who have not already joined the Hospital Aid Society will do so now, as every dollar counts. Young and old of all creeds and nationality are welcome.

All of the accident patients are improving rapidly. Capt. Abbott was moved today from the Hospital to the residence of Mr. Babcock 3 Bigelow street where he will be nursed by his friends.

A large number of tennis players from different parts of the state visited Quincy on Labor day to attend the tournament. Among those who registered at the Robertson House were Messrs. G. W. Willey, B. L. Bigelow of Norwood; A. H. Hobart, R. W. Mitler, H. N. Keith of Bridgewater; E. B. Davis, S. O. Engtron of Brockton, F. O. Winslow and party of Boston and a large dumber of others.

The Tigers at Wollaston.

The Boston Light Infantry, Co. K, M. V. M., Capt. W. H. Ames, held its annual target shoot at the Bellevue range, Wollaston, Monday afternoon. The company came out on the 9.40 train and marched to the range. Sergts. Strangman and Homes won the gold and silver medals and Private Pratt the leather medal. The scores are as follows:

First Sergt. Strangman,	4 4 5 5 5 4 5—32
Sergt. Howes,	4 5 3 3 4 4 5—28
Private Hill,	2 3 4 5 4 3 2—23
Capt. Ames,	2 3 4 4 3 3 3—22
Sergt. Joubert,	2 4 4 4 2 2 3—21
Private Wolff,	4 4 3 3 0 4 3—21
Private McKinnon,	2 3 2 2 4 3 4—20
Private A. C. Fernald,	3 0 3 3 3 4 4—20
Private Bean,	4 2 4 4 2 0 4—20
Private Marsters,	4 3 3 5 0 0 4—19
Lieut. Tenny,	4 3 4 2 0 3 2—18
Private Friend,	2 3 3 3 0 2 3—16
Private Colley,	4 3 0 2 3 0 4—16
Private Phillips,	0 4 3 4 0 2 3—16
Private Goering,	4 0 0 4 3 3 2—16
Private Flynn,	3 0 0 2 4 5 2—16
Sergt. Marsters,	2 0 3 3 4 0 0—12
Corp. Strout,	0 0 2 2 2 2 3—11
Corp. Faulkner,	2 3 0 3 2 0 0—10
Private Boswell,	3 3 0 4 0 0 0—10
Private C. P. Fernald,	0 3 0 4 2 0 0— 9
Private Black,	0 0 3 0 0 3 2— 8
Private Plummer,	2 0 3 0 0 3 0— 8
Private Newcomb,	0 3 0 0 3 2 0— 8
Private Bertsch,	0 2 0 3 0 0 2— 7
Private Chadbourne,	0 0 0 3 2 0 0— 5
Corp. C. H. Griffin,	0 0 0 2 0 2 0— 4
Private Griffin,	0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 3
Private Lewenberg,	0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Union Picnic.

The Scottish clans of Massachusetts had a union picnic at Lovell's grove, North Weymouth on Labor day. At which the following clans were present: Clan McGregor, No. 5, of Quincy; clan McKenzie, 2, of Boston: clan McIntosh, 13, Cambridgeport; clan Cameron, 32, East Boston; clan Campbell, 34, Chelsea; clan McKinnon, 45, Woburn; clan Farquharson, 54, South Boston; clan Stewart, 67, Somerville.

There were about 4000 present, and on their arrival were welcomed by Clan McGregor of this city. The following sports were contested:

Mile race, prizes $5 and $3—M. Cronin first, Forbes second.

Fat men's race, prizes $3 and $2—Barnabas Hart first, J. A. Ross second.

Boys' race—John Hickey first, Lesley Smith second.

Girls' race—Lizzie Esson first, Sadie Brayden, second.

Standing jump, prizes $2 and $1—A. H. Stewart first, J. L. McDonald second.

Hop, step and jump, prizes $2 and $1—A. H. Stewart first, J. McLellan second.

Old men's race, prizes $3 and $2—Joseph Sinclair first, Joseph McLeod, second.

Throwing hammer, prizes $5 and $3—Charles Taylor first, J. Gillis second.

Society People at Hull.

Among the well known Quincy society people at the Hull Yacht Club hop, Monday evening, were noticed Mr. Henry R. Holden, Mr. Henry M. Faxon, Miss Mabel G. Nash, Miss R. Adelaide Witham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pinkham, Commodore and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Mr. J. F. Sheppard, Jr., Mr. Fred Jones, Miss Floretta Vining, Mr. Edward Russell, Mr. William W. Sheen, Miss Lila C. Ordway, Mr. Rupert Blackmur, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Eldridge, Miss Eldridge, Mr. H. L. Rice.

Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, Encampment committee, in behalf of Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., would most respectfully extend our sincere thanks to all those who so kindly contributed towards the entertainment of Robert G. Shaw Post, No. 112, G. A. R., of Department of New York, while visiting this city, and especially to the ladies of Paul Revere Woman Relief Corps 103, Francis L. Souther Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, and our comrade, Councilman John R. Graham.

I. M. Holt, Chairman,
John D. Williams, Secretary,
H. O. Souther, Treasurer,
Committee on entertainment of guests, 1890.
Quincy, Sept. 2, 1890. 1t

BASE BALL.

St. Marys vs. Dedhams.

The St. Marys played the Dedhams on the West Quincy grounds Labor Day morning and had a regular picnic with them, defeating them by a score of 20 to 4. Manager Rooney has tried two or three times to get a game with this club but their manager thought the St. Marys were not able to put up a strong enough game for his club to come to West Quincy. When both teams began to play he saw where he was wrong and went home a sadder but wiser man. The score:

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilraine, l.f.,	4	5	1	2	1	0	1
E. Gallagher, p..	6	2	2	3	0	1	1
McKay, c.,	5	2	2	2	10	2	2
Cole, 1b.,	5	2	1	1	9	1	1
Kiley, 2b.,	4	1	2	2	2	2	1
White, r.f.,	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Walsh, 3b.,	4	2	0	0	2	1	1
Gallagher, s.s.,	3	3	1	1	0	2	1
Lawton, c.f.,	4	3	1	1	0	0	0
	40	20	11	13	24	9	8

Two base hit, Gallagher. Umpire Barry.

Dedhams.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Maloney, r.f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
T. Dolan l.f.,	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Warner, 1b.,	3	1	0	0	12	0	2
Hartwell, c.,	3	1	0	0	6	1	2
Elliot, 2b,,	4	0	0	0	2	1	3
Reynolds, 3b.,	3	1	2	2	1	2	2
P. Dolan, p.,	3	0	0	0	0	7	2
A. Vogel, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
S. Kenney, 3b.,	3	0	1	1	1	4	4
	30	4	5	5	24	17	17

Dolan, umpire.

St. Johns vs East Weymouth.

The St. Johns of this city went to East Weymouth on Saturday and defeated the nine of that place by a score of 7 to 0. King pitched for the St. Johns and struck out 15 men. It was a very good game and the batting of King, Barry, Griffin, Hughes, Rudderham, Galvin and Cullen with the fielding of King, Bearse, Barry, Clark, Farrar, McMannus and Galvin was excellent. The full score is as follows:

ST. JOHNS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
King, p.,	3	2	2	2	0	0	17	2
Barry, ss.,	4	1	2	2	0	0	3	0
Griffin, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Gilraine, rf.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, cf.,	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	0
McManus, lf.,	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Bearse, c.,	4	1	0	0	0	13	4	0
Rudderham, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Buckley, 1b.,	2	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
Totals,	32	7	10	12	0	27	27	2

EAST WEYMOUTHS.

	AB.	B.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Farrar, c.,	4	0	0	0	0	6	6	1
White, ss.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
J. Galvin, p.,	4	0	1	1	0	2	9	2
Clark, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
G. Galvin, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Totman, lf.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connors, 1b.,	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Mahoney, cf.,	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cullen, rf.,	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals,	29	0	2	3	0	24	20	5

Innnings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Johns,	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	7
E.Weymouths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Earned runs—St. Johns, 5. Struck out—King, 15; Galvin, 7. Umpires—Gray and Cullen.

The St. Marys met the Randolphs and defeated them at the Hibernian picnic on Saturday. The Randolphs felt confident of being able to defeat the home team, but they saw their mistake when they got into position and saw the young ball tossers handle the ball. Reardon is getting to be a wonderful pitcher and the way he mowed the visiting batters down made some of the old timers smile. The Randolphs have the name of being a good team. Rudderham, who has played with the St. Albans, and McCormick of the old Rockports, were on their list. Reardon struck out fifteen men. Separate praise cannot be given to any of the home team as they all played a very good game. Below is the score:

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
E.Gilrain, c. f.,	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
T. Gallager, l. f.,	5	3	4	10	0	0	1
J. McKay, r. f.,	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
W. Cole, 1b.,	4	2	1	1	6	0	1
M. Kiley, 2b.,	4	2	2	6	3	1	1
J. Gallager, s. s.	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
D. Murphy, c.,	5	0	0	0	12	3	2
J. Reardon, p.,	4	1	3	4	0	15	2
J. Walsh, 3b.,	5	2	1	1	1	3	2
Total,	39	14	12	23	24	25	10

Randolphs.

	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
J. Rudderham, 2b.,	2	3	1	2	1	0	1
M. Hand, 1b.,	4	1	0	0	10	0	3
Harrington, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hoye, l. f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slack, c. f.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Welsh, s. s.,	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
McCormick, p.,	3	0	0	0	0	10	2
Kilton, c.,	3	1	0	0	8	1	2
McLoughlin, r. f.,	3	0	1	3	0	0	0
Totals,	29	5	2	5	24	14	10

Two base hits, Reardon 1, Kiley, Rudderham 1. Three base hit, McLoughlin 1. Home run, E. Gallager 2, M. Kiley 1. Uumpires—Howe, Randolph, Barry, West Quincy.

The St. Johns went to Middleboro Labor day and defeated the home team by a score of 3 to 1.

In the afternoon the Independents came down from Highlandville and the St. Marys had a regular picnic defeating by a score of 29 to 4.

Jurors.

At a special meeting of the City Council called Saturday night for the purpose of drawing three jurors, the following names were drawn: Sidney W. Odom, George A. Beard, Edwin W. Newcomb.

BORN.

PRATT—In Quincy, Sept. 1, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt.

DIED.

THOMAS—In West Quincy, Sept. 1st, William A. P., son of Mr. David and Mrs. Mary L. Thomas, aged 4 months and 2 days.

BERG—In West Quincy, Sept. 1st, Iven P. son of Mr. John G. and Mrs. Matilda Berg, aged 4 years and 10 months.

BALLOU—In West Quincy, Sept. 1, Mr. Patrick Ballou, aged 68 years.

WORKERS' HOLIDAY

Fittingly Observed in Various Sections of the Country.

THE HUB'S GREAT TURNOUT.

Eleven Thousand Men in Line—Lynn Beats All Previous Displays—The Day Everywhere Marked by Peace and Good Order.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The labor organizations of Boston celebrated their annual holiday yesterday for the fifth time. Everything conspired to make the festival a success. The weather was superb—clear and just cool enough to make marching and picnics a pleasure. The parade was, as usual, the feature of the celebration. There were some 11,000 men in line, including the several bands. These were grouped in four divisions, and with the sturdy forms, varied uniforms and assertive banners presented a picturesque spectacle.

Although somewhat reduced in numbers and in picturesque features as compared with other demonstrations in the half decade since its inception, the parade was unsurpassed by any of them in the prompt and business-like manner in which it was carried out, as it certainly was unrivaled in the beauties of the weather with which it was favored. Like some of the later ones, it served to set forth the homogeneity and growing predominance of labor organizations based on specialized trade interests, as distinguished from general aggregations of working people, almost all of the organizations being formed on clearly defined distinctions of craft and calling, while the numerical and local designations were secondary in significance. The number and showy character of the large "features" indicated a more conservative spirit than on some occasions in the past, and there was a marked absence of mottoes and epithets that might be deemed offensive to particular employers or methods of labor with which some of the organizations were sharply at variance.

The line of march lay through the principal down-town streets to Postoffice square where the procession was dismissed. Those participating then scattered, some going to Oak Island, some to Downer Landing and others to Andover, where picnics were held. Sports and general athletics filled the remaining hours. Many families, however, instead of joining parade or picnic took advantage of the opportunity to steal away into the country for a quiet day among the green fields and woods.

The Day in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated here by two separate labor parades, one by the Federation of Labor and the other by the Central Labor union. The police arranged the two parades of march, so that there would be no clash between the two parades. August Delabar was the grand marshal of the federation procession, which comprised five divisions, and numbered about 15,000 men. The clothing trades, food producers, cigarmakers and building trades predominated.

Central labor people turned out about 10,000 men, and were under the direction of Charles P. Rogers as grand marshal. The procession was divided into two brigades of six divisions each. In it were the typographical unions, the clothing trades, horse shoers, brass workers, machinists, tin and sheet iron workers, brick and lumber handlers, pavers, carpenters and foundrymen.

All the down town exchanges and banks were closed and general business was partially suspended.

Lynn's Great Day.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 2.—There was an entire cessation of labor in the many busy channels of trade and business here. The city was thronged with strangers in addition to its own people. The entire populace was abroad, and the greatest labor demonstration the city of shoes ever witnessed was successfully carried out. The first event of the day was the procession. The column numbered nearly 3700 men in the organizations and in carriages, besides the bands and drum corps.

New Haven's Celebration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—Labor day was observed in this city with a monster parade. All the unions and trade organizations in the city took part and there were at least 3000 men in line, including five bands. The feature of the parade was an immense loaf of bread carried by the Bakers' union. It was 6 feet long, 3 feet high and 3 feet thick, and was a perfect loaf of bread.

Beautiful Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Picnics, parades, athletic sports and a general turn out of workingmen marked labor's great annual holiday in this city. A more perfect day for outdoor sports could not have been asked for, a clear sky and a cool wind making a combination that could not be surpassed.

Two Parades in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Labor day was generally observed in this city. There were two parades, one under the auspices of the trades and labor assembly with about 20,000 men in line, and one of the Knights of Labor, who turned out with about 1000 men.

In Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 2.—Labor day was appropriately celebrated here to-day. The parade was one of the largest ever held in the city. There were many sporting events and picnics, all of which were attended by large crowds.

In Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated here in a very imposing manner, and business was practically suspended. A procession nearly a mile long passed through the principal streets.

New York Yacht Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The New York Yacht Racing association held its annual regatta in New York bay. There were 127 boats entered, but only seventy-two started. The winners were: Sloops—Dolphin, Analon, Margus, Pavonia, Millie, Eagle Wing, Our Own, Just Woke Up. Cat-boats—Hemas Gray, Ripple, Nora S., Nadega, Undine, Bon Ton and Gata Water.

Democrats Win in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—The state and county elections passed off quietly. Partial returns and estimates from thirty of the seventy-five counties indicate a largely increased majority for Governor Eagle and the Democratic state ticket over two years ago. Democrats claim 30,000 majority in the state.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Crop for the Year Just Ended the Largest Ever Grown.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The New Orleans Exchange has issued the official report of the cotton crop of the United States for the commercial year ending with the close of August, 1890.

The total crop amounts to 7,311,322 bales, exceeding the largest crop ever grown by 265,489 bales, and the crop of last year by 373,032.

The total number of mills in the south is now 336, with 40,819 looms and 1,891,291 spindles. The increase of spindles during the past year is equivalent to nearly one-half the entire number reported in the south by the census of 1880.

The receipts of cotton for the year at delivery ports were 5,857,174 bales, a gain over last year of 308,829; the overland direct to northern mills 937,471, decrease from last year of 1228 bales; the southern consumption (exclusive of 30,217 bales taken from southern outports) 516,687, a gain over last year of 67,719 bales, and the total crop 7,311,322 bales, a gain over last year of 373,032 bales.

Tee foreign exports, including 55,491 bales to Canada, were 4,955,931, a gain over last year of 165,253 bales.

The taking of cotton during the year for consumption in the United States amounted to 2,346,156 flat s. Of this 1,799,258 bales went to northern spinners, against 1,785,979 last season. This shows an increase of only 13,279 bales, against an increase in the south of 68,000 bales.

LARGEST EVER HELD.

Trades Union Congress Opened at Liverpool—The Thunderer's Prediction.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The Trades Union congress opened here. Five hundred delegates are present. The congress is the largest ever held. Among the delegates are several women. Mr. John Burns, the Socialist leader, made a motion expressing the sympathy of the congress with the men who are now on strike in Australia, and urged that material help be sent to them.

Mr. Burns described the strike in Australia as the greatest battle ever fought in the interest of unionism. Mr. Mann announced that £1000 had been collected for the benefit of the Australian strikers and that subscriptions were still flowing in. Mr. Burns' motion was unanimously carried.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times, commenting upon the trades union congress at Liverpool, doubts whether the public at large or even the mass of employers have yet realized the nature and scope of the assault that is preparing upon industrial property and social prosperity. It says that unless timely means are employed to check the violence that is now openly advocated, the awakening will be rude indeed.

A GHASTLY RECORD.

Figures Showing a Year's Deaths and Accidents on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Killed, 5283; injured, 26,309; that is the record of the railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1889, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission's report just issued. One person killed for each 10,000 inhabitants; one person injured for each 2500 inhabitants. But only a small proportion of this mortality has visited passengers; only 310 passengers were killed during the year. The employes killed numbered 1972. "Other persons" killed were 3541. This last class is composed mainly of persons struck while walking on the track or crossing track on streets or highway crossings, either afoot or in vehicle, and of tramps killed while stealing rides on freight trains. Of the injured, 20,028 were employes, 2146 passengers and 5135 other persons.

Big Railway-Steamship Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A North Canadian and Atlantic Railway and Steamship syndicate has been incorporated with a capital of £50,000. The chairman is the lord mayor of London. The intention is to form a company with a capital of £4,000,000, to work the Milford route and construct a railway from the extreme eastern part of Labrador, probably St. Charles bay, to Quebec, the Great Western joining Milford and London. Canadian charters and concessions have also been secured, and surveyors are at work laying out the route.

One Waiting for the Other.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The second attempt to put into effect the uniform bill of lading on all roads leading eastward from Chicago resulted in another failure. The Wabash road declined to use it on through shipments in connection with the Canadian Pacific, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk refused to use it unless the Wabash applied it in all through business, and the Big Four would only adopt the bill in case all other roads adopted it.

Deliberate Murder in Vermont.

VERGENES, Vt., Sept. 2.—Alphonz Chacquetts shot with a musket and instantly killed Frederick Collette while the latter was sitting with his wife at his home in Ferrisburg. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. There has been bad blood between the two men ever since Collette married Miss Pigeon last fall. Chacquete was arrested at his home while in bed and is in the Vergennes lockup.

Incendiary Causes $145,000 Loss.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 2.—Fire broke out in Bauschard Bros.' planing mills in the heart of the city. The mills and stock were entirely destroyed, at a loss of $125,000 on plant and finished stock. The residences of Alderman Curtz, H. V. Claus and Mrs. M. Metz were also destroyed, adding $20,000 to the loss. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Cholera Reports.

CAIRO, Sept. 2.—Since Tuesday last, there has have been forty-eight fresh cases of cholera at Eltor and eighteen deaths from the disease. Advices from Mecca are to the effect that the city is free from cholera.

The grain trade between Suakim and the interior has been stopped in order to prevent the spread of cholera.

Shocking Accident.

MALDEN, Mass., Sept. 2.—A chemical engine, responding to an alarm of fire, collided with a special train on the Saugus branch. One man was killed, another seriously injured, and a horse fatally hurt.

Off for the Sandwich Islands.

PORT TONNSEND, Wash., Sept. 2.—The United States cruiser Charleston has sailed for the Hawaiian Islands. The occasion for the return is the anticipation of another revolution in the islands.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

MR. ALDRICH'S BILL.

A Prediction That His Reciprocity Scheme Will Win.

MR. SHERMAN'S PROPOSITION

For Extending the Reciprocity Question on Coal to Canada—River and Harbor Bill Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Aldrich predicts the adoption of his reciprocity amendment. He says that the Brazilian, Chilian and Peruvian ministers have all approved it. He says, also, that Speaker Reed and Chairman McKinley will not oppose it in the house. He expects to see the reciprocity debate run through until Wednesday, but it may run through most of the five-minute time.

It may be that Aldrich's prediction will ultimately be verified, but it may be also that the wish will be proved to be the father to the thought, for there are many other propositions to be discussed beside Aldrich's. Sherman introduced one yesterday and Plumb introduced one last week, extending the reciprocity idea to Canada, to say nothing of the multifarious propositions for other foreign trade.

Then there is the opposition to any reciprocity, which may flame out in strong opposition or may be subdued by the feeling that it is absolutely necessary for the Republicans to keep together on this proposition.

Mr. Sherman's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senator Sherman presented the following to the senate, which, he said. he would offer as an amendment to the tariff bill at the proper time:

That whenever it shall be certified to the President of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada shall by law or regulation admit free of duty into all its ports coal mined in the United States he shall make proclamation of that fact and thereafter, while such law or regulation is in force, coal mined in the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty into all ports of the United States.

And whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States. And said commissioners shall report to the president, who shall lay the report before congress.

Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement and signed their report. The changes made in the bill by the senate were generally agreed to, but in numerous cases the appropriation was reduced.

THEY WON'T YIELD.

Brick Manufacturers Will Pay Forfeits Until the Boycott is Raised.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Brickmakers' association, held at the Astor house, six out of eight manufacturers who are under contract for the shipment of from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 of bricks, determined to abrogate their contracts and not send any more bricks to New York, Brooklyn or New Jersey until the boycott of the self-constituted board of walking delegates raises the boycott in the four brick yards at Verplanck's Point. The agents of the other two manufacturers would not agree without consulting their principals, who were out of town. The association agreed to meet all penalties arising from non-fulfilment of contracts, and, at their next meeting, will fix the time when they will stop manufacturing or shipping.

Farmers' Plans.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of delegates from the National Farmers' league in this city, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut being represented, a resolution was adopted recognizing the New York State Farmers' league as now constituted, sanctioning its present plan of work until its annual meeting occurs in December, when a plan of work and charter membership in harmony with that of the national league will be presented for adoption.

Hotel Burned—Three Persons Killed.

COMO, Colo., Sept. 2.—The Wolford house is burned. The fire caught in a room on the second floor which was occupied by on invalid, who, it is thought, kicked over the lamp and started the fire. Three persons were burned to death and the remains were found in the ruins. One has been identified as William Pryor, who had been employed by the Western Union as a lineman, but the others are unknown.

France and the McKinley Bill.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Journal Officiel says that the United States consular conference, while sitting here, decided to transmit to Washington a communication advising the consideration by the government of the protests, etc., received through the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of commerce from the French chamber of commerce, in reference to the McKinley tariff bill.

Absorbed by the Erie.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Chicago and Atlantic railroad has been turned over to the Erie corporation, and thus becomes a part of that company's system. Vice President S. M. Felton, Jr., of the Erie has taken charge of the newly acquired property as general manager.

Discouraging.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A reporter on The Daily News, who has been making a tour of Limerick, Waterford and parts of Cork, gives a deplorable account of the condition of the potato crop. He says the blight never appeared so early.

Burke's Terms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A cablegram has been received here to the effect that Burke will fight Dempsey for $5000 a side and a purse of $4000, the match to come off in England.

New England Postmasters.

Fourth-class postmasters were appointed as follows: I. H. Hamly, Potomusth, R. I.; George H. Pring, West Cheshire, Conn.; Mrs. M. E. Kinsley, North Cambridge, Vt.

Persecuted Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—Advices from the frontier says that the Kurds are preparing to massacre Armenians, whom, it is alleged, are passing into Turkey.

BABY OWNED THE CAR.

A Blue Eyed Tot Who Charmed All the Passengers and Employes.

There was a baby in the railway car the other day. It was not an unusual child, but it had a decidedly bright face and pretty ways. For the first few miles she was very quiet, and her blue eyes looked around in wonderment, for evidently it was the little one's first ride on the cars.

Then as she became used to the roar and rumble the baby proclivities asserted themselves, and she began to play with her father's mustache. At first the father and mother were the only parties interested, but soon a young lady in an adjacent seat nudged her escort and directed his attention to the laughing child.

He looked up, remarked that it was a pretty baby and tried to look unconcerned, but it was noticed that his eyes wandered back to the spot occupied by the happy family, and he commenced to smile.

The baby pulled the hair of an old lady in front, who turned around savagely and glared at the father with a look that plainly said, "Nuisances should be left at home."

But she caught sight of the laughing eyes of the baby, and when she turned back she seemed pleased about something. Several others had become interested in the child by this time—business men and young clerks, old ladies and girls—and when the baby hands grasped the large silk hat of her father and placed it on her own head it made such a comical picture that the old gentleman across the way, unable to restrain himself, burst out into a loud guffaw, and then looked sheepishly out of the window, as if ashamed to be caught doing such an unmanly thing.

Before another five minutes he was playing peek-a-boo across the aisle with the baby, and everyone was envying him.

The ubiquitous young man, ever on the move, passed through, and was at a loss to account for the frowns of everybody. He had failed to notice the baby.

The brakeman looked in from his post on the platform and smiled. The paper boy found no custom till he had spoken to the baby and jingled his pocket of change for her edification.

The conductor caught the fever and chucked the little one under the chin, while the old gentleman across the aisle forgot to pass up his ticket, so interested was he playing peek-a-boo.

The old lady in front relaxed, and diving into her reticule unearthed a brilliant red pippin and presented it bashfully to the little one, who, in response, put her chubby arms around the donor's neck and pressed her rosy little mouth to the old lady's cheek.

It brought back a flood of remembrances to that withered heart, and a handkerchief was seen to brush first this way and then that, as if to catch a falling tear.

The train sped on and pulled into the station where the baby, with her parents, were to leave the car. A look of regret came over every face. The old gentleman asked if he couldn't kiss it just once; the old lady returned the caress she had received and the baby moved toward the door, shaking a by-by over the shoulder of her papa, to which everyone responded, including the newsboy, who emphasized his farewell with a wave of his hat.

The passengers rushed to the side where the baby got off and watched till she turned out of sight at the other end of the station, shaking by-byes all the time. Then they lapsed into silence. They missed that baby and not one of them would be unwilling to acknowledge it. The little one's presence had let a rift of sunshine into every heart, warm or cold, in thatcar.—Orphans' Friend.

The Galley Slave.

Think of six men chained to a bench, naked as when they were born, one foot on the stretcher, the other on the bench in front, holding an immensely heavy oar (15 feet long), bending forward to the stern with arms at full reach to clear the backs of the rowers in front, who bend likewise; and then, having got forward, shoving up

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 121. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A check for a small amount payable to the order of Miss Agnes Clark. For particulars apply at 43 School street, Quincy. Sept. 3—1t

LOST.

LOST.—A Spaniel Dog, answers to the name of Cloud. A reward will be paid for his return or for information where he can be found. G. W. PETERSON, Houghs Neck, Quincy. Sept. 3—1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE. Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to S. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station. Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Immediately, more Girls at the Industrial Bureau, for general housework. Protestants especially desired. Call at 51 Washington street, Quincy. Sept. 3. 2t

WANTED.—A girl competent to do general housework in a family of three. Inquire between 7 and 8 P. M. of MRS. LORING, corner of Farrington and Brook St., Wollaston. Sept. 2—3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to H. S. WEYMOUTH, Glover avenue, Atlantic. Sept. 3—4t*

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street. Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city, also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston. April 26. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

HE IS COMING AGAIN.—The converted Roman Catholic, Thomas Rush of Boston, will lecture in Plummer's Hall, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sept. 3 and 5, at 7.30. Sept. 2—5t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!

DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—6t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices. May 26. d3t&w—tf

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION
At 50 Cross St., West Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. William Andrews, No. 50 Cross street, all the Furniture in the house, consisting of the following articles:

One Range nearly new; 1 Parlor Stove; Extension Tables; Bed Lounges; Woolen Carpet; Chamber Set; Mattresses; Crockery; Glassware; Chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods are all in first-class condition, and parties looking for any article in the line of housekeeping goods will make no mistake in being at this sale, promptly at 2 o'clock, Thursday, Sept. 4th. Sept. 3. 2t

Washing Wanted
TO DO AT HOME.
— APPLY AT THE —
LEDGER OFFICE.
Sept. 2. 6t



5 CENT RIDE
— ON THE —
Electric Rail Road
— TO —
Houghs Neck,
— AND —
MANET BEACH,
IF PLEASANT.
— ON —
SATURDAY,
September 6th, Only.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Parents and Children and enjoy a ride to this Delightful Shore, and watch the waves come rolling in.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Sept 3—4t Sept. 6—1wpo

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

FIRST PRIZE TO ENGSTROM.

He Wins in the Singles in the Quincy Tennis Tournament.

Considerable interest centered in the progress of the tournament of the Quincy Tennis Club at the Bigelow street grounds yesterday. There was a large attendance throughout the day, and the good plays were loudly applauded. The gentlemen's singles were completed and the doubles begun.

Gentlemen's Singles.

But one set remained to be played in the second round, A. F. Fuller vs. H. N. Keith. It was awarded to the former by default.

In the semi finals:

Engstrom beat Williams, 6—0, 6—4.

Fuller beat Packard, 6—5, 3—6, 6—1.

The finals were a hard and well fought battle as the score shows. Five sets were necessary and the last one was particularly close.

Engstrom beat Fuller, 2—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

S. O. Engstrom thus won the first prize in the singles, the silver cup, and as agreed the second prize, the racket, went to his rival, Mr. Fuller.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Mildram and Partner beat Arnold and Peterson by default.

Engstrom and Davis beat Keith and Nutter, 6—4, 6—4.

Pratt and Claflin beat Fuller and Partner by default.

Pratt and Claflin beat Aldrich and Perkins by default.

Harlow and Packard beat Carver and Hooper, 5—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Harlow and Packard beat Dewson and Rice, 6—4, 6—2.

In the semi finals Mildram and Partner have won one set from Engstrom and Davis, play being called because of darkness.

Harlow and Packard beat Pratt and Claflin, 6—5, 6—3.

Harlow and Packard will play the winners of the Mildram and Partner and Engstrom and Davis match.

Then there is the ladies singles to be played this afternoon.

HOUGHS NECK AND MANET BEACH.

Five Cents Only.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of Superintendent Morton of the Manet Electric Street Railroad of a Five Cent ride on an electric car to Houghs Neck and Manet Beach. Improve the opportunity,—never will it occur again. Such a delightful ride for only five cents, and such beautiful scenery. Starting in the rear of the Stone Temple, passing down Coddington street across the fresh water meadows owned by the noted water Faxon; thence into Sea street passing the city farm and cemetery; thence through the six hundred acre farm of John Quincy Adams, Esq., once the camping ground of the noted Thomas Morton of England; thence through Quincy woods over Port Island Creek and along Quincy Bay for nearly half a mile to the land of the Manet Land Co. where hundreds of lots were sold this summer. At last, reaching the terminous of the road called by the great Thomas Morton "The Paradise of the World."

Sea Shore Yarn.

One of the remarkable seashore yarns of the season comes from Phepp's point, near Green Farms, Conn. Here, so the story goes, a wealthy New Yorker, while treading for clams, incautiously invaded a school of man-eating sharks; there were about seven of them in all, and the largest one gave the signal of attack by making a great rush at him. Immediately the others began to make it lively for the New Yorker, who defended himself with his clam-hook. He slowly fought his way nearer and nearer to the shore, and seemed about to escape, when one of the monsters caught his arm in his teeth. The man called loudly for help, and a party, hearing his cries, discharged a gun at the monster's nose. The jaw opened and the man was saved.

Burglars in Milton.

During the absence of the family, the residence of Mr. Charles Van Brunt on Brush hill was entered early Monday morning through the bulkhead. They made a very successful haul, the value of the goods stolen being estimated at $1,000. It consisted of clothing, two gold watches, jewelry, silver ware and trinkets.

A Prominent Mason.

Mr. H. W. Lull, the new principal of the Quincy High School, is a prominent Mason, and at present a district deputy. He will begin his round of visitation next Monday evening at Excelsior lodge of Franklin.

TODAY'S COURT.

Michael Carroll of East Weymouth for being drunk fined $5 and costs. During his good time he raised considerable trouble and noise in the neighborhood and this morning was arraigned for disturbing the peace, On this charge he was fined $10 and costs. In default of fines was committed.

John Clasey of Boston for being drunk fined $5 and costs. In default was committed.

John H. Duffy of West Quincy, for an assault on John Wentworth was discharged.

HOUGHS NECK.

The Enterprise announces that a party of well known Brocktonians will have a big clambake at Houghs Neck on Sunday.

In the account of illumination night published in Saturday's LEDGER, we omitted the names of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Brown, of Police station 10 who occupied the Post Office building. Both the captain and his esteemed wife took great interest in the illumination, and we certainly owe them an apology for the omission.

Mr. Fred C. Estes, of Quincy, Miss Edna M. Aldrich, of Boston, Miss Rose Myers and Miss Kittie E. Harvey of Mt. Pleasant, all of whom have spent considerable time at the Loretto, returned to their homes yesterday.

The following have said their good-byes to Landlord Taber for the season, and returned homeward: Miss Mabel E. Beale, Miss Ethel G. Beal and Miss Nellie G. Beal, all of Randolph. Mr. H. H. Brooks, Mr. E. C. Brooks, Campello, Mrs. Babcock Dorchester, Mrs. J. H. Murphy and G. H. Dunham.

The Idlewild is nearly deserted, Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew and Mike being its only occupants.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Agnew and child of Boston, Miss Lena MacMahon of Ware, and Miss Annie J. Shea left Monday. The absence of the last two has caused much sorrow to the two Bradleys.

Mr. Walter Blake and Mr. Brighton of Stoughton spent the day yesterday at the Linden.

The regular Wednesday night dances at the Casino, which have been such a source of enjoyment to so many, are now a thing of the past. Last week's was the last of the season.

West Quincy Postoffice.

List of advertised letters Sept. 2.

Mrs. John Boudreau,	J. Jordiri,
Charley Carlson,	Mr. Jobeps,
Miss Lizzie Dillon,	Michael J. Kirwin,
A. J. Etherson,	W. J. Karlstron,
Tim Egan,	John A. Mitchell,
Mrs. Katie Ford,	L. E. Marster,
Mrs. Farnsworth,	James Park,
John Fing,	Alex Ruddock,
Mrs. H. A. Farnum,	Mikki Sillargraa,
Miss Gerron,	Miss M. O. Sullivan,
John Hagerty,	Peter Stanhope,
Chas. Hagerty,	Chas. Wilson,

—Mr. and Mrs. David Gray of Brockton were in the railroad accident at Quincy. Mr. Gray has suffered since from a lame shoulder, and Mrs. Gray is affected with nervous prostration. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were in the car next to the fatal one.

Caste in Southern India.

The caste system is terribly strict. The Pulleahs and Caanekars (the latter the lowest of all) are wretched creatures, the former only being privileged to wear a garment reaching to their knees and a fillet on their heads, also to employ barbers. The Caanekars are never allowed to come near the town, and even in the villages, when they come to buy rice, Col. Drury has seen them deposit the price twenty paces in front of the shop and retire to a certain distance; then the shopkeeper would come out, put down the rice, take up the money and withdraw, when the poor slave would take possession of his purchase. Twenty yards is the prescribed distance that must always be maintained between a low caste person and one of a higher. But when a Brahmin comes along the road the people scatter on both sides to make way for the purer being.—Spectator.

Reading and Crossing the Legs.

Men often cross their legs at public meetings because they go there to listen or to be entertained. They are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most comfortable position known—namely, leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man almost invariably crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation to him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation. When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is ready he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs under the table, and turns his whole mind on the duties of the day.—St. Louis Republic.

Say "Thank You."

I suppose when you do a friend a good turn, and he is so busy enjoying its benefits that he goes off in a hurry and forgets to say "Thank you," you are likely to say to yourself, "I'll next try my hand on somebody at least who can get breath enough before he eats his cherries to look back on the orchard." Ingratitude is the great trial of parents with children and of God with man. I'd rather a man would hurl "Thanks awfully" at me than to keep dumb. Even conventional and slang thanks are better than utter discourtesy and blank ingratitude.—Lewiston Journal.

Greeley's Bane.

It is said that a friend once found Horace Greeley at 2 o'clock in the morning, at the close of a long, hard day's work, with a heap of applications for autographs before him, which he intended to answer.

"This time you need for sleep," urged his friend. "Why do you reply to them?"

"They send me return stamps," he answered piteously, in his shrill voice; "I cannot steal three cents!"—Youth's Companion.

The Milton schools will open next Tuesday.

CHECKS FORGED.

Bold Attempts to Swindle at Least Two Quincy Merchants.

Last evening a boy entered the store of Rogers Bros. in the Adams building, and handed Mr. Howard Rogers an envelope, which contained a check, and note from a prominent citizen, asking the firm to cash it. Mr. Rogers took $20 from the money drawer, but upon asking the boy some questions he was satisfied that all was not right. The boy, who was unknown, said Mr. Adams was on the sidewalk over near the Boston Branch store, and Mr. Rogers thought it singular that he did not go into Mr. Merrill's. He did not take the trouble too see where the boy went.

The same boy probably visited G. F. Wilson & Co., for the method of precedure was the same. The check was for $20 and there was a note. Mr. Wilson did not know the boy, and the boy said he did not know Mr. Adams, and thinking that all might not be right the check was not cashed.

The checks and the notes turn out to have been forged. They were signed by J. F. Sheppard & Son. The notes bore the signature of W. W. Adams to whom the checks were payable. Both these gentlemen know nothing of their origin, and are glad the attempts to raise money were unsuccessful.

It is thought the boy was not a party to the swindling. That not knowing Mr. Adams he had at the request of the stranger been simply his tool.

Constable Furnald is investsgating the cases.

Patch—Phillips.

River street, Quincy Point, was today the scene of a quiet home wedding. The contracting parties were Mr. Frank S. Patch and Miss Mercy L. Phillips, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Phillips. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Benedict in the presence of the near relatives at the home of the bride's father. The bride was attired in a brown travelling dress. The happy couple left immediately for a wedding tour, and will visit Newport, New York and Saratoga. On their return they will reside at the Robertson house, Quincy. Mr. and Mrs. Patch have the congratulations and best wishes of all their friends.

The Use of Flowers.

Flowers are used much more sensibly than they used to be. The absurd fashion of loading a young woman down with a dozen or more huge bouquets, every one measuring from fifteen to twenty inches across, is no longer in vogue. The atrocious custom died of its own inappropriateness.

It is possible even with the most delicate blossoms, which are the essence of grace and refinement, to be positively vulgar. The large corsage bouquets which were so popular for two or three years seem to have vanished, not to reappear, from the very fact of their oversize and overuse. This is true as well of the bunch of flowers for the street dress as for the ball toilet. Flowers are not so worn because of their wide and exaggerated use when they got out of the hands of women of taste and refinement into those of the sort who bleach their hair and daub their faces. The fashionables now permit themselves only a bunch of violets in the spring, when a craving for flowers cannot be stifled.

More coloring is used in funeral flowers than ever before. Set pieces are no longer used. Loose flowers furnished by members of the family are the only ones considered appropriate. This is a sensible departure. Why should the stiff waxen camellias and the tuberose be always used? To some sensitive minds these flowers are so associated with death that, seen at any time, they only recall a scene of mourning. Flowers at a funeral are intended to console the living with their loving touch and gracious softening of the grim outlines. There is more tenderness in the droop of one La France rose than in forty stiff, inodorous japonicas.—New York Ledger.

The Fish Learned to Walk.

Henrik Dshl, of Aalesund, Norway, was a reader and follower of Darwin.

Wishing to apply his theory of the limit of adaptability of a species to its environment, he procured a herring from a neighboring fjord and carried it home in a tub of sea water. He renewed the water daily for some time, and gradually reduced the quantity, with so little inconvenience to the herring that he concluded that the fish might in time learn to breathe air undiluted with water, like the cat and the man.

It turned out as he expected, and the water was finally turned out of the tub of the herring, never to be replaced even for bathing. Henrik next removed the fish from its tub and placed it on the ground, where it flopped about very awkwardly at first, but soon learned to move freely and rapidly.

In a little while the herring was able to follow its master without difficulty, and then it became his constant companion about the streets of the city. On a certain unfortunate day Henrik had occasion to cross a dilapidated bridge which spanned an arm of the harbor.

The herring coming gracefully along, heedless of danger, now and again springing at the ephemera, for which it had acquired an especial fondness, missed its footing, slipped through a crack into the water beneath and was drowned.—Forest and Stream.

—Braintree and Randolph schools opened yesterday.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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115 Hancock Street.

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Billheads,

Letter Heads,

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Business Cards,

Statements,

Envelopes,

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Track Repairing.

The recent accident on the Old Colony railroad has largely called public attention to railroad repairing and the rules governing it. There has been much discussion theron and much said for and against the existing state of affairs, with little at all being known in regard to the rules in vogue.

Now repairs to a road are absolutely necessary; $200 a year per mile of track in use is not at all a large estimate of a road's expenses in that direction; however, these repairs must be made on iron over which trains are running frequently. The necessity is, then, to devise a code of signals which will announce the approach of trains, and the observance of these signals.

Another necessity is that the repairs can be discontinued at short notice and allow the passage of trains. In some of the New York yards 700 trains pass daily, yet the tracks are repaired in the intervals between.

An accident caused by repairs to track is of extremely rare occurrence. A Boston railroad man said that in an experience of thirty years he had never seen one. The usual practice, however, is to put out flags, no matter what the repairs may be. This was not done at Quincy, and an accident resulted. Another practice, too, is always to use the railroad jack from the outside of the track. When this is done, at times a flag is not put out, since it can thus do no harm.

On the New York & New England no serious repairs are ever undertaken at the approach of a train; no jack is used from the inside of the track, since the sighting can be done perfectly well with the jack placed without the rail; and all repairs are signalled by flags.—Boston Traveller.

It is generally believed that boiling will render impure water pure, and that in this we have an absolute safeguard against disease germs as contained in water. It is true that boiling will kill disease germs, but the water is, according to Dr. Charles M. Cresson, rendered more impure than it was before, because by the very death of these germs dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which is polluted by putrefaction. Hence, while boiling is a most excellent precaution against the occurrence of typhoid fever, or similar diseases, when we have occasion to think that the germs of the diseases exist in the water that we drink, yet we must remember that this boiling does not purify the water; it simply removes from it the specific power to produce a specific disease.—Exchange.

The statement that Mr. Morse absented himself, and did not vote for the "International Copyright Bill" is a mistake. He was present and was recorded as voting in favor of that bill. The only man in the Massachusetts delegation recorded as voting against it, is Mr. Rockwell. The correspondent of the Boston Traveller, is authority for the statement that Congressman Morse has not missed an important roll call during the 51st Congress. Our congressman rendered great service to the people of Quincy, to the workmen and manufacturers, by securing a doubling of the duty on finished granite, which he defended on the floor of the House.

What makes the American soldier honorable is his unselfish devotion; what makes the American citizenship precious is the joy of sacrifice which is inspired by it. Other soldiers have fought as bravely, others have laid down their lives in as good a cause; but if our soldier has been conspicuous before the world, it has been because the world has seen, or thought it has seen, in him neither the thoughtlessness of ignorance nor the pettiness of cupidity, but a deliberate and solemn self-immolation upon the altar of country.—Providence Journal.

THE CENTRAL STRIKE.

Did Employes Testified That They Were Discharged Because They Were Connected With Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The state board of mediation and arbitration met in the superior court here. It had been called together to consider the trouble between the New York Central and its men. The first witness examined was Third Vice President Webb. He said the New York Central had had no controversy with their men, and denied that seventy-eight men were discharged because they were members of a labor organization. Mr. Webb said that of the seventeen discharged Knights of Labor all were dismissed because of charges made by subordinate officers of the road, the causes being stated by him as "unsatisfactory work" in the cases of several, drunkenness on the part of others, and insubordination, arrogance and insolence on the part of Engineer Lee. An engineer named Trux was discharged because work was slack. Mr. Webb was not influenced in these dismissals by the fact that the men were knights. He declined to discuss the matter with the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, because he would not talk with any outsider. He testified that the Pinkerton men were hired by the company before the strike occurred, on advice of his counsel.

Mr. Webb declined to answer any questions relating to the employment of Pinkerton detectives, and the subject was passed for the present.

The next witness was William A. Valentine, chairman of the local executive board, who testified that after four years service as a trainman he had on Aug. 4 received his discharge in writing. He had never been drunk or disorderly while in the employ of the company. Before he was discharged he was asked if he was a knight, and answered that he was. He was told that he had better leave the knights, for if his connection with them did not cause his discharge it would impede his promotion. He knew of no other reason for his dismissal.

Dennis McCarthy, baggage master, testified that he had been discharged after twenty years service. He asked Superintendent Toucey why it was. Mr. Toucey replied: "Are you a Knight of Labor? If you are, you must do one thing or the other, either leave the Knights of Labor or the road. That man Lee has worried my very life out, and we will have none such in our employ."

E. J. Lee, master workman of district assembly 246, attributes his discharge to his connection with the knights. He testified that he had cabled to President Depew and had used all his efforts to prevent a strike.

Mr. Powderly then took the stand and said he had tried to meet the Central officials before the strike, but they declined to see him. After the strike began he wrote to Mr. Webb to the effect that if the men were discharged for cause the general executive board would side with the company, but he asked for a hearing. This was denied.

The investigation then adjourned till to-day.

ISAAC SAWTELL'S CLOTHING.

Blood Stains Which May Prove That Isaac Killed His Brother.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 3.—The result of the analysis of the stains found on Isaac Sawtell's clothing, which was recently completed by Professor E. S. Wood of Harvard university, is the strongest clincher the prosecution has secured in the line of new evidence against Isaac Sawtell. It disposes at once of the "Jack" theory in the accused man's alleged confession or statement, and leaves little room for doubt that Isaac killed his brother.

The trial will probably commence in this city Monday, Sept. 15, although there is a slight chance of its being called next Monday. The former date, however, is the one most likely to be selected. Attorney General Barnard arrived here last night and will be before the grand jury during the presentation of the state's case.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. Legitime, ex-President of Hayti, is writing a book.

Steenstroud, a prominent Liverpool cotton broker, has suspended.

The Germans celebrated the capture of Sedan in a very quiet manner.

Six persons were drowned in San Diego harbor by the capsizing of a sloop.

There was a conflict between troops and outlaws in Perry county, Kentucky.

John Gorman of Boston was arrested at Nashua, N. H., for highway robbery.

Two men were accidentally killed at Newark, N. J., by the fall of a scaffold.

An engineer on the Boston and Maine railroad was killed at Cambridge, Mass.

A number of persons were injured by jumping from a runaway car in Joliet, Ills.

Masked robbers held up a Louisville and Nashville train and secured the express safe.

Twelve persons were injured, two fatally, by a wreck on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Ex-City Marshal Jenkins of Manchester, N. H., is reported short $2951.54 in his accounts.

Campbell defeated Knapp in the national tennis tournament and won the all-comers' cup.

Rain, hail and snowstorms, with the extensive floods are driving tourists out of Switzerland.

The barque Harry Buck is believed to have gone down in the Pacific ocean with a large crew.

A Holyoke, Mass., young man was found in the streets unconscious, and soon after died from injuries.

The annual convention of the master printers of the United States was opened in Boston yesterday.

Journeymen slate and metal roofers of New York and Brooklyn have carried the eight-hour day point.

Dr. Presbury, editor of Public Opinion, was badly burned by a gas explosion in a hotel at Seattle, Wash.

A brighter day seems about to dawn on the Panama canal, Mr. Wyse's proposals being favorably received.

The steamer Massachusetts was run into by a railroad float off the battery, New York, and considerably damaged.

James Sullivan, a farmer of Millis, Mass., was run over and killed by his team at West Roxbury while on his way to Boston.

A daughter of the murdered Guatemalan revolutionist, Gen. Barrundia, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Minister Mizner.

The Danube has overflowed its banks in upper Austria and the city of Linz is inundated.

It is claimed that the recent law passed by congress relating to the sale of original packages does not revive the prohibitory law declared void by the supreme court.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

A WONDERFUL SYSTEM WHICH EXISTED MANY YEARS AGO.

For Seventy-three Years They Constituted a Paradise for the Missionaries, Their Troops and the Indians—Commerce, Agriculture and Religion.

The following is a condensation of an article in The New York Times by Ben C. Truman:

One hundred and twenty-one years ago, on the 15th of May, Juan Crespi, a friar of the order of St. Francis, accompanied by twenty-six soldiers, three packers and four or five Indian servants, arrived at San Diego, Cal., with the purpose of establishing a permanent mission, converting the savages and introducing the arts of civilization—and those purposes were not only solemnly and religiously, but commercially and successfully, carried out. The settlement was permanent, but it was not made so without the encountering of disturbing elements, and, in two or three cases, loss of life was involved. Padre Juan Crespi's name as founder, however, gives way historically to Padre Junipero Serra, who arrived at San Diego July 1, 1769, and who at once formally founded the first mission in California, at what is now known as old San Diego, where the padre wrote—in a record which I once saw in the possession of the presiding priest in February, 1867—"it was maintained for five years, and various buildings were erected with more labor than benefit to the mission, all of them having been afterward appropriated to the use of the garrison," etc.

As I have stated, this mission was permanent and others soon followed, until nearly all of the great valleys bordering on the Pacific where there were harbors or roadsteads were marked by mission churches and commercial structures from San Diego to San Francisco, and New California, as it was then called, took its place as one of the occupied provinces of the Spanish empire.

The Jesuits were banished from Mexico in June, 1767, and the king gave orders that the Jesuit mission in Lower California should not be abandoned, but should be placed in charge of Franciscan friars, who were, next to the Jesuits, the most active and zealous missionaries in New Spain (Mexico). The king expressed a desire, also, that new missions should be established further north. In the latter part of 1768, therefore, friars, soldiers, supplies and means of transportation were collected for the new missions, and four parties were sent out from Lower California.

The only original record accessible of the first settlement of California is that briefly presented in the life of Junipero Serra by his friend and for some time colleague, Francisco Palou, who wrote it at the mission of San Francisco in 1785.

Crespi was in the habit of keeping diaries whenever he traveled, and several copies of them are now in possession of the Catholic priests in charge of those missions that have not entirely crumbled into decay, but none have been properly preserved in the state or church archives of California.

There is one thing certain: Serra and his brother friars did their work well, as they understood it, and their missions continued to gain in converts, herds of cattle, horses and sheep and wealth for for forty-five years, after which, under the influence of the Mexican rebellion, they declined, until at last, in 1835, after an existence of sixty-six years, they were secularized, the property was placed in the hands of civil officers, and the friars were deprived of power to control. And thus ended in California a great system or combination of commerce and agriculture and religion, the result of which, whatever good may have been derived therefrom, was to leave the Indians in a worse state than that in which they were found by the missionaries, as they soon afterward abandoned their habits of regular industry and began to die off very rapidly, until there are not now 2,000 of the ten times that number fifty years ago left, and most of these at present live away from the whites in a condition little better than that of the coyote.

There were twenty-one missions founded in all, the first and most southern at San Diego, in 1769, as heretofore mentioned, and the last and most northern at Sonoma, in 1823. None was more than thirty miles from the ocean, while most of them were nearer. The mission at San Francisco was founded in 1776, and that at Monterey in 1770, one year after Padres Crespi and Serra landed at San Diego. These missions were in their best condition in 1814, although in 1826 they had 400,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep and 20,000 horses. They also kept at work 15,000 Indians and harvested nearly 100,000 bushels of grain of various kinds.

For seventy years these missions constituted a paradise, not only for the missionaries and their troops, but for the Indians, who, while they were compelled to work from ten to sixteen hours a day, were well enough fed and clothed, philanthropically cared for and treated to horse racing, bear baiting, and bull fighting and cock fighting Sunday afternoons.

Clergyman's Retiring Fund.

The Clergyman's Retiring Fund society since Nov. 1, 1889, has received about $10,000, which is twice as much as in 1888, and a third more than in 1889. The $2,000 received during the last two months by card pledges is not included in these figures. The interest in the society is growing and a church pension fund is in the air.

The Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states in session recently in Milwaukee, Wis., adopted resolutions stating that while Lutherans are constrained by conscience not to send their children to the public schools, they disapprove of any attempt to distribute the public school funds among parochial schools. The resolutions take ground against the present compulsory school laws of Wisconsin and Illinois.

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Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

YOU WILL FIND

NEW FALL STYLES

— IN —

Outing Flannels,

— AT —

10 & 12 1-2c. per Yd.

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6 20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
"	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
"	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston.	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	3.15 P.M
"	8.30 A.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
"	5.15 P.M
South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*



Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts, post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 "	4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M.	6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.52, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.35, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M., 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.35, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

BALL MEN WRANGLE.

Forfeited Game Claimed by Boston and Chicago.

BOSTON WINS SECOND GAME.

Cleveland Brotherhood Team Defeated by the Bostons—More Bicycle Records Smashed at Charter Oak Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Boston and Chicago were to play two games to-day, but the first one came to an unsatisfactory conclusion, and will be carried before the league directors for settlement. At 2 o'clock, neither the regular umpire, McQuade, nor the substitute, Fessenden, were on the grounds, and Anson, while Manager Selee and Capt. Smith were in the dressing room, and before the gong had rung, started the game with Boston at the bat and his own catcher, Nagle, as umpire. The Bostons had been retired when Selee and Smith came out, and they at once declined to go on. Anson ordered Nagle to take the time for the minute's delay allowed by the rules, when Fessenden, the substitute umpire, appeared. Anson asked for his authority to act, and Fessenden showed a letter from President Soden, dated Aug. 20, and announcing the receipt of a letter from Nick Young, appointing Fessenden substitute for Boston. Anson declined to recognize him unless Young's letter was produced, and, this not being at hand, ordered Nagle to carry out the rule. Nagle, after waiting a minute, declared the game forfeited to Chicago. In the meantime Fessenden called upon the Chicagos to proceed with the game, waited five minutes and then declared the game forfeited to Boston. He said later, however, that he would not have acted at all had he known that half an inning had been played. After the row was over Young's letter was produced, dated Aug. 18, but Anson held that Nagle's action was legal, and that he was entitled to the game. The local scorers will count the game neither way in the standing until it is settled by the league.

Anson then declined to play the second game until 3:30 p. m., but finally yielded when he realized that the delay would disgust the crowd. He began with Luby and Nagle as the battery, but changed them after the first inning, and as their only play was a base on balls, given by Luby, their names don't appear on the score. The Bostons won the game by a combination of hits and errors in the second and fourth innings, and after that could do nothing with Hutchinson. Getzein kept the hits well scattered except in the fifth, when three singles and a double yielded three earned runs. He was finely supported. Attendance 2494. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	5	0	0
Hardie, lf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
Lowe, ss	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
McGarr, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Ganzel, c	4	0	0	0	1	10	2	1
Smith, 2b	4	2	2	4	0	2	1	0
Getzein, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	9	12	4	27	6	1

CHICAGO	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	1
Carroll, lf	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf	3	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	2	2	1	10	0	1
Burns, 3b	4	0	2	2	3	2	3	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2	5	1
Earle, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hutchinson, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kittredge, c	3	1	1	1	0	7	2	0
Total	34	3	10	11	1	27	14	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0— 4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0— 3

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 3. Two-base hits—McGarr, Carroll. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Boston 1, Chicago 2. Base on balls—Boston 3, Chicago 4. Base on errors—Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 7, Chicago 7. Umpire—McQuade.

Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 2.—The game between the Brooklyn and Pittsburg team, was decidedly close and exciting. The Bridegrooms had the luck to score the three runs necessary to win, in the last inning, not one of which were earned. A quarrel occurred over the substitution of a new ball in the last inning, and President O'Neill will protest the game.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5
Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Carruthers and Clark, Day and Decker.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Cleveland team played their final game with New York, meeting with a third consecutive defeat. The game was well played, but two errors being made. Viau pitched a good game, but his bases on balls were costly. The New Yorks were fortunate in their hitting.

New York	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—New York 9 Cleveland 4. Errors—New York 1, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Viau and Zimmer.

Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Philadelphia and Cincinnati clubs played a hard hitting, but rocky fielding game, the home team winning by better battery work.

Philadelphia	4	2	4	0	3	1	0	0	—14
Cincinnati	3	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	0—12

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 15, Cincinnati 15. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Gleason, Smith and Gray; Foreman, Keenan, Mullane and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Bostons again knocked Gruber all over the lot, making eighteen hits in the six innings he was in the box. McGill shut Boston out the last three innings. Tebeau was ordered off the field for kicking. Attendance 1481.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	4	2	2	1	2	1	0
Stovey, rf	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Murphy, c	4	4	3	4	1	6	2	1
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	2	2	0	13	1	1
Richardson, lf	6	2	4	5	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	6	0	1	2	0	1	4	0
Quinn, 2b	6	2	4	4	0	1	4	0
Irwin, ss	6	2	4	4	1	0	2	0
Radbourn, p	5	2	3	5	0	0	7	0
Swett, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	49	18	22	28		5	27	20	4

CLEVELAND	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Radford, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Browning, lf	4	1	2	1	0	4	0	0
Delehanty, cf	5	3	3	2	0	4	1	1
Sutcliffe, c, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Larkin, 1b	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Tebeau, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	6	1	0
Brennan, rf, c	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Stricker, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	6	0	1
Gruber, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	1
McGill, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	9	13	16	3	27	11	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	4	4	4	2	3	2	0	0	—18
Cleveland	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2—9

Earned runs—Boston 8, Cleve

played two games, the
h. The Bisons had an
to win the first, but

0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0—5
1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
York 8, Buffalo 1. Base hits
lo 6. Errors—New York 4,
—Crane and Ewing, Stafford

nd Game.
ed a regular slugging
ng work was good, con-
c batting.
0 6 1 6 7 0 0 0 —14
0 0 5 3 0 1 3 0 0—12
York 21, Buffalo 7. Base
Buffalo 18. Errors—New
atterns—Ewing, O'Day and
Halligan.

, 8; Chicago, 5.
2.—The final game be-
d Chicago was by far
es. Ward's men won
t. The fielding was ex-
pitched in good form
ng.
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3—8
0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
kiyn 5, Chicago 1. Base
icago 7. Errors—Brooklyn
ries—Sowders and Daily,

, 13; Pittsburg, 8.
Sept. 2.—The Philadel-
Pittsburg by superior
and Fogarty each made
ng catches, while Cor-
r play for Pittsburg.
5 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0—13
2 5 0 0 0 1 0 0—8
iladelphia 9, Pittsburg 4.
ia 13, Pittsburg 8. Errors—
urg 2. Batteries—Buffinton
Hurley.

r Games.
ew Haven, 7; Newark, 6.
nion, 4; Harrisburg, 1.
Athletics, 3; St. Louis, 2.
cuse, 10; Toledo, 8.
chester, 7; Louisville, 3.
timore, 6; Columbus, 6.

R OAK TOURNEY.
ashed by Professional
le Riders.
3.—The second day of
l club tournament was
. There were about 3000
ounds. Several attrac-
o the program. P. J.
leavored to break the
cycle record of 2:36, but

of Chicago tried to
record of 1:13 4-5, held
nglish rider, and suc-
quarter was done in
1:13 2-5.
l heat of the one-mile
de the best record, 2:39,
etition on the American

celebrated trotter, was
mate to break his rec-
failed, doing the mile

andicap (heats) Rover
e first event of the day.
eight starters. H. F.
Eng., was scratch man.
idence (100 yards) won

had nine starters, with
n and Hoyland Smith
Mass., on the scratch.
by William Harding
rds) in 2:43 1-2.
d C. E. Kluge of New
Scott of Providence in
won the heat and race
5.
andicap (in heats) was
There were ten starters
E. C. Anthony, Taun-
W. S. Campbell were
L. Sage, Hartford (130
t in 2:34 2-5.
ad eleven starters. W.
atch man, did not ap-
n, who had 30 yards,
wing the other men
nce. By brilliant rid-
eat in 2:43 2-5.
Rich was scratched,
Sage, Merrihew, Howe
ten to compete with.
first place, but lost it.
ds) finished first in

ndem safety state L.
p there were twenty
C. Shea and William
st in 3:06 3-5.
race had eight start-
was 10-30. In the first
of Taunton finished
ap saw Anthony first
in the third lap Van
ad and won the heat.
nce in points, having 7
r and 3 for Winship.
class, Rover type safe-
ers. E. J. Willis of
the race in 6:16 2-5.
class, contained five
nens, Chicago, by hard
-5.
der safety handicap,
ered. Hoyland Smith
were scratch men.
s (90 yards) won by

e-minute class, Rover
t entries. F. A. Wal-
race in 2:50 4-5.
blation had two start-
B. H. McDaniel, Wil-

blation safety had four
on by Mont Scott of
-5.

INTELLIGENCE.
of the New York and
Markets—Sept. 2.
ut all the feature of the
arket, buying a total
ous stocks. Boston trad-
od undertone.
ork Market.
Nor Pac. pref..... 82½
Oregon Navi..... 99
Oregon Trans..... ...
Pacific Mail..... 45½
Reading..... 42¾
Texas Pacific..... 20
Union Pacific..... 62
Wabash St. L. & P. 12
do pref 25½
Wheel & Lake Erie 3
Western Union.... 83
on Market
Fitchburg pref.... 89½
Flint & Pere Mar.. 94
Maine Central..... ...
Mexican Central.. 20½
N Y & N E..... 67½
do pref 119
Old Colony..... 167
Union Pacific..... 62½
Wisconsin Central. 20½
American Bell Tel. 225
New England Tel.. ...
Erie Tel..... 40½
Mexican Tel..... 1
ce Market.
FLOUR—Heavy; city
mills patents $ 65 to $ 85;
ades, $ 30 to $ 90; do
50; do patents $4 75 to
50 to $ 25; do straights

o 2 red $1 03⅝ to 1 04⅝

; No 2, 53¼ to 57⅛c
55¼ to 55⅝c.
to 41⅛c; mixed western

air cargoes 20⅝c.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 3.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1635—Ferry established over Neponset river.
1783—John Adams affixed seal to the definitive treaty with Great Britain.
1792—Small pox hospitals established in Quincy.
1840—"Whig County picnic" on Hancock lot.

World Wide.

1158—Richard I crowned; subsequently joined crusades, defeated Saladin, was made prisoner by Duke of Austria and sold to Henry VI of Germany; ransomed for about £300,000.
1654—Death of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England; born 1549.
1658—Death of Oliver Cromwell; made protector 1653.
1752—New style in the calendar adopted.
1783—Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris between United States and England.
1852—Gen. Harney defeated the Sioux Indians.
1862—Pope, after his defeat by Lee, was removed to the northwest to quell an Indian insurrection.
1877—Death of Thiers, French statesman and historian; born April 16, 1797; President of the French republic 1871, resigned 1873.
1878—Steamer Princess Alice sunk in the Thames; 600 lives lost.

London Billboard Revenues.

Certain spots in London that are occupied with billboards for theater posters and other advertising contrivances are becoming as valuable as though they held the finest buildings. A little corner of land in Victoria street, Westminster, that has remained waste for something like twenty years, abuts on one of the lofty palaces that flank Victoria street, and it seems an easy and natural thing to build a new wing on it. The owner was asked whether it was not a sad thing for him to have this land, one of the most valuable sites in London, unoccupied. He smiled a satisfied smile, pointed to the billboards and mentioned the income derived from the advertisements. Asked if he should build, "Decidedly not," was the reply.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Ready Reply.

Luguet in his early days was a "supe," and was playing the bearer of an important dispatch, on the contents of which the plot of the drama turned. By mistake the property man had given him a blank piece of paper to hand to the mimic king, who, not having studied the words which ought to have been written on the dispatch, was in a quandary. He thought he had cleverly extricated himself therefrom by handing the paper back to Luguet with the command, "Read it to me, sirrah!" But Luguet rose equal to the occasion. "Alas! sir," he responded; "born of poor but honest parents, I have never learned to read."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Bees in Church.

Three years ago a swarm of bees entered the spire of the Congregational church at Magnolia, Ia. They have passed three winters there and appear to be doing well. The church stands where it is exposed to our severe storms from all directions. The spire is covered with inch lumber, which is mostly covered with tin. The cavity occupied equals ten ordinary hives. The large cavity does not prevent swarming, as quite a number of swarms have been secured by persons living near.—Cor. American Beekeepers' Journal.

Extremes Meet.

Cousin Tom, of New York—Yes, I'm doing well. Sell my pictures and am a member of next year's hanging committee.

Cousin Jack, of Gory Gulch—Great Scott! old fellow; shake! Blood will tell! They made me a member of that sort of a committee before I'd been out west six months. Not a horse thief in the county now.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The "halos" produced in photographs by brilliant points can, it is stated, be suppressed by covering the back of the plate with a thick layer of collodion containing a small quantity of chrysoldine in solution.

The Plumage of the Albatross.

The most valuable part of the albatross is its plumage. The neck, breast and belly are snowy white, shading delicately into gray and dusky brown at the sides and back, and the feathers are so curled and elastic that the skin with the plumage on it is an inch or an inch and a half thick. No finer material can be got for muffs, cuffs, collarets, capes or the trimming or lining of cloaks and robes. It is very light, yet exceedingly warm, while for appearance its dove like smoothness and purity cannot be excelled. It has the advantage, too, of being very durable, the natural oil of the bird preserving the skin and feathers for many years, while the characteristic musky odor is easily overcome by camphor.

It is a wonder that some enterprising furrier or modiste does not set the fashion of wearing albatross plumage and send to Antipodes or the Crosets for a season's supply. There would be money in it, not only by its novelty but by its usefulness. At the same time I hope it will not be done, because if once the skin of the albatross acquired a commercial value, and the ruthless hand of fashion were laid on its smooth, white neck, the poor bird would soon be driven from its secluded haunts and might even be in danger of extermination. May the day be far distant when the trader shall invade the home of the albatross or the pot hunter disturb its ancient, solitary reign.—Exchange.

GETTIN' ON.

When I was somewhat younger
I was reckoned purty gay;
I had my fling at everything
In a rollickin', coltish way.
But times have strangely altered
Since sixty years ago,
This age of steam an' things don't seem
Like the age I used to know.
Your modern innovations
Don't suit me, I confess,
As did the ways of the good ol' days—
But I'm gettin' on, I guess.

I set on the piazza
An' hitch round with the sun;
Sometimes, mayhap, I take a nap,
Waitin' till school is done.
An' then I tell the children
The things I done in youth,
An' near as I can (as a venerable man)
I stick to the honest truth.
But the looks of them 'at listen
Seem sometimes to express
The remote idee that I'm gone—you see!
But I'm gettin' on, I guess.

I get up in the mornin'
An', nothin' else to do,
Before the rest are up an' dressed
I read the papers through.
I hang around with the women
All day and hear 'em talk,
An' while they sew or knit I show
The baby how to walk;
An' somehow I feel sorry
When they put away his dress
An' cuts his curls ('cause they's like a girl's)—
I'm gettin' on, I guess.

Sometimes, with twilight round me,
I see, or seem to see,
A distant shore where friends of yore
Linger and watch for me.
Sometimes I've heered 'em callin'
So tenderlike an' low
That it almost seemed like a dream I dreamed,
Or an echo of long ago.
An' sometimes on my forehead
There falls a soft caress,
Or the touch of a hand—you understand—
I'm gettin' on, I guess.

—Chicago News.

A VERY OLD FRIEND.

I had just come out of the postoffice, when I caught sight of a face that seemed familiar to me. It was that of a man of about my own age, with bronzed features and a somewhat attenuated figure. As I was trying to recall when and where I had seen him before, our eyes met, and I immediately perceived that our recognition had been mutual; for he came toward me with a frank expression of pleasure and held out his hand, saying, "Hello, old fellow, who'd have thought of seeing you here?" I don't know why he said this, and of course I don't attempt to defend it, but it is a style of address affected by some men who are as profoundly astonished if they meet you in a restaurant as if they had run across you in the mines of Siberia. I felt a little bit annoyed at his want of originality; however I smiled pleasantly and said as I shook hands, "Well, if you come to that, who'd have thought of seeing you here?"

We stood opposite each other for a few seconds; I simpering somewhat emptily at the nature of our greeting and struggling to recall his name; and he with his head slightly on one side and an expression of courteously suppressed amusement on his face, as if my presence on the steps of the postoffice was one of those inexplicable freaks of chance for which it is hopeless to seek to assign any reasonable law. I gave him a few seconds to digest his astonishment, and then, feeling that the silence was becoming a little embarrassing, I said inconsequently, "Well, what have you been doing all this time?" "Well," he replied, "I've been in Australia, you know." "Oh, ah!" I ejaculated, as if it had for a moment slipped my memory; "why, you went there"—— and I hesitated, as though calculating the exact day of his departure. "Three years ago," he put in shortly, "and quite long enough, too."

I ran over in my mind my acquaintance of three years ago, but could recall no trace of a recollection of my new companion: so, to gain time and to gather fresh information, I asked, "And what sort of a time have you had?" "Oh, much about the same as before," he answered, with a slightly puzzled air.

I candidly admit that the sensible thing for me to have done would have been to own up and admit that I had forgotten my friend's personality. Unfortunately, I am one of those painfully constituted people who shrink with nervous horror from anything in the nature of an explanation, and, in addition, I felt that I had gone too far to cry off without some appearance of sincerity. Besides, he seemed to congratulate himself so warmly upon what he insisted upon looking on as our providential meeting that my lips were sealed and I felt confirmed in the idea that if I let things slide a little longer his name would recur to my mind.

He had slipped his arm through mine as we walked up town, with an easy sense of good fellowship, and said: "Of course you'll dine with me this evening. Now, don't you say you are engaged," he added, as I hesitated for an instant between my desire to have more of my companion and my disinclination to dine under false pretences; "you know they'll be awfully disappointed if they hear I have met you and let you off without a long talk and I join them to-morrow."

I felt constrained to consent against my better judgment and added, in a playfully solicitous manner, "And how are they all?"

"Oh, they are all tiptop—all except the colonel, after a pause and with a slightly subdued air: "I don't think he has ever quite got over that affair."

"Ah," I rejoined, shaking my head sympathetically, "one doesn't get over that sort of thing in a day: but the others?"

"What others?" he said bluntly.

I hesitated, and rejoined vaguely: "Were there not some others?"

He pondered heavily for a few seconds before replying, "Yes, I believe there were some others, but they made no difference."

I was just murmuring, "Very likely not," when he turned to me abruptly and said, "I hope you don't think he came badly out of that business?"

His hand seemed to relax its pressure on my arm, as if he was preparing himself for some censure or coldness on my part.

I felt touched by this little proof of his sensitiveness to my good opinion, and pressed his fingers as I rejoined warmly, "I never heard any one speak otherwise than highly of his conduct in the matter."

He stopped and said shortly: "Why, who knows anything about it? I thought you and I had it all to ourselves."

"Yes, yes," I faltered, and added, inconsequently, "you know you have been away for some time, old fellow."

It did not seem to fit in very well; but he accepted it as an argument, and said: "There is something in that, but don't let people talk about it. I know he relies upon you and me."

There was something so touching in the reliance of this unknown that a glow of sympathetic affection warmed my heart, and I resolved on the spot that his confidence should not be misplaced. Come what might, the secret of that old man's life should never be betrayed by me. Others might make it a subject of club gossip or tea table tittle tattle, but no word of mine should add one drop to the cup of bitterness that had been placed at his lips. There are passages in the lives of all of us which we would wish to have buried in oblivion—the thoughtless follies of youth, the unworthy ambitions of manhood, and the selfish jealousies of old age. Who is there that can stand up and say there is no episode in his life he would not have expunged, forgotten or condoned?

We had turned into a restaurant for a bit of dinner, and those thoughts passed through my mind as we ate our fish. My companion pondered sadly for a few seconds, and then, shaking himself together as though to throw off an unpleasant train of thought, said, more easily, "Now, tell me about yourself, your wife and family."

Before I had time to reflect upon what might be the result of my disclosure I blurted out the simple truth, "I have no wife."

He looked intensely surprised as he said: "My dear fellow I am very sorry. I never heard—"

He paused inquiringly, and again I blurted out, "I never had one."

A look of extreme pain spread over his face as he heard this. He leaned across the table, and laying his hand on mine said, with infinite sympathy: "I see it all. I ought not to have asked you. Forgive me, old fellow, and forget that I have said those words."

I gave him a clammy hand and turned away lest he should detect the conscious guiltiness of my face. I had become confirmed in a suspicion that had been gradually dawning upon my mind that I had never set eyes upon my host before that day, and that I had been carried away by some inexplicable chance resemblance to some remote acquaintance and by his own apparent cordial recognition of myself. There were no blinking the facts, however. Everybody that he mentioned was a total stranger to me, while every incident that I mentioned with a view to drawing him out seemed to find his mind a blank.

My sole object now was to extricate myself from my false position without detection. I got absolutely and hopelessly involved in fable and falsehood, and after having thus lightly taken away the good name of the suppositious mother of my children a sort of despair took possession of me, and a wild desire to avoid exposure or explanation at any cost.

The dinner was good, the wine excellent, and my host geniality itself. We sat late and drank freely, and over our cups I blush to think of the people I married, the old friends I buried, and the characters I took away. But he would have news, and what was I to do? Much of my information seemed to afford him matter for astonishment, and often he ejaculated, "You don't tell me so!" as I conveyed some specially startling piece of news.

However, the time for departure came at last, and my mind was torn with conflicting desires to escape detection and to ascertain his identity.

"You'll come and see us!" he said cordially, as we parted.

"Yes, certainly," I replied: "but where are you putting up now?"

"Oh, the same old quarters," he returned.

"What is the best way to get there?" I asked, as a last hope.

"You can't do better than take a cab," he said, and we parted never to meet again.—True Flag.

The Green Card in the Mail Box.

There is a little green card in use by the postoffice department that is a terror to careless letter carriers. It is a terror only when they have once been caught. Very seldom, indeed, are they caught the second time. This card is dropped in a letter box, and on it is marked the time it was put in and also the time it should be taken out by the carrier. A record is kept by the chief of the carriers, and if that little card does not turn up with the other mail with which it is due it is clearly to be seen that the carrier has not taken the mail from that particular box.

The object, of course, is to test the reliability of the carriers. Where there is any complaint on the part of citizens about the tardiness of local mails, then a little green card is dropped in one or more boxes in the district from which the complaint comes. Sometimes it shows carelessness on the part of the carrier and sometimes it does not. It is, however, not necessary that there should be complaints, for frequently the cards are put in the boxes of the most efficient men. Of course they are happy when they discover them. But where a box is missed in which there is a green card, then the carrier is bound to get into trouble, and very serious trouble at that.—Lewiston Journal.

Done Him Up.

Lawyer (in justice's court)—Now, young lady, you may take the stand.

Lady—Yes, sir, with pleasure.

Man (in a whisper)—There, that does me up. She's my wife and she's 49 years old, but [illegible] that lawyer's tongue will cost me [illegible] millinery before the end of this month.—West Shore.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

A TURKISH TALE.

Sah Merv, the beggar at the city gate,
Sah Merv, the beggar and philosopher,
In talk with Brahn, at ease beneath the arch,
Stooping to pick a kopeck to him thrown,
Found bleeding in the dust beside the coin
A ruby ring worth half a prince's realm.
And while the beggar group with eager greed
Pressed round him crying: "Ah, our good Sah Merv!
Allah be praised! none ever shall beg more!"
The sultan's daughter, proud in silk and pearls,
Herself more lovely than the houri's queen,
Envied by all who envy, passed the gate,
And Brahn, bold cynic, with rare irony,
As who would say, "So much for charity!"
Flipped in her lap the sequin of bright gold,
Which he by luck had found some twelve months since.
But wise Sah Merv, with rarer sapiency,
Threw on the satin black, beside the coin,
The ruby ring worth half a prince's realm,
And turned to crunch a crust a kopeck bought.
"Fool! fool! A fool and madman!" cried they all.
"Not so!" thought she to whom the fortune fell.
"What is to me a bauble, were to him
The purchase price of endless misery.
This ruby ring worth half a prince's realm,
Yea, and its fellow, too, could such be found,
I'd give for his contented poverty!"

—New York Ledger.

Jesse James' Manhood.

"Jesse James, the Missouri bandit, possessed many manly qualities," feelingly exclaimed Uncle Dick Henderson at the Brunswick hotel. "I knew him well. He was turned into a Nemesis after the Pinkertons threw that bomb through the window of the Samuels residence and blew off the arm of Jesse's mother. Ever after that occurrence both Frank and Jesse declared war to the knife on the Pinkerton men. The killing of Jesse James by Bob Ford was the cowardly act of a treacherous, ungrateful fiend. Bob wasn't 'eating regular' when Jesse took him to his home, gave him shelter and food and treated him well. One day, when Jesse was dusting off a picture and had his back turned, Bob shot him from behind. Of course you know that but very few people ever learned what picture Jesse was dusting off when he got his death wound. It was the large picture of his dear old, white haired mother, whom he loved dearly.

"In one robbery at Blue Cut, when the James gang went through a train, Jesse led the way and relieved the passengers of their valuables. He came to one woman in black, who was sobbing bitterly. Jesse stopped and inquired the cause of her sorrow. As she handed him $70 in greenbacks she cried out convulsively: 'It's all I have in the world. My husband's corpse is in the baggage car.' Tears came to the eye of the train robber. Going into his pocket he returned the $70 and added two crisp $100 bills to it, which he forced the widow to accept. He never would rob a cripple, or an old gray haired woman, either. He once took an overcoat off his own back in the streets of Liberty, Mo., and gave it to a poor, shivering old man that had been turned out into the cold by an ungrateful son-in-law. I could name many other instances."—Denver Republican.

Secretary Seward's Opinion.

I heard a story of William H. Seward the other day which I think is a new one. I am not certain, but I am impressed with a conviction that it comes from Miss Olive Risley Seward, an adopted daughter of the late Secretary Seward, whose Bohemian literary salon is one of the most charming places to which one can have the entree at the national capital. It was at the time when there was great agitation of the removal of the capital, and all Washington was alarmed. One of the scared ones said to Secretary Seward, "Mr. Seward, do you think the capital will be removed from Washington?" "Yes, I think it will," was the reply. "But where—to Chicago?" "No." "What? Not to St. Louis? Well, where then?" "To the City of Mexico. That will probably be the center of population of the United States one of these days."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Like Its Namesake.

Middlesborough, England, is well known as the great center of the iron trade—a city of 60,000 inhabitants, with 130 blast furnaces, and an annual output of nearly 2,000,000 tons of pig-iron. But there has recently been founded an English Middlesborough in America, which bids fair, if its present rate of development continues, to represent in time as much wealth in gold and iron as the older city of which it is the namesake. Two years ago it had no existence save in the minds of its founders; today it is a city of several thousand inhabitants, aspiring to become the principal seat of the iron and steel manufacture of the United States.—Harper's.

Treatment of Piles.

So called remedies for piles are without number. The complaint often lasts for years without affecting the general health, and on the other hand constant irritation and bleeding may at once affect the entire system. Keep the bowels regular, relying upon fruit and grain diet. Avoid tobacco, condiments, liquor, etc. For bleeding a wash or injection of tannin is recommended—one ounce to half a pint of water. Any good antiseptic ointment may be tried, to be applied with a suppository syringe. Inflammation is remedied by frequent bathing in cold water, rest and plain food.—Herald of Health.

A Way Out of It.

Publisher—Is this novel of yours quite complete?

Pretty Authoress—All but the name. In fact I don't know what to do for a title.

Publisher (with an admiring glance)—Do what other pretty women have done. Marry one.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Rivals.

Richfello—What a perfect complexion Miss Beauty has!

Rival Belle—Yes. By the way, she is with her brother tonight. Do you know him? He's a very prominent importer of drugs, chemicals and toilet articles.—New York Weekly.

She Had the Time.

Elderly Coquette—I have given many a man the sack.

Gus De Smith—I suppose so. You have had enough time.—Texas Siftings.

AN AGE OF ALUMINUM.

A CHICAGO MAN BELIEVES HE IS ABOUT TO CHEAPEN IT.

He Thinks It Can Be Produced for Fifteen Cents Instead of Five Dollars a Pound—Various Uses to Which the Metal Can Be Put—An Important Discovery.

Aluminum at fifteen cents a pound!

Such a condition of affairs would revolutionize a hundred of the useful arts and make the Twentieth century an age of aluminum, just as the Nineteenth has been an age of iron. J. M. Hirsch, a German chemist of Chicago, says he has discovered a process by which he can extract the aluminum from common clay at a cost of fifteen cents or less for each pound. If Mr. Hirsch is right, then his secret is worth many millions of dollars.

Aluminum is the perfect metal. It is so plentiful that it composes the metallic base of the earth's crust. The soil under our feet is full of it. It is as bright as silver and it weighs only one-fourth as much—in fact, it is only two and one-half times as heavy as water. It is both malleable and ductile, and may be drawn into fine wires or beaten into sheets as thin as paper. Water does not corrode it. It does not tarnish or change color when long exposed to the air. It is not affected by any acid except hydrochloric. It is superior in lightness, strength and resistance to destructive forces to any other metal. And yet it is scarcely known to the general public and is used very little. Why? Because it costs too much to extract the metal from the tenacious grasp of the clay which contains it.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DISCOVERY.

At $5 a pound aluminum is found only in the chemical laboratories as a sort of curiosity. At fifteen cents a pound its uses would be endless. It would be employed in the manufacture of thousand of articles—from collar buttons up to freight cars. Since aluminum was discovered, fifty years ago, the one great problem in chemistry has been to cheapen the process of separating it from clay. If the Chicago chemist has solved this problem the most extravagant statement will scarcely exaggerate the far reaching results of his achievement.

Professor Joseph M. Hirsch is not a moneyless adventurer and he is not proclaiming the importance of his discovery; in fact, he is very reticent in regard to the matter. He is not after subscriptions of stock, for the entire stock of the company which he has organized has been quietly taken up by a few capitalists, except the great slice of $1,000,000 retained by the discoverer of the process.

Professor Hirsch, a studious, pleasant faced, spectacled German of 45, was found at his office.

"I have a process by which aluminum may be extracted for fifteen cents a pound," said he. "It is not a matter of supposition, but an established fact. I have already, with my small experimental apparatus, made from thirty to fifty pounds in a single day, and there is nothing to prevent the same process from being applied to secure indefinitely large amounts of the metal."

THE PROCESS A SECRET.

"Can you give some idea of your process?" was asked.

"That is my secret and I prefer to say nothing about it. I have been working with the aluminum problem since 1865, and my process is my own. I know that I can produce the metal for fifteen cents a pound. If the public does not believe this it cannot accuse me of any ulterior motive in saying so, for I do not ask anything in the way of assistance."

"Under the cheapened process to what uses can the aluminum be profitably applied?"

"Well, to freight cars, for instance. Owing to the lightness of the metal fifteen cents a pound is almost as cheap as steel, and the metal can be used for building materials, roofing and anywhere, in fact, that zinc, iron or tin can be used. The metal can be made as soft as foil or tempered harder than steel. Aluminum cutlery will be better than steel and silver, for it will not rust or tarnish. I already have an order for as many pocket knives as I can turn out. A bicycle can be made of aluminum rolled pipe that will weigh only fifteen pounds, and will be as strong as any one could wish. Water pipes made of the metal will last forever. All kinds of machinery, everything made of any metal, will be improved in appearance, efficiency and wear if made of the new metal."

Professor Hirsch has put much of his own money into the company and evinces no fear that his discovery will prove to be practicable, applied upon the largest scale.

If Chicago is soon to have cheap aluminum there is no reason why the main exhibition hall of the Columbian exposition should not be built of the bright metal, which is lighter than an equal bulk of either brick, stone, iron or glass.—Chicago News.

A Well Behaved Parrot.

A gentleman noticed a fine looking parrot on a perch in a bird store. As the bird was neither tied nor caged the gentleman at once made some inquiries. "Now, if I should buy that parrot," he said finally, "I suppose there is no danger of its running away?"

"No, sir," replied the bird fancier. "I will guarantee that parrot will stay where you put it, and won't disturb your neighbors with its chatter. It is a stuffed bird. Nice job, isn't it?"

"Good morning," said the gentleman, as he hastily left the store.—Washington Post.

A Practical Business Education.

Judge Peterby—Where is your son now?

Col. Yerger—He is with Silverstone. Isn't that the merchant who has failed several times and been burnt out a time or so?

Yes, that's the man. I want my son to get a practical business education.—Texas Siftings.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 3.

High water at 1.45 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.11; Sets at 6.15.
Moon rises at 9.00.
Last quarter Sept. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Rodman street is being put into good shape.

Mr. Thos. Curtis returned Tuesday from Eastham.

Mr. W. H. H. Rideout and wife have returned from Eastham.

Mr. Henry W. Tirrell and wife are spending a few days at Gloucester.

It is said work will be commenced on Hancock street next Monday.

Mrs. C. T. Reed and son returned Tuesday from Short Falls, N. H.

Miss Lilian E. Abbott of Quincy Point is spending a week at Providence, R. I.

The Board of Registrars will hold its first meeting of the season Thursday evening.

Miss Maggie Lyons of Lowell is, visiting Miss Lizzie Shea of Common street West Quincy.

Mr. Edward L. Robbins and family of Wollaston have arrived home from the Vineyard.

Mr. Smith B. Harrington and wife of Wollaston, are enjoying themselves at Jackson, N. H.

Mrs. Frank F. Prescott and children returned Tuesday from a month's visit in New Hampshire.

Miss Mabel G. Nash of Wollaston, who has been at Hull for several weeks, returned on Tuesday.

Good progress was made yesterday afternoon on the new asphalt sidewalk in front of the Adams building.

Miss Isabelle H. Farrington and Miss Lulie Farrington of Wollaston, have returned from Wiano, Mass.

Miss Mary E. Kendrick has returned to Quincy, after spending a pleasant week at Hotel Winthrop, Ocean Spray.

Mrs. Charles H. Spear and her son Horace left Monday for Portland, where they are intending to spend a week.

Miss Ella H. Stetson of Middleboro, who has been visiting her grandfather, D. B. Stetson, returned home today.

But fourteen members attended the City Council meeting last Saturday evening. The slimest showing on record.

Mr. Daniel W. Baxter and family have returned from Scituate Harbor where they have been spending the summer.

There is considerable complaint in Wollaston at the stench arising from the piggery in the rear of the new Perry building.

There was an exciting 100-yards dash on Marsh street last evening, between Jack Duffy and Clifford Thayer. The former won.

Dr. Wellington Record has taken possession of his new residence on First hill, Wollaston. It ranks as one of the largest residences in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pinkham of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Pinkham of Somerville are visiting Mrs. Horace A. Pinkham, Wollaston.

Mrs. Alexander Marnock did not get her leg broken by the electric car accident as reported. She was badly shaken. Today she is more comfortable.

The city has borrowed the $40,000 appropriated for the rebuilding of Hancock street. The bonds bear four per cent. interest and the city obtained a small premium.

Mrs. Charles R. Sherman, Miss Gertrude Sherman, and Miss Maria Sherman of Wollaston, have returned from North Edgecomb, Maine, where they have been sojourning for several weeks.

Mr. Albert T. Mitten of Quincy, who is in the employ of Theodore Metcalf & Co., druggists, Boston, is spending a two weeks' vacation in Fitchburg and the southern part of New Hampshire.

Maud Cameron of Quincy street, while walking stepped on broken glass which cut through her boot and inflicted a wound. Dr. Sheahan was called and found that three stitches were necessary.

J. F. Wilkinson, the late manager and pitcher of the Actives of Fall River, will twirl the sphere for the Middleboros in the game with the St. Johns of Quincy on Saturday at Middleboro.

The City Council committee on sewers and drains held a meeting last evening. It is said more progress was made than at any previous meeting, relative to the sewerage system. At the meeting to be held next Tuesday evening it is expected that there will be a draft of a new bill, such as the city hopes to pass through the Legislature.

Cigarette Bill.

A law was passed in the New York Legislature forbidding juveniles from smoking. The law was to take effect Sept. 1st and reads as follows:—

No child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort. A violation shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10 and not less than $2 for each offence.

Trying to Make Hair Grow.

Mr. Henry Clews related how he became bald. "Baldness overtook me," he said, "when I was quite a young man. I began to notice that the hair was leaving the top of my head with unhappy haste. One day I spoke to my barber about it. He said the remedy was simple enough. All that was necessary was that the top of my head should be shaved regularly for about six months. I could wear a toupee, or half wig, and nobody would be the wiser, and at the end of six months my hair would come out strong and always remain so. I went to a wigmaker and asked him if he could prescribe a cure for baldness. He, too, advised shaving the head. That was exceedingly cheering. Two men of science harmonized.

"I bought a toupee of the wigmaker. I remember that I paid $30 for it. Then I had my head shaved twice a week regularly. Occasional examinations of the top of my head were not very encouraging. But thinking that all would be well in time I persevered. At the end of six months I was forced to confess that I had less hair than before. Indeed there was no hair at all on the top of my head. Wearing the toupee had kept out the air and killed the roots. I threw the toupee away and philosophically accepted my fate."—New York Times.

Reverses of French Noblemen.

Sad have been the reverses of the old French nobility since Edmund Burke penned his splendid eulogy. According to M. Lescure a grandson of that same Marquis d'Hauteroche who chivalrously requested the English troops at the battle of Fontenoy to "fire first" ended his days as a common policeman. Sadder still, from the point of view of the amateurs of "blue blood," one of the noble family of Babou de la Bourdaisiere is now a washerwoman. Representatives of other noble families equally famous in their time are, or were, according to the same authority, occupying the humble positions of gamekeeper, carpenter's apprentice, house painter, cab driver, miller's assistant, innkeeper, conductor of an omnibus, box opener at a theatre, gas man, bathing man, maker of mousetraps, chorus singer at the opera, and woodman, while one, who is a great grandcousin of the illustrious Cardinal de Retz, unites in his own person the lowly offices of grave digger and village fiddler.—London News.

A Vice President Fishing.

When Hannibal Hamlin was vice president of the United States he went fishing in a Canadian stream and had struck a splendid salmon. A boat approached in which were the English treaty commissioners. Mr. Hamlin was meeting the crisis with the vigor and skill of an accomplished angler. The Englishmen, as their boat drew near, saw that he was battling with a noble foe. When told who the gentlemen were Mr. Hamlin called out, "You must excuse me till I land this salmon!" The introduction was deferred for about half an hour, when the Englishmen were able to salute not only the vice president, but the conqueror of a kingly salmon. He decided the question of etiquette offhand, though it is to be presumed that the salmon would have preferred the following of the venerable and accepted rule—drop everything when a caller is announced.—St. Louis Republic.

The Busiest Man in the World.

It is a bare matter of fact to say that Voltaire never knew what a vacant moment was. Planning, writing, revising or directing the performance of a play; composing some pamphlet which, read by every cultivated person in Europe, would furnish fertile food for many an hour's conversation in courts and coteries; penning or dictating letters, of which the series is so inexhaustible that Charles Nodier is reported to have said: "What! More unpublished letters of Voltaire! The only end to them will be the end of the world!"—Gentleman's Magazine.

An advertisement in a city paper reads: "Wanted: a girl to sew on pants." There may be a man here and there who is willing to have his pants "sewed on," but he must have a deuced bother getting them off when he is in a hurry to get into bed. Is there a famine in the button market that pants should be sewed on?—*Norristown Herald.*

☞ It may not be generally known that at its last session the legislature of Massachusetts during its session of 1890, passed a law that not more than four horses shall be kept in any building or place used as a stable in any city or town in the commonwealth without a license. Whoever, unlicensed, occupies or uses any building as a stable for more than four horses, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every month he so occupies or uses such buildings.—*Milford Journal.*

—Plymouth County commissioners have voted to abolish the Ripley, Marsh's bridge and Gould's bridge crossings in Hingham.

—Savin Hill open regatta today.

DIED.

MALONE—In West Quincy, Sept. 2, John F., son of Mr. John and Mrs. Catherine Malone, aged 1 year and 1 month.

WHITCOMB—In Hingham, Sept. 1, Mr. E. Barker Whitcomb, aged 65 years and 5 months.

FIELD OF POLITICS.

Vermont Once More Captured by the Republicans.

HON. C. S. PAGE OF HYDE PARK

Elected Governor—Messrs. Powers and Grout Chosen for Congress—New Hampshire Democrats Nominate Hon. C. H. Amsden for Governor—National Republican League Meeting.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—The state election passed off quietly, except in a few towns where there were close and exciting contests in the election of town representatives. The weather was pleasant throughout the state, but the vote was a light one, and furnishes no indication of the drift of public sentiment on national issues. There was no campaign conducted by the Republicans in Vermont this year, and general apathy prevailed in the party during the canvass just closed. Both parties favored economy and retrenchment in state expenses, and both were in favor of ballot reform. The Democrats declared in their platform for high licenses, and this was the main issue in the canvass in certain localities. The Republican party declared for prohibition in their state convention.



CARROLL S. PAGE.

The returns of the election come in very slowly, and up to midnight no definite idea can be formed of the probable Republican majority in the state. The indications, however, point to a reduced Republican majority for governor, somewhat less than the average majority given the party nominee in off years since the biennial elections were established in 1870. The Democrats have probably increased their total vote in the state by their activity.

The Republicans elect their county tickets in every county by handsome majorities.

The next house will be composed of an unusually large number of well-known business and professional men.

The Republican candidates for representatives in congress, Hon. H. Henry Powers of Morrisville in the First congressional district and Gen. William G. Grout of Barton in the Second District, are elected by o ver 8000 each. Judge Powers will succeed ex-Governor John W. Stewart of Middlebury and Gen. Grout succeeds himself in the lower house.

The Vote in Detail.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3.—One hundred and thirty-five towns give Page (Rep.), 22,343; Brigham (Dem.), 13,262; Allen (Pro.), 829; scattering, all for Lieutenant Governor Woodbury, 29. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham (Rep.), 32,239; Shurtleff (Dem.), 12,821; all others, 947. In these towns the Republican vote has fallen off 9896, the Democratic has gained 441, while the Prohibition vote has fallen off but little.

If the vote of the remaining towns is relatively the same as those heard from, the Republican majority will be only about 15,000 in the whole state. There were only eighteen Democrats in the general assembly in 1888.

Thirty-seven have been elected in the 135 towns already heard from, and two Farmers' league candidates. An unexpectedly a larger number of representatives favoring high license have been elected.

The congressional vote in fifty-eight town in the First district gives Powers, (Rep.), 9529; Maloney, (Dem.), 5448; majority for Powers, 4081. In the Second district fifty-nine towns give Grout, (Rep.), 9577; Shurtleff, (Dem.), 4391; majority for Grout, 5476.

IN THE GRANITE STATE.

Democrats Nominate Hon. Charles Amsden for Governor—Vote in Favor of License Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3.—The Democratic state convention was a large gathering of the party, and the assembly represented in a marked measure the spirit and enthusiasm of the organization.

The only bombshell thrown in the convention was that of Hon. Samuel B. Page of Woodsville, who introduced a resolution favoring a judicious license law. This measure caused a short but very spicy discussion, but the result was that by a vote of more than four to one that the resolution was referred to the regular committee, which was supposed to be the end of it.

It was apparent that the majority of the delegates considered that the regular resolutions contained all that was necessary on the liquor question. It is understood that Mr. Amsden is personally opposed to the enactment of a license law. The complimentary reference in President Bartlett's address to the administration of President Cleveland elicited cheering sufficient to show that the New Hampshire Democrats are for Grover every time.

As Mr. Amsden was the standard-bearer of his party two years ago, he hardly needs an introduction to the public. He is a native of Penacook, where he has always resided, and is 42 years old. He was educated at Appleton academy in New Ipswich, and is an extensive and wealthy furniture manufacturer. Mr. Amsden was a member of the state senate from 1883 to 1885, and has filled other political and financial positions.

Hon. Warren F. Daniell of Franklin, who was nominated by the Democrats for congress in the Second district, was born in Pepperell, Mass., on June 26, 1826. Politically Mr. Daniell has always been a Democrat. He has been several times a representative in the legislature, has been twice elected to the state senate, and was a delegate to the national convention of 1872. From 1861 to 1865 he was an outspoken war Democrat. Mr. Daniell is one of the most prosperous manufacturers of the state.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

National League of Republican Clubs Getting Ready for Business.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The executive committee of the national Republican clubs is in executive session at Congress hall. The full committee, with one or two exceptions is present, and the absentees are expected to-day. The principal business of the meeting is to map out a plan of campaign for the fall, with special reference to the election of congressmen. One of the matters to be settled upon is the date for the next annual convention of the league, which will take place in Cincinnati. It is probable that the date will be set down in the early part of May next. Another object is to discuss the feasibility of incorporating under the laws both the National and State leagues. The state leagues of Florida, with fifty-eight clubs, and of Texas, with twenty-five, will probably be admitted to the national organization. President John H. Thurston of the National league will address the convention of the State league of clubs, which will meet here Thursday morning.

All Democratic.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—Returns from two-thirds of the counties in the state indicate that Governor Eagle's majority will be 30,000. The legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic, thus insuring the election of James K. Jones as United States senator.

No Convention This Year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York Republican state committee met and decided that a state convention should not be held this year. Judge Earl, a Democrat, was unanimously nominated for the court of appeals.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Loving Friends Honor the Memory of the Departed Patriot.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Beneath the life-size countenance that seemed to look down from the walls of Tremont Temple last evening, with something of the loving and radiant expression, so dearly remembered by friends of years gone by—that of John Boyle O'Reilly—there was enacted a scene that might well be deemed unique in the annals, even of Boston's popular demonstrations, the uniting of all classes and schools of thought in a grand consensus of testimony to the memory of that superb citizen, evolved from an exiled refugee, whose blendid patriotism and poesy arched two nations, and spanned as with a bow of promise the aspirations of the down-trodden and suffering of every race.

Nationalists, literateurs, ecclesiastics and representatives of all fashions and forms of social thought unaccustomed to coming together under the same roof, much less joining in the same manifestation of feeling, were present as eager participants.

The platform was a study in the diversity and individuality of the persons who occupied it.

The meeting was an immense and ardently responsive one, and the speeches were so uniformly eloquent that it would seem as if the glowing spirit of the dead had fused all into his own unity, strength and beauty of diction.

A memorial committee was appointed with full powers to receive all subscriptions that may be offered, and use the same in the erection of a public memorial, or memorials, in honor of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. The committee shall have power to add to their number and fill all vacancies.

The resolutions were adopted with enthusiastic unanamity, and after three hours of oratory and demonstrations of popular feeling, such as are rarely known in the compass of one evening, the meeting adjourned.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

They Will Co-operate in Fighting "Aggressive Unionism."

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The long projected shipping union has been formed in London. The avowed object of the union is to deal with the labor questions throughout the world, and especially to resist the tyranny of trade unions, to protect employes from terrorism, and to generally promote the shipping interest. The official report of the meeting avers that several passenger lines and the bulk of the cargo trade were represented at the meeting. The union represents a capital of £100,000,000.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 3.—At a meeting of employers of all classes, held under the auspices of the Employers union and the Steamship association, it was resolved that the time had arrived when it was necessary for employers and capitalists to form a protective association and co-operate in fighting the battles of the community against aggressive unionism. An Employers Defense association was accordingly constituted, and a committee was appointed to draft a scheme of colonial co-operation. A fund was also started to assist the shipowners in their fight against their striking employes.

Absconder Kimball in Worcester Jail.

WORCESTER, Sept. 3.—Frederic Kimball, the absconding teller of the People's Savings bank, who was arrested in New York, Sunday, upon landing from a French steamer, arrived in this city last evening in charge of detectives and was lodged in the Summer street jail to await trial in October. He was perfectly cool on the trip and chatted freely about his European tour with a reporter, but said nothing of the causes which led him to steal the bonds, or why he returned to this country. He did say, however, that he was glad the suspense was over.

No Concessions.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—There is no change in the aspect of the Slatersville strike, both sides remaining firm. The mill people claim that pay-rolls show weavers made more money than they say they could on the Brighton goods, and that after they were used to the new weave which has recently been put on, they could make still more. If the help do not return to work the superintendent says the mills will be shut down. The strikers claim to be able to stay out.

They're Good Ones.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Sept. 3.—At Lake Pearl A. H. Heilborn and Thomas Richards made an attempt to swim a mile, run a mile, walk a mile and ride a bicycle a mile inside of one hour. Heilborn accomplished the feat in 54:9 3-5 and Richards in 54:15; first prize, gold watch; second, silver medal. Bicycle race, one mile, ordinaries, won by Bert Hedges in 3:27; one mile, safeties, won by M. Scott in 3:28; prizes, silver cake basket and silver goblet.

Vermont Bank Winds Up.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 3.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Sandy River National bank of Farmington, 680 of the 750 shares were represented. All voted that the bank go into voluntary liquidation and close up the affairs, to take effect Nov. 1 next.

Florida Town Burned Out.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—A special messenger from Cocoa, a small town on Indian river, twenty miles below Titusville, brings news that fire broke out there and destroyed nearly the whole town. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The town is in a panic.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Reciprocity and Sugar Items Make It Rather Lively.

BIG SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE

Created by the Resignation of Mr. Clarkson — Reciprocity with Canada Seems to Be Growing in Favor — Sample of Alabama Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The debate in the senate on the reciprocity and sugar items in the tariff bill yesterday was exceedingly interesting. Senator Sherman seemed to take especial pleasure in tearing to pieces the Blaine-Hale reciprocity amendment. He said it would let in everything from Patagonia to Behring Straits, including all gold, silver, lead, copper, wool, whisky and tobacco, as well as sugar and other products, to which it was perhaps more especially intended to apply. He wanted to know why Cuba and Canada were left out, and generally belabored the Hale resolution so severely that Mr. Frye rose to the defense of his colleague, who was absent in the appropriations committee room, and said that he had understood from Senator Hale that his resolution was only a hasty preparation, subject to revision, and that the senator desired to modify it so as to confine its operations to sugar and those other products in which we could not successfully compete with foreign powers.

Mr. Sherman said this was the first intimation that he had received on this point.

Senator Hale returning to the chamber, set the discussion straight on the points on which Mr. Sherman had attacked him, but the general trend of the discussion indicated that some warm interchanges of views on the reciprocity question are probable before the debate terminates. Mr. Sherman was earnest in defense of his Canadian reciprocity resolution.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Senator Sherman's Proposal Not Popular in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Erastus Wiman, accompanied by a number of Canadian capitalists, has been in Washington for several days, with the view of ascertaining the sentiment in the senate and the house concerning commercial union with the Dominion of Canada. They have been in conference with Senator Sherman and Representative Butterworth, together with other Republicans who favor reciprocity with Canada. Since the introduction of the Blaine reciprocity scheme the idea of making some similar arrangement with Canada has grown in favor.

It is not likely, however, that the Sherman amendment will be adopted. Secretary Blaine and his friends are not in favor of reciprocity with Canada, but probably would not object to a limited provision in regard to coal and one or two other items. This would give a market in New England for Nova Scotia coal, while the province of Ontario would be supplied with coal from Pennsylvania and the west.

This is no new idea of Senator Sherman's, as he espoused the question of reciprocity with Canada, and introduced a bill on the subject' two years ago. He believes that Canada will in time become a part of the United States. The way to unite with Canada, he remarked, "is not by hostile legislation, but by friendly overtures. This union is one of the events that must inevitably come in the future. It will come by the logic of the situation, and no combination of politicians can prevent it."

The great majority of members of congress, however, do not agree with Senator Sherman in this matter, and those representing the border states, are, as a rule, strongly opposed to reciprocity with our northern neighbors.

MR. CLARKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Gossip Indicates That Chief Clerk Fowler Will Get the Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Harrison intimated that he would delay his departure for Cresson until Friday or Saturday, in order to close up several important matters, and some appointments where vacancies had recently occurred. There is quite a scramble for the position of first assistant postmaster general. The president has offered the place to Attorney General Michener of Indiana, a warm personal friend of his. But it is understood the latter is not inclined to accept it. The friends of Mr. Fessenden, a member of the national Republican committee from Connecticut, are pressing his claims for the place. The most strongly indorsed candidate is E. C. Fowler of Maryland, who is chief clerk of the first assistant, and for the last three months has been acting assistant postmaster general. He entered the postal service twenty years ago, and is a capable and efficient officer.

ASTONISHING ROTTENNESS

Unearthed in a United States Court in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The house judiciary committee has been investigating for some time the operations of the judicial offices attached to the several circuits and districts north and south. They discovered an astounding condition of things in the Huntsville, Ala., district. The evidence shows that 143 men, who had been convicted of violating the internal revenue laws, afterwards had their sentences suspended, while each drew upwards of $40 as witness fees, they having been informers on each other.

The Labor Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—At yesterday's session of the Trades Unions congress, President William Watkins said the time had undoubtedly arrived when an energetic attempt should be made to secure eight hours as a day's work. He advocated a direct representation of labor in parliament the control of the railways by the state, and the solution of the land question by naturalization.

Connecticut's Finances are Flourishing.

HARTFORD, Sept. 3.—Exercising the right granted him by the last legislature, State Treasurer Henry has formally notified the selectmen of towns in Connecticut that the tax usually levied by the state on the towns will not be called for this year, owing to the flourishing condition of the state's finances. Treasurer Henry will pay $300,000 of the state's bonded debt Nov. 1.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Forecast for New England: Fair; no decided change in temperature; easterly winds.

GEN. FREMONT'S LENIENCY.

The Pioneer's Clemency to a Condemned Mexican Prisoner of War.

Just before the capture of San Luis Obispo the men under Fremont had been subjected to great exposure and to privation and hardships of all kinds, and their hatred of the Mexicans had reached its height. In fact, it was pretty clearly understood that if any of the enemy was unfortunate enough to fall into their hands they would spend but little time or sentiment in disposing of him.

On Dec. 15, two days after the taking of the town, the pickets captured Don Jose de Jesu Pico, who was called Totci. He was tried by court martial on the charge of breaking his parole, was found guilty and was sentenced to be shot. The fact that Pico was a leader rendered him still more an object of hatred and distrust, and on every side were heard murmurs of approval when it was decided that he should pay the penalty of his treachery with his life.

The execution was ordered for half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 o'clock the whole battalion was ordered to parade on the plaza, where the execution was to take place. The prisoner was confined in a room in the Mission. Fremont, with two or three of his officers, was present, awaiting the coming of the prisoner's family to take their last farewell of the beloved husband and father. The prisoner, with bowed head, was seated on one side, and opposite stood Fremont with folded arms and face unmoved from its usual stern demeanor.

The officers in grim silence were grouped about when the wife, with her eight or nine young children, entered dressed in the deepest mourning. The wife was a beautiful woman of stately bearing, and the children of delicate and refined appearance. No word was uttered to break the silence, which had grown oppressive. Then the children fell upon their knees, and with tearful eyes and outstretched hands mutely begged for the life so dear to them.

Among the officers present was that stern soldier, Capt. Richard Owens, who had never feared a living foe, but whose eyes were then dimmed with tears at the pathetic sight before him. Suddenly, for he could no longer control himself, he uttered the one word, "Colonel!" Fremont's face relaxed its determined expression, and he exclaimed, "Yes, Dick, I know we had rather meet a thousand of them in the field to-morrow than take this one life." Turning to the prisoner he said, "You are pardoned; you are free."

The prisoner fell upon his knees at Fremont's feet and pressed the hem of his cloak to his lips, exclaiming brokenly in Spanish: "My life was forfeit. You have given it back, and henceforth it shall be devoted to you." Instantly Pico ordered that his horse be saddled, and from that day on there was no more devoted follower of Fremont through danger of every kind than the man whose life he had given back to him.—San Francisco Examiner.

An Everlasting Chimney.

To build a chimney that will draw forever and not fill up with soot you must build it large enough, sixteen inches square; use good brick and clay instead of lime up to the comb; plaster it inside with clay mixed with salt; for chimney tops use the very best of brick, wet them and lay them in cement mortar. The chimney should not be built tight to beams and rafters; there is where the cracks in your chimneys come, and where most of the fires originate, as the chimney sometimes gets red hot. A chimney built from the cellar up is better and less dangerous than one hung on the wall. Do not get your stove pipe hole too close to the ceiling, but about eighteen inches from it.—New York Journal.

The Polite Frenchman.

When Gen. Moreau was in the United States he was once the victim of a rather droll misunderstanding. He was present at a concert where a piece was sung by the choir with the refrain:

"To-morrow, to-morrow."

Having a very imperfect knowledge of English he fancied it to be a cantata given in his honor, and thought he distinguished the words:

"To Moreau, to Moreau."

Each time the refrain was repeated he rose to his feet and gracefully bowed on all sides, to the great astonishment of the audience, who did not know what to make of it.—Le Figaro.

Powers of the English Language.

Professor Jacob Grimm, the author of the most learned German grammar and, jointly with his brother, the best German dictionary, says: "Among all the modern languages none has, by giving up and confounding all the laws of sound, and by cutting off nearly all the inflections, acquired greater strength and vigor than the English. Its fullness of free middle sounds, which cannot be taught, but only learned, is the cause of an essential force of expression such as perhaps never stood at the command of any other language of men."

A Hearty Eater.

A well known traveling agent for a Philadelphia carriage paper has carried off the honors for eating in this city. At a recent meal for himself he consumed two whole chickens, fried Maryland style, five pounds; one extra porterhouse steak, ten ears of corn, one dozen tomatoes sliced with onions, one quart stewed potatoes and one dozen corn cakes. He was the only man who partook of the meal, and he did not fall into ashes when he finished.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Apparent Size of Sun and Moon.

What is the apparent size of the disk of the sun or moon seen with the naked eye? Most people estimate it at from about three inches in diameter to the size of a soup plate. An investigation says that at a distance of ten feet a silver quarter dollar would conceal the disk of the sun or moon, as would a buckshot about a quarter of an inch in diameter at arm's length.—Exchange.

A Feline Clock.

Every one knows that cats can see in the dark, and the reason they can do so is because of the peculiar construction of their eyes. You may have noticed that in a moderate light the pupil or black part of pussy's eye is small and of an oval shape, while in a full glare of light it becomes narrow. Now in the dark it expands to a circle and nearly fills the surface of the eyeball. This peculiarity of the cat's eyes is turned to account in a curious manner by the Chinese.

The Abbe Huc relates that when he was traveling in China he asked his attendant what time it was. The man went over to a cat that was quietly basking in the sun, and examining its eyes told the abbe that it was about two hours after noon, and on being questioned how he knew that he explained that the pupils of a cat's eyes were largest in the morning, and that they gradually grew smaller as the light increased till they reached their minimum at noon; that then they began to widen again, till at night they once more became large.

The good abbe was filled with admiration for the ingenuity of a people who could use cats as clocks. But it must be admitted that this way of telling the time of day is rather a loose one, and could only be trusted in very, very clear and serene weather, for temporary gloom or the darkness of a storm would sadly derange your four footed clock and put it all wrong.—Exchange.

Evil Island Anticosti.

The island of Anticosti has always held an evil reputation to mariners lying close to the course of navigation to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Its long, low shores were the scene of many disastrous wrecks, and the sufferings of sailors who succeeded in gaining the land were grievous and terrible from the absence of water and means of subsistence. Since it has been properly lighted its dangers have been greatly diminished; but from the fact of its desolate and lonely position and its absence of population the island has long been the resort of characters who have found there a refuge from justice.

It is evident that of late years this criminal population must have been largely increased, for we now hear that the wreck of the Idaho has been taken possession of by a gang of pirates, upward of 100 strong, who have set at defiance the Canadian cruiser Wakeham, and that it had been necessary to send her majesty's steamship Comus from Halifax to cope with them. It may be hoped that her operations will result in the complete breaking up of this gang of desperadoes, who constitute a serious danger to the crews of vessels that may be cast upon the coast.—London Standard.

A Very Fortunate Lord.

Lord Northampton is a vastly fortunate personage. In 1879 his eldest son, the late Lord Compton, borrowed £10,000 from the National Life Assurance society on the security of his reversionary interest in an entailed estate, but if he died before his father (as happened) of course the security was worthless. The society proceeded to insure Lord Compton's life for £34,000, the understanding being that it was to pay the premiums and add them to the amount of the loan, and the policy was to be transferred to him if ever he paid off the debt. He died three years ago, by which time his debt to the society had risen to £14,000. The society therefore congratulated itself upon having made a profit of nearly £20,000; but, lo and behold, Lord Northampton as executor of his deceased son demanded the balance of £34,000, and in spite of the agreement between the society and Lord Compton his claim has been sustained by the court of appeal. The result is highly satisfactory for Lord Northampton, who gets nearly £20,000 from a fund which neither he nor his son nor any of his family paid a penny to create.—London Truth.

Smiths and Browns in New York.

Who is there in this great metropolis that isn't acquainted with some one named Smith? And yet there are not so many of them as is generally believed. If one were asked to guess the number of Smiths in the city it would be quite natural to place the figure as high as 10,000. To be sure, the new directory devotes thirty-five columns to the distinguished family, but there are only 2,824 of them. Of these 113 are plain John Smiths, and 122 are John-with-an-initial-Smiths. The Browns number 1,639, and there are 80 Brownes. This is a decrease of 7 compared with last year, when there were 87. The decrease may be taken as an indication that the final e is going out of fashion.—New York Times.

Waiters of High Lineage.

There is a saloon keeper near Ninth and Walnut who has had half a dozen poverty stricken sons of noble German families employed as waiters in his place. An alleged "count" or two, a couple of sons of German "barons," wearing white aprons, have been features of the saloon during the past year. A patron of the place says that the proprietor was a republican in the fatherland, and that he takes pleasure in having the descendants of his old oppressors serve him in menial capacities.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Fruitless Season.

Invalid Wife—Dearest, what have you in that basket? Something nice for your poor little wife?

Fond Husband—Yes, my own. I have sold my best saddle horse and bought you a dozen pears and three peaches.

I. W.—You noble, self-sacrificing fellow! Let me reciprocate. Here are my diamond earrings. Sell them and buy the children a watermelon.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Rev. Dr. Burchard is summering in Saratoga. He is a well preserved, handsome and affable old gentleman. A correspondent says that the venerable doctor fits well into Saratoga life, and there is nothing he likes better than to sit down in the evening to a game of cards with some bright young ladies.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 122. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION
At 50 Cross St., West Quincy.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. William Andrews, No. 50 Cross street, all the Furniture in the house, consisting of the following articles:

One Range nearly new; 1 Parlor Stove; Extension Tables; Bed Lounges; Woolen Carpet; Chamber Set; Mattresses; Crockery; Glassware; Chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods are all in first-class condition, and parties looking for any article in the line of housekeeping goods will make no mistake in being at this sale, promptly at 2 o'clock, Thursday, Sept. 4th.

Sept. 3. 2t

Washing Wanted
TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT THE —

LEDGER OFFICE.

Sept. 2. 6t



5 CENT RIDE
— ON THE —
Electric Rail Road
— TO —
Houghs Neck,
— AND —
MANET BEACH,

IF PLEASANT.

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SATURDAY,
September 6th, Only.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Parents and Children and enjoy a ride to this Delightful Shore, and watch the waves come rolling in.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Sept 3—4t Sept. 6—1wpo



FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Stone Team at a very low price. Apply to W. G. A. PATTEE. Quincy, Aug. 28. 6t

FOR SALE.—1 Bay mare, sound and kind, weighs 1250 lbs., road 9 miles an hour, true in any spot or place. Apply to G. VOORHEES, Electric Light Station. Quincy, Aug. 27. 6t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Situation by Swede girl to do general housework in small family. Is good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at M. W. FROLUND'S, No. 8 Station street, West Quincy. Sept. 4—1t

WANTED.—Immediately, more Girls at the Industrial Bureau, for general housework. Protestants especially desired. Call at 51 Washington street, Quincy. Sept. 3. 2t

WANTED,—A girl competent to do general housework in a family of three. Inquire between 7 and 8 P. M. of MRS. LORING, corner of Farrington and Brook St., Wollaston. Sept. 2—3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to H. S. WEYMOUTH, Glover avenue, Atlantic. Sept. 3—4t*

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street. Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston. April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

HE IS COMING AGAIN.—The converted Roman Catholic, Thomas Rush of Boston, will lecture in Plummer's Hall, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sept. 3 and 5, at 7.30. Sept. 2—5t

AFTER SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,

THE 10 P. M. car from Houghs Neck to Quincy will be taken off and the 10.30 P. M. car from Quincy.

Also, the 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. from Houghs Neck, and the 10.30 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. from Quincy.

G. W. MORTON, *Superintendent.*
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1890. tf

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY SCHOOLS.
Many Changes in the Corps of Teachers.
FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY.

The New Roster—Where the New Teachers Come From—Where Those Who Have Resigned Will Go—Changes and Repairs During Vacation.

The public schools of this city will reopen on Monday next. During the ten weeks' vacation Quincy has lost several of its best teachers, most of whom accept positions with higher salaries elsewhere. Superintendent Aldrich has succeeded in filling all but one vacancy, and we are indebted to him for the following revised roster of teachers:

High School.

Herbert W. Lull, principal.
Sibylla A. Pfaffman.
Elizabeth A. Souther.

Adams School.

A Grammar, James M. Nowland, principal.
B Grammar, Mary E. Dinegan.
C Grammar, Eliza C. Sheahan.
D Grammar, Mabel T. Totham, Mary M. Devlin.
A Primary, Jennie G. Carmichael.
B Primary, Eliza F. Dolan.
C Primary, Annie M. Billings.
I D Primary, Williamina Birse.
II D Primary, Euphasia Hernan.

Coddington School.

A Grammar, Mary E. Dearborn, principal.
B Grammar, Minnie M. Jameson.
C Grammar, Alice B. Hersey.
D Grammar, Emily R. White.
A Primary, Jessie B. Clarke.
B Primary, Mary G. Collagan.
C Primary, Julia E. Underwood.
D Primary, Nettie McQuesten.
D Primary, Alice T. Kelly.

John Hancock School.

B Primary, Addie A. Jackson, principal.
B Primary, Dora T. Maine.
C Primary, Lizzie Mason.
C Primary, E. Alice Lills.
C Primary, Clara A. Reamy.
D Primary, Mary C. Parker.
D Primary, Carrie M. Shunk.
D Primary, Eva B. Wallace.

Quincy School.

A Grammar, C. F. Merrick, principal.
B Grammar, Nina A. Page.
C Grammar, Maud E. Rice.
D Grammar, Effie E. Beal.
A Primary, Elizabeth J. McNeil.
B Primary, Minnie F. Eaton.
C Primary, Grace D. Parker.
D Primary, Margaret E. Burns.

Washington School.

A Grammar, T. B. Pollard, principal.
B Grammar, Mary Marden.
C Grammar, Mary W. Holden.
D Grammar, Dorcas C. Higgins.
A Primary, Alice L. French.
B Primary, Mary A. Worcester.
C Primary, Amelia Perkins.
D Primary, Sarah A. Malone.

Willard School.

A Grammar, John F. Suckling, principal.
B Grammar, Helen P. Bennett, Lucy K. Hatch.
C Grammar, Jennie A. Corliss.
D Grammar, Ellen Fegan, Grace L. Shaw.
A Primary, Theresa Fegan, Emeline A. Newcomb, Elizabeth A. Garrity.
B Primary, Nellie C. Gragg, Teresa McDonnell.
C Primary, Mary L. Conway, Rena M. Chamberlin.
D Primary, Abbie M. Kelley, Annie F. Burns, Ellen A. Desmond.

Wollaston School.

A Grammar, S. E. Junkins, principal.
B Grammar,
C Grammar, Lizzie T. Simmons.
D Grammar, Nellie F. Kendall.
A Primary, Susie H. McKenna.
B Primary, Carrie A. Scott.
C Primary, Clara A. Penley.
D Primary, Manetta W. Penney.

The New Teachers.

Mr. Lull, the new principal of the High, comes from Milford, where he has been principal of the High school for several years.

ADAMS—Miss Birse, the new primary teacher, is a graduate of the Quincy High school and the Rhode Island Normal, and has taught in Rhode Island. During Miss Sheahan's absence abroad her room will be in charge of a substitute.

CODDINGTON—Miss McQuesten, who takes Miss Hall's room, is a graduate of the New Hampshire Normal school and has taught in that state.

JOHN HANCOCK—Miss Maine and Miss Wallace have both taught in Rhode Island. Miss Sills is a graduate of the New Brunswick Normal school and comes from Fredericton.

QUINCY—Miss Eaton is a Quincy young lady and a graduate of the Quincy High and Bridgewater Normal. Miss Rice of the B primary will take the C grammar.

WASHINGTON—Miss French is a graduate of the Quincy training school and has taught in Middletown. Miss Perkins is a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal school.

WILLARD—Miss Bennett has taught in Pennacook, N. H., and Miss Hatch, who is a graduate of the Framingham Normal, has taught in that town.

WOLLASTON—Miss Kendall is transferred from the Washington.

The Resignations.

ADAMS—Miss Hobart has accepted a position in Newton.

CODDINGTON—Miss Hall will not teach longer.

JOHN HANCOCK—Miss Newton goes to Waltham; Miss Manson to the Ashmont private school, and Miss Thayer to a private school in Springfield.

QUINCY—Miss Goodwin has accepted a position in the Dorchester-Everett school of Boston. Miss Farnum goes to Felix Adlar's school in New York.

WILLARD—Miss Holbrook has accepted a position as principal of a school in Bridgewater, and Miss Thorndike a similar position in Bedford.

WOLLASTON—Miss Hayward becomes a teacher in the Milford High. Miss Chandler goes to school in the West.

WASHINGTON—Miss Kendall is transfered to the Wollaston.

Repairs and Improvements.

All the school buildings have been thoroughly cleared, whitewashed, kalsomined, etc., and there have been no particular changes. Water has been introduced into the High school building, the Quincy has been painted outside, and progress has been made in filling the John Hancock lot.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Ladies Singles Played Yesterday and Won by Miss Dewson.

Wednesday was the third day of the Quincy Tennis tournament began on Labor day, and all is now completed except the gentlemen's doubles. In the ladies' singles there were but three entries.

Miss Dewson beat Miss Bown 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Dewson beat Miss Whitmarsh 6—0, 6—0.

And Miss Dewson takes the first prize.

In the gentlemen's doubles Mildram and Partner won the unfinished set, beating Engstrom 6-5, 6-0.

The finals between Messrs. Mildram and Partner and Harlow and Packard were begun. It is the best three in five, and only three have been played. These have been closely fought, Mildram and partner taking the first by score of 6-3. Harlow and Packard took the second, 6-3, and Mildram and partner the third 7-5, and the last team have the advantage, having to win but one set against two for the Quincy team.

SAVIN HILL REGATTA.

The Rocket of Quincy Wins Another First Prize.

A very successful open regatta was sailed yesterday under the auspices of the Savin Hill club. There were eleven entries in the first class, six in the special, seven in the second, thirteen in the third and three in the fourth. A good breeze throughout made it a very interesting race. Prizes were won as follows:

First class—Almira, $15; White Fawn, $10.

Special class—The Ustane, Auk and Elsie finished in the order named but the Elsie protests the first two for not leaving Cow Pasture buoy on starboard.

Second class—Egeria, $12; Secret, $8.

Third class—Rocket, first; Peri, second; Psyche, third.

Fourth class—Bessie, first.

It was a great victory for the Rocket, being over two minutes ahead of the Peri on corrected time. In the class were also the Psyche, Flora Lee, Jack Daw, Mirage, Freak, Florrie, Scamp, Wildfire, Guenn, Avis and Paradox. It was the second first prize the Rocket has won in an open regatta this week, and today she tries her luck in the Massachusetts open race.

An Improvement.

Mr. Hiram W. Phillips, who purchased a year or two since the estate of the late Peleg Jones, on Washington street, Quincy Point, is making quite extensive improvements to the house by additions, bay windows, piazzas, etc. One would scarcely know the old homestead in a few weeks from now.

It is a little singular there are so few new houses built in this section of the city, the most beautiful part, as it is often called; but one thing is certain, many of the old places have been greatly improved, and if any good permanent business could be started there, many new houses would soon be built.

A Nice Building.

The new stable being erected by Henry Gardner Pratt for John E. Drake, opposite John R. Graham's, is to be one of the largest and best in the city. It is to be sheathed on the inside and finished in good shape, both inside and out, supplied with city water, electric lights, etc. The old barn was struck by lightning and soon consumed, which gave a sad picture, but the new one will greatly surpass the old, and will improve Mr. Drake's handsome estate. It will cost about $5,000.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Ronan for an assault on John DeCosta, and the robbery of a suit of clothes valued at $25 from the same person, was discharged.

Daniel Tripp of Squantum for a second sale of liquor. Case continued to a week from Saturday. Put under $300 bonds.

Thomas Cavanagh of Randolph for being drunk fined $5 and costs. In default was committed.

MR. WILLIAMSON INTERVIEWED.

He Pays His Respects to Senator Hoar—Blunt and Hobart.

The Hobart surveyorship fight grows more interesting every day. Mr. Hobart, although defeated for surveyor of the port of Boston, does not intend to go back on the G. O. P. by any means. He is at home whetting his knife preparatory to start on the war path for Senators Hoar and Dawes' scalps. Mr. E. E. Williamson of Wollaston, an intimate friend of Mr. Hobart's has been interviewed by a Globe reporter. Mr. Williamson says:

"Mr. Blunt, the successful candidate, offered to appear before Mr. Hoar at Washington in Mr. Hobart's behalf, and assured Sam Moseley of Hyde Park and Maj. Gould, formerly chairman of the Republican State committee, that he desired Mr. Hobart appointed surveyor, and was not himself in any sense a candidate.

"Mr. Hobart saw Mr. Hoar at Worcester, however, and was closeted with him for several hours. The merits of the several candidates were taken up individually, and every phase of the case was discussed at length. One by one the candidates were brushed away. But to Mr. Hobart's utter astonishment Mr. Hoar then informed him that Blunt was a candidate for the office. Mr. Hobart put the question in this way to Mr. Hoar: "is Mr. Blunt a candidate in the sense of having a petition for the office of surveyor?"

"Mr. Hoar, much to his chagrin doubtless, was obliged to admit that Mr. Blunt had filed no papers, but called to see him in Worcester weeks previous, and indicated to him that he would like the place, although he had filed no papers.

"But it seems that the president never examined Mr. Hobart's papers, nor, indeed, is it probable that he had an opportunity. In a letter to Mr. Hobart endeavoring to mollify his feelings, the astute Mr. Hoar assured Mr. Hobart that he 'duly forwarded his papers to the President.'

"What did Senator Hoar mean by 'duly' forwarding Mr. Hobart's papers? The truth is that when stripped of all deception and glamour. Senators Hoar and Dawes 'duly' out of whole cloth, recommended their special henchman, for seventeen years postmaster of Haverhill, for the position of surveyor of the port."

"Did you seek the removal of Col. Coveney in order to make room for Mr. Hobart?"

"Most emphatically we did not. On the contrary my sympathies with the G. A. R. and Mr. Hobart's also would not have permitted that. If at any time we had received word from Washington that the President desired Col. Coveney to remain, Mr. Hobart would have withdrawn his papers immediately. The people of Massachusetts ought to remember that Col. Coveney was one of the men who stood up to be shot at to save their nation, and we have feelings of kindness toward him.

"What is to be the future attitude of Mr. Hobart and his friends politically?"

"One of uncompromising, determined resentment of the wrong we feel has been done. We have burned every single timber in our bridge so far as Hoar and Dawes are concerned, and those political gentlemen, I have no doubt, will find that they have made the mistake of their lives."

"What did Mr. Beard do in the matter?"

"Mr. Beard says he wrote to the two senators, and even spoke to them personally. But one thing it is well for the public to note, and that is, when Mr. Beard first assumed his duties as collector he offered Mr. Blunt a deputy collectorship. It all seems very strange and crafty. During the last twenty years whenever Mr. Hoar has wanted any running done he has always sent for Mr. Blunt. Why?

"As late as the 30th of July Mr. Dawes wrote to me saying that no decision had been made, while it is commonly reported that Mr. Blunt assured at least one confidential friend in Haverhill that his appointment would not be a surprise to himself. Senator Hoar may as well understand first as last that this matter will be pushed to the very end. We consider it an outrage of the rankest kind. Mr. Hobart will undoubtedly go to the next national convention, and as one of the younger Republicans of southeastern Massachusetts I feel that there is no chance for any recognition in the Republican party so long as Mr. Hoar and a coterie of men like him wield all the Republican power.

"Mr. Dawes holds his place not by the wish of the people of Massachusetts. The young Republicans of the southeastern part of Massachusetts will be heard from in the coming fall elections, and when the re-election of Mr. Dawes comes around will find them arrayed against him. We are in favor of such men as ex-Gov. John D. Long, ex-Gov. Robinson, or Congressmen Greenhalge and Lodge."

Sunday Hours for Library.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

I should like to hear the opinion of some of your readers in regard to the opening of the Public Library on Sunday and Holidays. The Library ought to be open on those days for the benefit of people who have no other time to visit it. I for one have to work day and evening and cannot possibly find time to visit the Library. I think if the library was opened on those days, say from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., it would be patronized well during the fall and winter months.

Yours respectfully,
J. A. S.

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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Removal of Fences.

Our Newburyport namesake is glad to note a growing disposition on the part of citizens here and there to do away with fences in different sections of the city, and in encouragement of the change, it cheerily cries out: "Let the good work go on."

It is truly a "good work," and one that adds very much to the attractiveness of thoroughfares. Where brick or concrete pavements are laid, and houses are placed in line, or nearly so, the effect is considerably heightened by the well-kept green expanse in front of the dwellings. Again, front fences have outlived their usefulness, certainly in well-ordered sections of our cities; for the purposes which they were designed to meet when cattle were suffered to roam about the highways, and barriers combining utility with decoration were justified, no longer compel this step on the part of house-owners.

One has only to walk through parallel streets bordered by modest homes, the one divested of front fences and the other equipped with them, to at once appreciate the additional attractiveness of the former. It is not always easy to secure that concert of action which the Newburyport paper endorses, for the bulk of people seemingly think that as front fences were demanded years ago, so they must be included today in the furnishing of estates; but when an understanding is reached, and fences are retired, the beauties of the revolution become so manifest that there is no need of pointing them out to observers.—Salem News.

Many papers have commented on the fact that the personal estate of Mr. Sawyer of Gloucester has been doubled by the assessors since his death. In reply to all these the Gloucester Times says:

"So many places are catering to the summer resident who possesses large wealth, that it is not difficult for that class to make their personal tax what they please. The system is a bad one, and unjust to the taxpayer of moderate means, whose property cannot be concealed, but while it is a general one it may not be always a matter of the highest wisdom to set it at defiance. There are so many classes of property that escape taxation because it is not open to the inspection of the assessors, that had Mr. Sawyer paid upon the full value of his estate it would have been out of proportion with what others in somewhat similar circumstances were paying. To be sure it would have evinced a commendable public spirit, and relieved him from any complicity with those who by evading a just taxation, add to the burden of those less able to pay, but few men of large wealth manifest this particular form of patriotism, more's the pity."

There is altogether too much of this catering to the rich and thus increasing the burden of the poor. We have a case in mind where a Quincy gentleman made the return of a large personal estate to the assessors, but it was so much larger than they anticipated, and they thought the man "too honest," so to speak, that they assessed him for several thousand less. There should be some system devised whereby personal property would be honestly and fearlessly assessed in justice to all. It certainly should not be so that the rich can make their personal tax what they please.

A correspondent favoring the opening of our public library on Sundays, desires to hear from others on the subject. Precedents have been established in other cities and the custom has been appreciated. If any considerable number of Quincy citizens would like to use the library on these days they should have the privilege.

Fine Villas at Newport.

The large number of very wealthy men at Newport who have now been ornamenting that city for twenty or thirty years, and in a measure been competing with each other for style and taste, has led to an especially finished look about all the villas there. Their foliage is superb. Some of the lanes are deeply shaded and have a solitary look, even at midday, and these are said to be the resorts of the English nurses and French bonnes. The pine tree grows at Newport in considerable perfection, and other varieties of the fir, and the elm is there seen in all its magnificence, the most spreading of all trees, not excepting the oak.

Three of the Vanderbilts, two of the Astors and two of the Goelets are among the villa owners at Newport. The house that William K. Vanderbilt is now putting up (and he has been at work upon it for more than three years) is made of great slabs of white marble almost as pure as Italian marble, and the walls and lodge are of the same material. There are lodges and even hen houses at Newport which would be remarkable ornaments in some of our large cities. Most of the houses in the fashionable part of Newport are made of stone mixed with wood, the gables frequently made of cement and pebbles with exposed wooden skeletons, and some of the chimneys are made of hewn stone, others of rough stone and ashlar, and many others of brick, lofty and effective.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why the Turkeys Danced.

There died a few weeks ago in San Francisco an old man who, a generation ago, was known in New York as "Turkey Levy." His name was Aaron Levy, and in ante-bellum times he kept a saloon on Chatham street, near Baxter. The great attraction of Levy's place was a big cage on a raised platform, in which were confined three solemn turkeys. An old chap with a cracked violin would begin to play a tune, and the turkeys would dance, first with slow and stately measure, gradually becoming more animated as the fiddler fiddled faster, and eventually ending with a ludicrously wild and frenzied motion, which created intense surprise and amusement. Old Levy kept his secret until one night a party of inquisitive toughs upset the cage, and found underneath a charcoal furnace. The bottom of the cage was of metal, and when the old man fiddled he kept time with his foot. This put a bellows in motion, the fire burned bright, the metal began to get hot and the turkeys began to dance. "Turkey Levy" has never had a successor.—New York Word.

Told by a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

Mr. Olds, a gentleman from Massachusetts, now residing on the St. Lucie river, tells a remarkable story. While clearing a homestead on the east side of the river by the seashore he went to bathe in the surf, but on putting his feet in the waves found the water icy cold; he tried it again with the same result, the water was just like ice; he then walked along the beach and found piles of frozen fish. It is supposed that a huge mountain of ice from the South seas became dislodged and floated with the current to this shore before the warm waters of the gulf had time to melt it. However, this is only speculation, and to many it still remains a mystery.—Cor. Florida Times-Union.

An Old Idea Exploded.

It will be remembered that when a damosel, famed in poesy, asked permission to go out to swim it was granted her, in the confidence that if she did not go near the water she was certain not to be drowned. In these days the people of Colorado do not know when they may awaken in the morning to find themselves "disagreeable bodies," although they live miles from a stream. It is the deadly cloud burst that does it.—Detroit Free Press.

Baron Hirsch, of Paris, who lately made the munificent permanent bequest of $10,000 a month to aid poor immigrant Hebrews in the United States, is coming to America during the autumn. He is reputed to be the richest private person in Europe, and has been a conspicuous figure in London fashionable circles during the late "season," as the particular friend of the Prince of Wales, who has introduced him everywhere.

The national library of Rio Janeiro contains 150,000 volumes, and is especially rich in manuscripts and literary curiosities. That is the place for novelists to go and find material for historical romances. Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro, who is writing for a German paper an article on the Tupi Indians, no doubt longs for a chance to consult that library.

Gustave Bourcaud, a citizen of Nantes, has a hobby for bills and posters. He made an exhibition of his collection last spring for a local charity of Nantes, and was able to produce designs in this neglected but not humble line of art by a large number of artists who made some mark in their day. A catalogue was supplied by the collector.

This is the time of year when the boat begins to crack open in spots where the summer heat has dried up the sides. An easy way to fill up the cracks is to melt equal parts of pitch and gutta percha in an iron pot; thoroughly mix by stirring. Make up in sticks and melt into the cracks with a warm iron.

J. Frank Sweeney, of Omaha, fell in love with the photograph of Mrs. Anna Tapley, a handsome young widow of Louisville, Ky., and carried it about with him for several months. He met the original of the picture for the first time on Friday of last week and was married to her on Monday.

A report comes from Buenos Ayres that $500,000,000 in currency passed through Celman's hands while he was president of the Argentine Republic, and that the country derived little benefit from it. This seems to have been the largest game of "bunco" on record.

SONGS WE USED TO SING.

SOME OLD MELODIES AND THEIR LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

How and from Whom Came "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Life on the Ocean Wave" and Other Familiar Verses. Little Compensation for the Authors.

In a small and old fashioned but cozy chop house, way down town, two veritable Bohemians sat the other afternoon, and over their pipes exchanged recollections. Their talk after a while touched upon old familiar songs, many of which possess peculiarly interesting local associations.

"Now there's 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' said one of the Bohemians; "that song had its birth up here in Duane street in 1817. Samuel Woodworth, a gifted but erratic printer, was living there at the time. One hot summer's day he went into his house and drank a glass of water, remarking, 'that taste's good, but how I wish that I could drink just at this minute from the old oaken bucket on my father's farm.' Woodworth's wife remarked sympathetically, 'What a poem could be written on that thought!' The printer pondered for a minute, and sitting down at the nearest table began to write. Soon the touching verses beginning 'How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood' were written. Soon afterward the words were coupled with a melody composed by Kiallmark for 'Araby's Daughter,' and were sung far and wide."

"'Woodman, Spare That Tree,' is another famous song, based on a local incident," said the second Bohemian. "The words were written by George P. Morris, who lived in New York almost all his life and died here in 1864. When he was a boy his home was on a farm not far from Bloomingdale. He was wont to play there under an old tree planted by his grandfather.

"Many years after he had left the farm and the property had passed out of the hands of his family he happened in that neighborhood one day, and saw a man about to cut down the old familiar tree. He begged the man to desist, and received the gruff response that the tree would bring $10 for firewood. He gave the man the money and took a bond for the safe protection of the tree. Soon afterward he wrote the noted song, which was set to music by Henry Russell."

"You have heard how 'A Life on the Ocean Wave' came to be written, I suppose?" queried the first speaker, as he moistened his lips. "No? Well, it was this way. Epes Sargent was walking along the edge of the Battery one bright morning when the numerous craft, dancing on the glistening water, brought to his mind a suggestion made to him some time before by his friend, Henry Russell, that he write a marine song. He wrote the words of 'A Life on the Ocean Wave,' and showed them to George P. Morris, who remarked that they made a nice little poem, but they would not do for a song.

Soon afterward Russell met Sargent and asked him for the verses. Taking them to a music store at Broadway and Park Place, Russell went into a little back room, seated himself at a piano and in a few minutes composed the air of the famous song. Sargent never received a cent for it, although the sales of the song were large.

"'Ben Bolt,' you remember, was a noted song along about 1850," continued the first Bohemian. "The original words of that song were written in 1842 by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Philadelphia, while on a visit to New York, and sent as a gratuitous contribution to a magazine edited by his friend N. P. Willis. Some years afterward the verses were repeated from memory to Nelson Kneass, a New York Bohemian, who set them to music, adapting an old German song. The instantaneous success of 'Ben Bolt' made it a source of great profit to its publishers, but Kneass died in poverty, complaining that he only received a trifle for his work. So far as is known the writer of the original verses got nothing."

"But few writers of popular songs ever made any money out of them," oracularly remarked the second Bohemian. "There's the familiar case of John Howard Payne, a New York boy, who wrote 'Home, Sweet Home' while starving in an attic in Paris. The song was to be sung in his opera, 'Clari, the Maid of Milan.' Payne never got anything for it, and later in his life he wrote to a friend in this city: 'How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London or some other city, and have heard persons singing or hand organs playing 'Home, Sweet Home' without having a shilling to buy myself the next meal or a place to lay my head.'"

"True, Payne's case was a pathetic one," assented Bohemian No. 1, "but there have been instances where song writers made a great deal of money and did not know how to keep it. Take the experience of Stephen Collins Foster, for example. He produced 'Old Kentucky Home,' 'Old Dog Tray,' 'Old Folks at Home,' 'Old Uncle Ned' and scores of other popular songs for which he received large sums of money. It is a matter of record that more than 125,000 copies of 'Old Dog Tray' were sold in eighteen months. Foster was a reckless, happy-go-lucky fellow. Some of his most famous songs were written on brown wrapping paper in the back part of a downtown grocery in this city. He was taken sick here and was conveyed to a hospital, where he died penniless Jan. 18, 1864.

"Another man who received large sums of money for his songs was Henry C. Work, of this city, the author of 'Wake Nicodemus,' 'Marching Through Georgia' and 'Grandfather's Clock.' The sales of the last mentioned song were enormous, and Work received $5,000 in royalties on that alone."—New York Times.

No Inducement.

Freddie—Let us break this cup.

Little Johnnie—No; it doesn't belong to a set.—Epoch.

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"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M.
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of
SAVILLE & JONES
will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at
SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.

A DECIDED VICTORY.

Boston Leaguers Easily Defeated by the Brooklyns.

PLAYERS' LUCK CONTINUES.

Cleveland Spiders Meet with Defeat on the Boston Grounds—Proposed Players'-American Deal Falls to Materialize.—Nelson's Fast Time.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3.—The members of the Brooklyn National league club fattened up their batting averages to-day at Clarkson's expense. The Boston pitcher was hit hard all through the game, while Lovett was very effective. Lowe had his lip cut in the first inning by a ball from O'Brien's bat, and he gave way to Nichols for one inning, when he resumed his place. Clarkson retired in the seventh inning and Nichols took his place. The fielding was sharp and some brilliant catches were made. Attendance 2370.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	3	2	7	0	1	0	0
Murphy, c	5	1	1	1	2	7	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	1	2	4	0	8	1	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	2	2	5	0	0	3	1
Quinn, 2b	5	3	4	10	0	2	2	1
Irwin, ss	5	0	3	4	0	3	5	1
Gumbert, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swett, c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	41	13	16	33	2	27	11	3

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Radford, ss	3	1	0	0	0	2	7	0
Browning, lf	5	1	2	4	0	2	1	0
Delehanty, cf	4	1	2	2	1	1	0	1
Brennan, c	5	1	2	2	0	4	1	0
Larkin, 1b	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	3	2	0
Gruber, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stricker, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
Bakeley, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	11	14	1	27	12	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	0	1	—12
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	— 6

Earned runs—Boston 6, Cleveland 3. Two-base hits—Brouthers 2, Irwin, Browning 2, Tebeau. Three-base hit—Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 5. Base on balls—Boston 4, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Cleveland 3. Struck out—Boston 4, Cleveland 7. Double play—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers 2. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The New York and Philadelphia clubs played two games here, and each succeeded in winning a game. The visitors won the first by making their hits just as their opponents made their errors.

New York	0	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—6

Earned runs—New York 3, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—New York 11, Philadelphia 9. Errors—New York 6, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Sharrott and Buckley, Vickery and Schriver,

Second Game.

The Phillies captured the second game by lumping four doubles and a single in the fifth inning.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	—9
New York	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, New York 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, New York 10. Errors—Philadelphia 5, New York 4. Batteries—Burkett, Buckley and Murphy; Esper and Gray.

Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 6.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 4.—The game here between Pittsburg and Cleveland was transferred from Pittsburg. The Pittsburgs played a miserable fielding game at the beginning, but toward the end made a spurt and did some really brilliant work. The playing of Bergen and Young were the features.

Cleveland	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	— 6

Earned runs—Cleveland 1. Base hits—Cleveland 12, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 10. Batteries—Young and Dowse, Heard and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Boston did some pretty stick work to-day off Bakeley, and won easily. They made four home runs, Joe Quinn contributing two. Pete Browning did the best hitting for Cleveland, and Radford played short "out of sight." Attendance 1286.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Collins, 2b	4	2	1	4	0	2	1	0
Pinkney, 3b	5	1	2	5	1	1	4	1
O'Brien, cf	5	2	4	6	0	1	0	1
Foutz, 1b	5	2	2	5	1	14	0	1
Burns, rf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Terry, lf	5	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
Daly, c	5	1	2	3	0	4	1	0
G. Smith, ss	4	2	1	1	0	1	4	0
Lovett, p	3	1	1	2	0	1	4	5
Total	41	13	16	29	3	27	15	9

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hines, cf	5	0	1	1	0	5	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	3	3	3	0	9	0	0
Hardie, lf, ss, rf, c	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf, lf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lowe, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Nichols, rf, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
McGarr, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Ganzel, c, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Clarkson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Totals	35	4	10	10	1	24	10	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	3	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	0	—13
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	— 4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 8, Boston 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien 2, Foutz, Daly, Lovett. Three-base hit—Foutz. Home runs—Collins, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 1, Boston 2. Base on balls—Brooklyn 3, Boston 3. Base on errors—Brooklyn 2. Struck out—Brooklyn 2, Boston 3. Double play—Terry and Pinkney. Umpires—Lynch and Strief.

New York, 11; Buffalo, 7.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York and Buffalo team played off a postponed game, which was almost a walkover for the Giants. There were no special features outside the heavy batting of the locals. The fielding play was loose.

New York	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	—11	
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0— 7	

Earned runs—New York 5. Base hits—New York 16, Buffalo 8. Errors—New York 6, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Crane and Ewing, Twitchell and Halligan.

Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Chicago-Brooklyn game was played here instead of Brooklyn on a guarantee of $500. Chicago won in the first inning by good hitting, aided by two errors by the Brooklyns.

Chicago	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—7	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4	

Earned runs—Chicago 4. Base hits—Chicago 8, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Chicago 2, Brooklyn 8. Batteries—Murphy and Kinslow, Baldwin and Farrell.

Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Kuehne's home run hit, made with two on bases in the ninth, won a game for Pittsburg from the Philadelphias. Pickett's fielding was the feature.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	4—11	
Philadelphia	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	0—10	

Earned runs—Pittsburg 7, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 11, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Pittsburg 7, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Maul and Quinn, Knell and Cross.

DOWNED BY BALTIMORE.

American Association Refuses to Entertain Players' League Propositions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—A secret base ball conference was held here between the Players' league and the American association. The conference was called at the suggestion of the Players league, and certain propositions were made. The players are said to be desirous of forming an offensive and defensive alliance with the association, but that is a position which the Association delegates refused to entertain. It was then suggested that there be an interchange of games after the regular season, but this was defeated by the ballot of the Baltimore club.

MAINE'S STATE FAIR.

Stallion Nelson Comes Within a Quarter of a Second of the World's Best Record.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 4.—Yesterday was a record breaking day at the East Maine state fair. Between the heats, stallion Nelson trotted a full mile in 2:15 3-4, beating the best Maine record by 2 3-4 seconds and coming within 1-4 second of equaling the world's record on a half-mile track. Friday afternoon he will be started to beat the record, and his owner, who drove him, says he can do it by over two seconds.

During the afternoon a hand-tub contest was held, resulting as follows:

Ticonic of Ellsworth, 200 feet 3 1-2 inches.

Dirigo of Ellsworth, 193 feet 9 inches.

Monitor of Orono, 175 feet 4 inches.

To-day the principal events of the firemen's tournament will be carried out.

Hampden Park Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The weather was pleasant and the track fast for the races of the circuit meeting on Hampden park. The two regular events were well contested, particularly the Hampden park stake race for 2:22 class trotters. Belle Hamlin and Justina came out after the first heat of the 2:22 class and were driven a mile to beat their record. A break, after reaching the half-mile, spoiled what promised to lower it, and they finished in 2:18.

The 2:26 class was quickly disposed of, Chelsey D. winning in straight heats. The betting on the stake race was strongly in favor of Prince Regent at the start. Mambrino Maid set the pace in the first heat, closely pressed by Saxon, Prince Regent and Edith R. On the upper turn Prince Regent pulled up even with the leader, and coming into the stretch went to the front and won easily by three lengths. Prince Regent started out well in the second heat, but a break put him back to third place. He was rapidly overhauling Jean Valjean and the Maid at the three-quarter pole, when he again went to pieces and finished last, barely escaping being distanced. The third heat was a hot one between Prince Regent, Mambrino Maid and Jean Valjean, the favorite winning by barely half a length. In the fourth Prince Regent led all the way around to the distance stand, when Mambrino Maid out-trotted him and won the heat. The fifth and last heat was a contest between the Maid and Regent all the way, but the Maid was too fleet and won.

AN INDICTMENT EXPECTED.

Grand Jury Concludes Taking Testimony in the Sawtell Case.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 4.—Contrary to general expectations and the opinions of court officials the Sawtell case was finished yesterday so far as the grand jury of Strafford county is concerned. All the evidence the prosecution thought it desirable to present had been offered by 4:30 o'clock, and then the members of the body voted on the question of granting an indictment. The jury will not announce the result until to-day, but no one doubts that the document desired will be granted, and it is safe to assert as much.

THIRTY-ONE DROWNED.

Rise in the River Moldau Drives Bohemians from Their Homes.

PRAGUE, Sept. 4.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of the lower town were ordered by the military to quit their homes, owing to an alarming rise in the river Moldau. During the day a pontoon bridge was carried away and thirty-one people drowned. All the houses at Budweis are flooded and hundreds of boats are in use. Much damage to the country between Boehmer and Wald and the confluence of the Moldu and the Elbe has been done. Many villages in the Danube valley are partially submerged.

The Kearsarge Ordered to Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Orders were issued by the navy department for the U. S. S. Kearsarge, now at New York, to proceed at once to Colon. It is supposed this action is due to the strike on the Panama railroad. Consul General Adamson at Panama has requested the Colombian authorities to protect American interests in the event of trouble, and has been answered that it would be done.

Kansas Republican Nominations.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—The Republican state conference nominated T. U. Humphrey for governor, A. F. Felt for lieutenant governor, A. H. Morton for chief justice supreme court, and L. R. Kellogg for attorney general by acclamation. The committee on resolutions did not report.

The Panama Canal Tangle.

PANAMA, Sept. 4.—The strike on the Panama railroad continues. The strikers will not allow work to be done by outsiders. The telegraph wires were cut several times, and attempts made to tear up the rails. Troops have been sent to Colon to maintain order. Steamers will probably be detained on both sides of the isthmus in consequence of the strike.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 3.

The Wall street stock market continued of small volume. The volume of trading in the Boston market was light. Atchison and Sugar Trust, as usual, led in activity.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅝	Nor. Pac. pref	83½
Central Pacific	39½	Oregon Navi	90
Chi & Northwest	110	Oregon Trans	
Del Lack & West	144⅝	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	126½	Reading	42⅝
Illinois Central	110	Texas Pacific	15⅝
Lake Shore	107⅝	Union Pacific	61⅜
Missouri Pacific	71¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	127	do pref	25
N. Y. Central	105½	Wheel & Lake Erie	3⅞
Northern Pacific	33⅞	Western Union	86⅝

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	89½
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	94
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	135
West End Land	27½	Mexican Central	20⅝
Atchison	42⅞	N Y & N E	47⅜
Atlantic & Pacific		do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	207½	Union Pacific	61⅜
Boston & Prov		Wisconsin Central	27
Chicago, B & Q	101¼	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	
do pref	45⅜	Erie Tel	
Eastern		Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3. — FLOUR — Dull; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents 5 65 to 6 35; winter wheat, low grades, 3 30 to 3 90; fair to fancy, 4 00 to 5 50; do patents 5 60 to 6 00; Minnesota clear 4 50 to 5 25; do straights 4 65 to 5 05.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red $1 03 to 1 03½ elevator; No 3 red 99c.

CORN—Steadier; No 2, 53¼ to 53¾c elevator; steamer mixed 53¼ to 53½c.

OATS — Steady; No 3, 40c; mixed western 38½ to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¾c.

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106⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	37⅝
82⅛	Western Union	88⅝

Boston Market

81½	Fitchburg pref	89½
6	Flint & Pere Mar	94
3	Maine Central	155
27⅛	Mexican Central	26⅝
45⅞	N Y & N E	47⅛
	do pref	119
176	Old Colony	
207½	Union Pacific	61⅝
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No 2, 53¼ to 53¾c elevator;
to 53½c.
No 3, 40c; mixed western

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

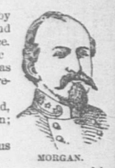
WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 4.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1780—First vote of Braintree for State officers.

1872—Adams academy, Quincy, opened.

World Wide.



MORGAN.

951—Defeat of the Royalists by Cromwell at Worcester and flight of Charles II to France.

658—Richard Cromwell succeeded his father Oliver as protector of England; resigned April 22, 1659.

768—Birth of Chateaubriand, great French statesman; died 1848.

864—Gen. John Morgan, famous Confederate raider, killed.

870—The ruin of MacMahon's army announced in Paris; Gen. Trochu invited to assume control of affairs, but declined; Gambetta and other liberal members of the left proclaimed the deposition of the imperial dynasty and the establishment of a republic.

888—One thousand lives lost in a cyclone in Cuba

Sickness as a Teacher.

All the circumstances of life are in some sort educative. Health and happiness have their lesson of active duty to teach us if we will receive it, and so, likewise, have pain, disease and misfortune, as lately stated by Mr. Spurgeon, a purpose of correction, a chastening and mellowing influence within them. With some natures and moods perhaps it is otherwise. The sharpness of the stroke touches no mental spring but that of self concern, but here again it is the wise who learns. For him these evils, for such they still remain, are also the seeds of sympathy with others in like trouble. If he be through any fault of his own accountable for them, they are in true science as in Scripture the natural recompense of evil, a protest on behalf of needful self control, which he will do well to observe. There is more, therefore, than an apparent tendency to asceticism in this doctrine of disciplinary suffering.

Of course, it does not follow that the prosperous and the healthy must at some time undergo this training by reverses, The same lessons of patience, fellow feeling and self restraint can be learned in other ways, and it is quite certain that the daily round and task abound in opportunities for such wholesome instruction. We are alike justified, therefore, in admitting for this purpose the frequent utility of pain, and in seeking, to the best of our ability, to limit and to destroy by suitable remedies the influence of this otherwise harsh and hurtful instructor. Health of mind and body and well being of estate are alone consistent with perfect life as ordered by nature's plan and the divine will, and every purpose of training is compatible with their full possession and their proper use.—Lancet.

A Curious Library.

In 1867 a rich collector of stamps, coins, eggs, woods, etc., presented the town museum at Cassel, Germany, with one of the most remarkable set of books known to the bibliomaniac or botanist—a library of 500 volumes, each a book made of a different kind of wood. The book of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the wood in its mature state, the top of the wood as taken when young, and the bottom of the same wood after it has been dried and seasoned. When opened the book is found to be without leaves, box shaped, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaf of the tree of which the box book is made. Australia is said to have over 1,000 species of trees large enough to work up into books after the fashion of those in the Cassel museum.

At the time of the Melbourne colonial exposition of 1866 a Col. Clamp exhibited a large collection of woods made into books, each alphabetically arranged, and labeled with both the common and the scientific name of the species of wood from which the dainty little wooden volumes were fashioned. The collection was gotten up to show the wonderful possibilities of Australian forestry. Taking advantage of the wooden library at Cassel and the commendable efforts of Col. Clamp, the antipodean wood collector, Russia employed a cabinetmaker during the entire winter of 1877-78 at making a library of Russian woods, which were classified and arranged for the Russian exhibit at the Paris exposition of the year last named. As with the Cassel library, this Russian wood collection showed the wood in its several growths, as well as fruit, leaves and seeds, either natural or imitated in wax. —St. Louis Republic.

In the Island of Sardinia the church festivals are a sort of religious junketing, to which people flock from long distances with provisions and bedding. They camp out in the open or sleep in caves or under their carts. Services of devotion are mixed with racing of horses, dancing, singing and banqueting.

The traveler, passing near a church after a festa beholds an unsightly litter of ox bones, ribs and skulls of sheep, orange peel, bean skins, peascods and olive stones strewn amid the grass. The author of "Sardinia and the Sards" publishes this record of the amount of food consumed at a gathering to celebrate the ordination of a priest:

"There were present 2,500 people, and between them they ate 22 cows, 26 calves, 28 deer and wild boar, 740 sheep, 300 lambs, kidlings and sucking pigs, 600 fowls, 65 measures of sugar, 50 pounds of pepper and spices, 280 measures of corn, a hundred weight of rice, a hundred weight of dates, 50 sugared cakes, 3,000 eggs, 25 large barrels of wine, 3,000 fish and a vast quantity of confectionery. The banquet lasted two or three days."

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MARGARET SIDNEY'S RECEPTION IN HONOR OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A Delightful Woman—She Wasn't Afraid. New York's Girl 'Cyclists—The Question of Bedbugs and Other Bugs—A Woman with a History.

Mrs. John A. Logan was the recipient of most distinguished courtesies during the recent G. A. R. encampment in Boston, but the reception given in her honor by "Margaret Sidney" (Mrs. D. Lothrop) eclipsed all other entertainments in magnificence. The summer home of the Lothrops is at Wayside, Concord, where they occupy the old historic house of the Hawthornes. The two hundred guests rambled at will through the narrow gabled doorways, lost themselves in the queer winding passages, peered into the curious wall cupboards, and ascended to the tower room, where the desk, at which Hawthorne stood and wrote, remains intact.

The company then assembled on the spacious lawn, with its beautiful background of pine woods, and were presented to Mrs. Logan, at whose right stood the little 6-year-old daughter of the host and hostess, arrayed in the quaintest of costumes. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. R. A. Alger and her two charming daughters, and Miss Ellen Emerson, a sister of the poet, were also in the receiving party. Refreshments were served on the lawn, while an orchestra played national airs, after which there were interesting literary exercises, conducted by ex-Governor Long.

The author of "America," Dr. S. F. Smith, related the history of the hymn; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe came from her Newport home to recite the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and letters and poems were read from Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. E. S. Phelps Ward and other celebrities. The venerable Dr. A. P. Peabody made felicitous remarks, and selections were read from Margaret Sidney's "Minute Man."—Harper's Bazar.

A Delightful Woman.

The most delightful person at a summer resort is the woman with a Sunday husband. She is always to be found in some of the quieter resorts near the large cities; she is always pretty, usually young and the most devoted wife in all the world—on Sundays. During the week, while her husband is down in the city, she is the leader in all the gayeties that are going on. She plays tennis with the college boys like the best of them; she flirts with the elderly men, who quite understand her, and she turns the heads of all the quite young men, who don't understand her. All this during weekdays. But on Saturday night everything is changed.

When at dusk the big stages come rumbling up to the little hostelry, with their long seats filled with tired, dusty looking men, she stands, the best dressed, the most eager eyed, affectionate little woman in all the assembled crowd of guests, and when Tom comes stepping up to the piazza she gives one wild little cry and settles down on his coat collar as if she had done nothing all the week but mourn for his absence. And Tom pats her fluffy head and feels sure that he has the dearest little wife in all the world, and they walk off, she clinging fondly to his arm quite like a pair of lovers, while all the men who have been her slaves all the week look foolish and would like to punch Tom's empty head.

But they don't know, poor souls—and neither does Tom—that the whole thing was gotten up for their benefit. For a woman always likes to show a man the endearments that may be in store for some man, even though she has no wish or purpose that they should be for him. —New York Evening Sun.

She Wasn't Afraid.

Mrs. O. E. Draper, the dressmaker, is receiving many compliments on her bravery in throwing an exploded kerosene oil stove from the window on Saturday. Mrs. Draper was in her sitting room at work, while the kerosene oil stove had been lighted and was burning on a table in the shed some distance away.

Mr. Handy's family, who live over the Draper flat, smelled smoke, and went down stairs to see what the matter was. Opening the shed door they were met by a dense smoke which nearly overcame them. Mrs. Draper was called, and she at once, surmising the cause, went through the smoke, grabbed the exploded oil stove and threw it out of the window, thus averting what might have been a lively fire.

Members of the family are modest about relating the facts in the case, but the bravery of Mrs. Draper is the subject of much comment. It is said that as soon as the oil stove was thrown from the window it exploded with great fury in the air, and actually went off like a sky rocket. Flames caught shavings in the yard and made quite a little blaze.—Lewiston Journal.

Girl 'Cyclists.

The unusual spectacle of four girls on bicycles coming down Madison avenue in the wake of ten or a dozen male 'cyclists, at the rate of about a mile in two minutes, rather startled the conservative residents and quiet pedestrians on that fashionable thoroughfare the other evening. For a year or two past bicycling has been recognized as one of the outdoor recreations in which young ladies are entitled to join the young men, but it was something of a novelty to see a quartet of fair maids, with divided skirts and regulation 'cycling costumes, actually in a race with their masculine rivals—a novelty which even now some women find it hard to become reconciled to.

Two years ago nobody dreamed that bicycling would become a pastime of the ladies. If any one had presumed to predict that the wife or sister of a respectable and respected member of the "four hundred" would be seen on the road, mounted on such a masculine invention as the "bike." the proper prunes-and-prisms matron would have been horrified, and the rest of mankind and womankind would have sneered and said:

"The bleached haired, music hall type, if you please, but not our friends and ourselves."

Today, however, every woman whose taste runs in that direction has a bicycle, and she is not at all afraid to be seen on the most fashionable street or in Central park, riding her hobby to her heart's content. Of course the ladies' bicycle is an improvement upon the one used by the men. It never takes a header, for it isn't built that way. It is a sort of combination between the ordinary bicycle and the velocipede, with the beauty and speed of the former and the comfort and safety of the latter.—Elton Leigh in New York Star.

A Woman with a History.

Mrs. Charlotte Abadie Bournonville, almost a nonagenarian, and widow of Dr. Anthony Bournonville, of Philadelphia, was recently injured by falling down stairs at Asbury Park. She was taken to 153 Lexington avenue, the home of her son-in-law, Hugh B. MacCanley, and died there.

Mrs. Bournonville was born in France. Her father was a civil officer under Napoleon I. In 1816, when she was just in her teens, she came to Philadelphia with her brother, Eugene H. Abadie, who became a United States army officer in 1836, and was a brevet colonel when he was retired in 1867. His sister married Dr. Bournonville before she was of age. He was of French lineage, and an uncle, the Count de Bournonville, was a warrior statesman whose portrait is in the Louvre gallery. His name is inscribed on the Arc de Triomphe.

Dr. Bournonville spoke seven languages, was a litterateur, and held the office of master of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania for two terms. His wife shared his literary enjoyments, and when Gettysburg was fought was an officer of the sanitary commission. She went to the front and cared for the wounded for several months. She was a Roman Catholic and her husband a Protestant, but they settled all questions of faith for their children by allowing the girls to choose their mother's religion, while the boys became Protestants.—New York Times.

The Bedbug Question.

I will try and help on the buffalo bug question. Every year I buy two pounds or more of a mixture of "powdered borax, camphor and saltpeter"—equal quantities—and apply dry in liberal handfuls under the edges of carpet, in drawers, chests—anywhere, everywhere. It is the most effective agent known to me. One year I was in a house where, knowing the "bug" had been very troublesome and wishing to make assurance doubly sure, I painted the closet floors all over, and chamber floors a foot deep all round, with corrosive sublimate, in addition to the mixture. Corrosive sublimate is a poison. Pour into an old saucer or odd cover; a five cent brush will do. Afterward throw both away.

By daily watching through the summer less than two dozen were found, and they were so sluggish that none escaped. If they abound in closets the clothing must be taken down every other day and shook over a sheet spread on the floor, and the "pesky varmint" will drop—the only good thing I know about them.

"A Reader" desires a remedy for "bedbugs and water bugs." The latter I know nothing of, but a never failing remedy for bedbugs is: Take mercury, or quicksilver, and the white of an egg, well shaken together. Apply with a feather to every crack and crevice, and persist in it. I have not seen a bedbug for years, and this is the only remedy ever used.—S. J. B. in Good Housekeeping.

Girls Playing Ball.

What was it that the reporter looked in upon, or rather down upon, from the walk leading to the Old Orchard House Saturday afternoon? A game of ball. And great heavens! what would Ward McAllister and his troop of pampered puppets say if they could have seen it? Young ladies figured on either side. Young ladies lining 'em out, sliding second, doubling up on third, stealing home and having the most elegant time in the world generally. And they played real ball, too. It was no "play easy" game. There were nine on a side, and they kicked at the umpire and threatened mob violence just like real, live professionals. And oh, my! What a pretty sight it was, too! Cheeks aglow with health and beauty, eyes sparkling like diamonds with excitement, and all this set off with the jaunty Tam o' Shanters and gay costumes of the fair tossers.—Old Orchard Sea Shell.

Ill, but Not Crushed.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, when at home in her house on the Boulevard Pereire, Paris, copies with some exactness the levee receptions as held by monarchs and other great persons in a former age. She receives authors, artists, newspaper reporters and friends in her bedroom, which is hung with mauve silk, on which are brocaded flowers in cream and gold. The painted ceiling has quantities of gilding about it. The actress reclines on a huge four poster, with hangings like those on the walls. She wears a white satin dressing gown with high sleeves, and converses by turns with her callers, the favored among whom occupy consecutively a chair by the bedside. Books, flowers and a chessboard lie on a small table within easy distance.—Paris Letter.

"Wanted—Board for a Young Couple."

So begin many advertisements in the large urban dailies. What a mistake that a young couple should enter conjugal life in so unnatural a manner. What a mistake that they should not, in the sacredness of a home of their own, consecrate their life long promise to walk hand in hand for weal or for woe. What a mistake that the sweet home cares, which sit so gracefully on the young wife and housekeeper, should be thrust aside for the flippant conversation of a public table or the meaningless etiquette of a boarding house parlor.

What a mistake that the husband should not have a "home" to return to when the daily duties of office or store are over—instead of a "room," made up by the chambermaid, without the touches of dearer feminine fingers. "Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."—New York Ledger.

A Heroine Rescues Her Father.

Miss Morey, by her courageous conduct, has in all probability saved the life of her father, a well known planter and sportsman in Bengal. Mr. Morey was hunting, attended by his daughter, on horseback, when a boar suddenly sprang from the jungle, and making for Mr. Morey, threw over both horse and rider with a severe crash. The brute was on the point of tearing his victims with his formidable tusks, when this heroic young lady sprang to the ground and placed herself between the boar and her insensible father. Miss Morey was wholly unarmed, and, therefore, powerless to protect herself, but fortunately she had with her a large greyhound, who, making straight for the boar, attracted his attention and drew him away. Running thereupon to the nearest pool, Miss Morey filled her topee with water, by the aid of which she finally succeeded in bringing her father round.—Exchange.

An Old Woman Who Gets Mad.

What hope is there for the rest of us if a woman 115 years old cannot control her temper? Mrs. Eliza Stanton lives at the foot of Muncy mountain, ten miles west of Bellefonte, Pa., and it is pretty well authenticated that her age is 115 years. When asked the other day if she killed snakes she replied: "Oh, yes; lots of them. They bite me and that makes me mad and then I goes for them with sticks and stones." Mrs. Stanton's father was a half Indian and her mother a country born American. She is believed to be the oldest woman in Pennsylvania. —Exchange.

Mrs. Annie A. De Barr has received a license as mechanical engineer from the Chicago board of engineers. For eighteen months she has had full charge of the engine and machinery of a large steam laundry. Her engine room is a model of neatness, her natty uniform is spotless, and she does not put on a look of Bunsby like wisdom, and shake her head mysteriously when a question is asked her about the mysteries of rods and cylinders as some of the United Brotherhood do.

The London Queen tells a romantic story of Capt. Mayne Reid's courtship. As it is told by Mrs. Reid it is doubly interesting. He fell in love with her when she was only 13, and though he loved at first sight, she was such a child that he made little impression on her. He lent her his romance, "The Scalp Hunters," and that aroused her interest, and when she met him two years after, his courtship began on the instant, and his speedy proposal was met by a happy acceptance.

Another American heiress is about to become one of the English "upper ten." Miss Garner, the cousin of Lady Vernon, a daughter of the ill fated gentleman who was drowned in New York harbor some years ago, will shortly be Lady Gordon-Cumming. Sir William is a colonel in the Scots Guards and very good looking.

Blouses, Josephine corsages and French supper jackets of Chantilly lace, both black and white, are worn with skirts of striped foulard, veiling, or satin, with pretty falling ribbons at the belt matching one of the colors in the striped skirt. A like color in plain silk is placed beneath the lace cuffs and deep Stuart collar.

Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton, conducts a "Bible talk" in Secretary Blaine's drawing room at Washington on Sunday afternoons. Her audience is usually composed of members of the so called "American court," Mrs. Harrison not infrequently being present.

Olive Logan, for many years a popular writer and newspaper correspondent, has received quite a distinguished literary honor. She has been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which Lord Tennyson is the president and Walter Besant the secretary.

A Swedish woman, Mrs. C. Milon, has won the prize of £150 offered by Dr. Oatison, of Chicago, for the best biography of a distinguished woman. Mrs. Milon chose for her subject her country woman, the novelist Fredrika Bremer, and she certainly made a happy choice.

The latest matrimonial engagement announced from England is that of Miss Garner, daughter of the late William T. Garner, to Sir William Gordon Cumming. Miss Garner's parents were drowned in the yacht Mohawk fourteen years ago. She has a great fortune.

In the life of "Carmen Sylva," the queen of Roumania, recently translated from the Baroness Stackelberg's work, there are glimpses of the gifted queen's youth which seem to show that her temperament was as ardent and her fancy as vivid as Marie Bashkirtseff's.

Among the notably natty novelties are Stanley jackets for autumn wear over stylish tailor made visiting gowns. They are of fawn colored Venetian cloth, with kid trimmings, pointed and dotted with real silver ornaments.

Vernon Lee, otherwise Miss Violet Paget, author of "Euphorion," "Hauntings" and other works, has lived in Florence for many years, and is the devoted companion of her half brother, who is a chronic invalid.

Some of the handsome black Spanish lace dinner toilets are enriched with girdles, mousquetaire collars and deep cuffs of fine gold lace.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

POWDERLY—BARRY.

One Who Is Familiar with the Facts Points Out Their Errors.

The entirely unnecessary and uncalled for vituperative tongue lashing that has obtained between Thomas B. Barry and T. V. Powderly is neither manly nor dignified, and at this juncture is particularly disgraceful. Barry asserts that in the Southwest strike he was offered $100,000 by a Wall street broker for information as to when the strike would end; that he refused the offer and laid the matter before the general board; that the board treated it with scorn; that twenty-four hours later Powderly was in consultation with this same broker, and a day later the strike was declared off—the obvious insinuation being that T. V. accepted what T. B. rejected. Powderly, in answer to this bad break, says that Barry is an unmitigated liar; that he was expelled from the order for financial crookedness, and that his price is a drink of whisky.

Tom Barry, if what you say now is true it was true in 1886. Then, on the very instant, was the time for you to have denounced to the world a man who would be guilty of such a despicable piece of duplicity. You were a member of the board, put there, mark you, by the votes of men who were not "Powderlyites:" put there because they had more confidence in you than they had in some others; put there as the watch dog, yes, the bulldog, if it please you, of the integrity of the order; and if what you now assert is true by your failure to denounce it then you brand yourself as false to your own manhood, doubly false to your friends and a traitor to the order. The opportunity and the cause was given often enough for you to have made this grave charge without waiting till the accused was beaten down in a fight with the common enemy and then sticking your knife, like a coward, into his back. It doesn't sound like the Tom Barry of old.

Powderly, a word with you. You say Barry was expelled from the order for financial crookedness; that his price is a drink of whisky. Per contra, one quotation out of your own mouth will suffice. At the Minneapolis session of the general assembly, after Barry had made some startling charges against you in particular and the board in general (one of the opportunities above referred to), you attempted to gag him. You recollect how Barry, with blanched face, blazing eyes and clinched fists, walked up to the capital and wrung recognition from you; you remember his impassioned, denunciatory speech, wherein every word that left his lips seemed to permeate the air with the odor of truth; you recollect (or if you don't every one else who was there does) that when he finished you, from the capital, proclaimed this sentiment:

"Tom Barry is too quick tempered; no one can say a word against the honesty or integrity of 'Honest Tom Barry,' but he is hot headed; you can see that for yourselves." Men don't become dishonest or take to the bottle in a day, Powderly, and if Barry was honest then he was just as honest a few months later when your board found a pretext to get rid of him, as it did of others to whom it was opposed.

Shame upon both of you! And you call yourselves leaders! Great encouragement you offer to the great unorganized mass to come under your banners. But while you thus stab one another and the confidence of your organizations at the same time, thank God there are those who have gone out from the fold but not over to the enemy who in less ostentatious fashion are busy strengthening what your mouthings weaken and rebuilding what your wild antics tear down. GEO. F. MURRAY.

New York.

A Socialistic Platform.

The socialists of New York city have made arrangements to take part in the approaching political campaign. At a recent convention a lengthy platform was adopted and committees appointed to set the ball rolling.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor the platform makes demands from the nation, the state and the city. The general government is called upon for an extension of the eight hour law, to make the public domain inalienable, to develop it, and pay for the development out of the national treasury, to establish government railroads, telegraphs and canals and to issue money direct without the intervention of banks.

From the state is demanded an immediate constitutional convention, an eight hour law, and compulsory education of all children up to the age of 16.

The demands from the city are the election of all municipal officers, including the boards of police and education, with minority representation; the repeal of all charters granting municipal franchises and property; the ownership and operation by the city of all such franchises, including elevated and surface railroads, telephones and electric plants, and the municipal ownership of all vacant land upon which the city shall erect homes for the people, thereby doing away with the tenement house system.

An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that "Miss Nordoff, of Washington, wanted to learn bookbinding, but, being opposed to unions, she met with difficulties. She, however, forced an issue and is now on the highway to success." Will some of the papers tell us all about that forced issue? It would be interesting.

The London Dockers' union has voted £1,000 for the striking dockers in Australia. The union has also sent a cable dispatch to the strikers promising further assistance if required, and offering to aid in blocking the Australian trade.

The year 1890 bids fair to fulfill the prophecy made by many close observers some months ago, to the effect that this year, in the number and importance of labor strikes, both in this country and Europe, would go ahead of all records.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 4.

High water at 2.34 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.12; Sets at 6.13.
Moon rises at 9.31.
Last quarter Sept. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A Swede girl advertises today for a place.

Mr. Franklin Hardwick and family have returned from their outing.

Miss Sarah Conner, of West Quincy, has returned from her visit in Maine.

A small bundle of clothing was picked up yesterday by one of our newsboys.

The Quincy Co-operative Bank sold $2,300 at its monthly meeting Wednesday evening.

Mr. C. F. Pettengill and family are expected back from Bradford Vt., Saturday.

Miss Kate L. Lincoln of Wollaston, will attend Dana Hall, Wellesley, the coming year.

Miss May Lincoln and Miss Carrie Lord of Wollaston are entered at Wheaton Seminary.

Fegan & Ballou, successors to Henry Barker & Sons, have been connected by telephone.

Miss Alice W. Lincoln of Wollaston, who has been ill for some time, is now rapidly convalescing.

Mr. George Crane is building a nice carriage house for Mr. Charles Feltis on Mill street.

Mr. Elwood Litchfield is confined to the house under the doctor's care, with a very severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Pratt have returned home from a two weeks' trip to Nantucket.

Mrs. John D. Mahoney of West Quincy has returned from a short visit to Portsmouth, N. H.

W. G. A. Pattee and family have returned from a few weeks' vacation at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas of Atlantic are taking a trip to the lakes of Maine and the White Mountains.

Mr. Thomas Welch and family who have resided in West Quincy for sometime, moved to Canada on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodhue are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a son Wednesday.

Michael Hartney, the man who handled the jack on the day of ihe railroad disaster, is threatened with typhoid fever.

There is to be an out-door fete for the benefit of Christ Church at the grounds of Mrs. Geo. T. Bigelow on Thursday, Sept. 18.

Mrs. Wrigley who has been at the city hospital with typhoid fever was removed to her home on Washington street, yesterday.

The Guild of the Great Teacher, connected with Unitarian church, will resume its weekly meetings Sunday evening in the chapel at 6.30.

The repairs and changes in Christ Church having been completed, the church will be open for public worship on Sunday next, Rev. Mr. Cotton officiating.

The St. Marys will play the Goodyear Machine Co. nine Saturday on the West Quincy grounds. The latter nine are first class players and a good game may be expected.

M. Lizzie Furnald has been secured by Galvin Bros., florist, 124 Tremont street, as their agent at Quincy. Any order, large or small, for flowers, will receive prompt attention.

Frank F. Crane is erecting a barn with cupola thereon, at his residence on Washington street. The timber and boards are nearly all from a barn that stood in the rear of the Adams block.

Miss C. F. Parker, who has been sojourning for two weeks in Franconia, visiting the numerous places of interest in that vicinity, returns today from North Conway, where the remainder of her vacation has been pleasantly passed.

At the Wollaston tennis tournament held Monday, the correct score in ten matches between Messrs. Farrington and Sprague was as follows: 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. For second prize, Sanborn beat Faxon 8-6, and he in turn was beaten by Farrington 9-8, giving second prize to Farrington.

Suicide at Randolph.

Mr. James E. Nash, for many years a jeweler and respected citizen of Randolph, committed suicide Wednesday morning, by shooting himself in the temple with a toy air gun. He lived but an hour. The deed is thought to have been done while temporarily insane, as Mr. Nash has for sometime showed signs of mental weakness. Deceased was 57 years of age.

"HE WAS THE SOLE CAUSE."

The New Bedford Standard Believes Welch was Responsible.

The New Bedford Standard says editorially:

"We are glad to see that the foreman of the section men who were at work at Quincy when the terrible accident occurred there, has been arrested. He was the sole cause of it by permitting the hands to be at their work on the track within a minute of the time when an express train was due. The tool under the rail could not be detached, the workman had to spring for his life, and in another minute the excursionists from distant parts of the country, who were anticipating all the pleasures of home after their vacation, were lying crushed, mangled, burnt and killed in the wreck of the train. The man whose carelessness permitted all this slaughter certainly ought to be punished. It is not to be supposed that the higher officials of the road were aware of the way in which the inferiors managed things. If they were they should share in the punishment, although the immense pecuniary loss the road will suffer is a severe punishment in itself. It is safe to say that very stringent orders in regard to the repair of the road will be issued and enforced. The Wollaston accident several years ago, the present Quincy accident, and that on the Providence road have proved terribly murderous and expensive. The last mentioned was due to false economy in keeping up a dangerous bridge, the other two to the carelessness or recklessness of inferior subordinates, which their superiors could not forsee or guard against. But their is no economy in neglecting every precaution against perfect security, and the loss by the Quincy accident will not be made up in a hundred years by the saving effected in keeping men at work till a train is right upon them. They should be required to have the track perfectly clear at least five or ten minutes before any train is expected."

THE FORGED CHECKS.

Fragments Found of the Two Presented and Two Others.

The swindler who attempted to work the local merchants Tuesday night is evidently disgusted with his success in Quincy. Wednesday's LEDGER told how he got left at Rogers Bros.' and G. F. Wilson & Co.'s Yesterday Constable Furnald picked up a lot of small pieces of paper on Chestnut street, which proved to be the checks and notes sent to the above firms and also one for Edward Russell and another for J. F. Merrill. These latter were not presented, the fellow evidently thinking he had aroused enough suspicion and that it was time to depart. It has been proved that it was not the same boy who did the errands at Rogers Bros.' and Wilson's. It appears that the same scheme was tried in Taunton and with more success.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

George W. Shapleigh, by administrator, to Eben A. Stinchfield, land and buildings on southwest side of Howard avenue for $1900.

H. Almon Jones to Eliza J. Qualey, 8000 square feet and buildings on west side of Brook road (a private way) for $1225.

In Weymouth.

Averick S. White et al. to David J. Pierce, land and buildings on Commercial and Webb streets for $5000.

Joanna S. Gammons, by mortgage, to D. J. Pierce, 14,705 square feet and buildings on east side of Walker street and west side of Butler street for $1185.

—Buffalo has a firm named Irish & English. What is equally curious, Mr. English is an Irishman and Mr Irish an Englishman.

The Governor of Chinese Turkestan has resigned his post in order that he may attend on his aged grandmother the rest of her life.

—Married women are no longer employed as teachers in the Cincinnati public schools.

BORN.

GOODHUE—In Quincy, Aug. 31, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodhue.

MARRIED.

PATCH—PHILLIPS—In Quincy, Sept. 3, by Rev. George Benedict, Mr. Frank S. Patch to Miss Mercy L. Phillips, both of Quincy.

NICHOLS—BENT—In Quincy, Aug. 25, by Rev. George Benedict, Mr. Oliver Nichols to Miss Nellie M. Bent, both of Quincy.

COMI—HAMMILL—In Quincy, Aug. 25, by Rev. A. F. Roche, Mr. Julius Comi to Miss Elizabeth Hammill, both of Quincy.

BERGERON—DELL—In Quincy, Aug. 29, by Rev. W. F. Lawford, Mr. George Henry Bergeron to Miss Emma Dell, both of Quincy.

BERTRAND—WALSH—In Quincy, Sept. 3, by Rev. John P. Cuffe, Mr. Leo Bertrand to Miss Jenny Walsh, both of Quincy.

SHEA—BIBLE—In Quincy, Sept. 2, by Rev. Francis A. Friguglietti, Mr. Timothy Shea to Miss Catherine Bible, both of Quincy.

DIED.

BERRY—In West Quincy, Sept. 3, Alicia, daughter of Mr. Michael A., and Mrs. Mary J. Berry, aged 23 days.

BARRETT—In West Quincy, Sept. 3 Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Barrett, aged 3 days.

HIGGINS—In West Quincy, Sept. 3, Alice G., daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Myrtella Higgins, aged 2 years and 12 days.

NASH—In Randolph, Sept. 3, Mr. James E. Nash, aged 57 years.

QUAY DENOUNCED.

The Clayton-Breckinridge Contested Election Case

BRINGS FORTH SHARP TALK.

Senators Who Opposed the Passage of the Lodge Elections Bill Sharply Criticised—International Arbitration—Talk of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—After routine and unimportant business had been transacted, the house proceeded to the further consideration of the Clayton-Breckinridge case, and Mr. Bergen of New Jersey resumed his argument in favor of the unseating of Breckinridge. After depicting the assassination of Clayton, he criticised Breckinridge for not resigning his seat and thereby disowning the advantage he had gained from murder. He had not done so, but had stood by those who stood by him at the death.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia criticised the report of the sub-committee which visited Arkansas, charging the majority of that sub-committee with omitting evidence from The Record, and with a refusal to take testimony for the contestant. The whole majority report was founded upon "suspicion" and not upon proof. After arguing the case, Mr. Crisp gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to recommit the pending resolutions, with instructions to the committee on elections to ascertain whether Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Clayton received a majority of the votes cast at the election.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa said that the gentleman from Georgia had enacted the role of the criminal lawyer who, when he had a bad case to back up, attacked one of the grand jurors. He defended the action of the sub-committee in Arkansas, claiming that that action was perfectly proper, and that the committee had made every endeavor to arrive at the truth.

Commenting on the minority report Mr. Lacey stated that Mr. Breckinridge had carte blanche to write it. It had not been filed in the house. It had been made public only through the press. Recurring to the Breckinridge case he said that the gentleman had for a year and a half filled a seat to which he had not been elected. Yet the title to that seat was no stronger than the title which put the triumvirate in power when Cæsar fell—the title of blood, the title of murder. Were Democrats prepared, in the face of the record, to seal with the great seal of the Democratic party the transactions which had taken place in Arkansas or would they put the seal of condemnation upon them?

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio argued in support of the sitting member retaining his seat.

Mr. Kemp of Kansas spoke in favor of the majority report.

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio drew from the details of the Clayton-Breckenridge case the conclusion that the federal election law should be enacted. He reflected severely upon the senators who had been opposed to the Lodge bill. For himself, confident in the doctrines of the Republican party, fully committed to the principles of that party, he must forever dissent from the cowardly surrender which hauls down the flag and strikes the colors of the Republican party to a defeated foe. Continuing, he said:

Speaking for myself, I shall nail the banner of the Republican party at the mast-head with the doctrine which has become inseparable from its history and its existence and which demands the protection of the humblest citizen in the right to an honest ballot and the protection of life and property, and stand ready to defend that doctrine to the last. That the election bill has been killed by Republicans or pretended Republicans is true. Without fair treatment, a bill which the house of representatives said imperatively was demanded for the preservation of its own honor, and for the protection of the whole country against outrages and intimidations and violence, is deliberately put aside without hearing and without opportunity of consideration. When before, in all the past history of legislation, has one house of the congress deliberately put upon the other the mark of its derision and contempt?

The consideration of this measure was demanded by every sense of decency and honor. It was demanded by the house of representatives, that its floor might be purged of those who are enabled to enter by reason of violence and murder. The senate of the United States will learn that there is a bar of public opinion, and at that bar it is now being tried. To have been a senator in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, was to have been part of a body that won and had the admiration of the people of the north and south. To have been a senator in the days of Wade and Feesenden and Crittenden, was to have been associated with men whose sense of honor would have scorned the purchase of a seat, and would have denied companionship to one whose name was tarnished by even a suspicion of infamy and corruption. If the Roman toga has been bedragged in the filth and the mire of the centuries, surely the cloak of senatorial courtesy has been used to hide the infamy and the corruption which has dishonored and disgraced a body which was once the proudest in the land.

The cloak of senatorial courtesy has become a stench in the nostrils and a by-word in the mouths of all honest citizens of the land. It makes a cloak behind which ignorant and arrogant wealth can purchase its way to power and then hide its cowardly head behind the shameless protection of senatorial silence. It means a cloak which shall cover up from the public gaze of an outraged people the infamies which demand investigation, and which merit the punishment of broken laws and violated statutes. It means a cloak behind which petty party bickerings may barter away a party's principles and play the demagogue in the face of the people. It means a cloak behind which pretended fairness hides its dishonest head, while in secret it is trading and trafficking in the rights and liberties of the people. It means a cloak under which not only the timid, but the cowardly politician, can cover up his tracks and be either foul or fair as the necessity demands. This hour for senatorial courtesy has passed. The beam of senatorial progress must give way to the motor of a more enlightened and progressive and determined age. Let the old and threadbare cloak of senatorial courtesy be hung up with the sickle and the flail of a by-gone day.

History is repeating itself. The great party of Republic, having lived for thirty-five years, has never yet assisted in riveting the shackles upon a human being; and now when it was to be expected that it would redeem its pledges and be faithful to its history it is about to prove false and oft repeated promises are not to be redeemed. It comes victorious from every field, and if it fails now, it finds in its own party those who are faithless to the trust reposed in them. If it is is to be crucified, it is only because its chosen leaders have bartered away its principles for the tricks and petty schemes of politicians.

The Judas Iscariot of 2000 years ago is to find a counterpart in the Judas Iscariot of to-day. The Judas who took the thirty pieces of silver and went and hanged himself has left an example for the Mat Quays that is well worthy of their imititiation. Some time since I stood upon my place on this floor and denounced a senator from my native state because, when charged with corruption and branded with infamy, he did not arise in his seat and demand an investigation and inquiry that should establish the purity of his actions and his personal honor. One other occupying the high place in the counsels of the party to which I belong has suffered himself, month in and month out, to be charged with crimes and misdemeanors, for which, if guilty, he should have been condemned under the laws of his state and have had meted out to him the fullest measure of its punishment. This man is a Republican; shall I now remain silent? Is it just and honest to remain in my seat silent because one who is accused of crimes and refuses to seek for vindication is a Republican, and that Republican the recognized leader of my party? Neither decency nor honor would permit me to do it.

I do not know whether the charges made against the chairman of the national Republican committee are true or false. I do know that they have been made by journals of character and standing, again and again, and I do know that in the face of these charges Mat Quay has remained silent and has neither sought nor attempted to seek opportunity to vindicate himself of them. I do know that as a great Republican leader, he owed it to the great party at whose head he was, either to brand them as infamies or to prove their falsity, or he owed it to that party to stand aside from its leadership. He has not done either, and for this I denounce him.

The Republican party cannot afford to follow the lead of a branded criminal. He has failed to justify himself, and though opportunity and ample time have been given him, he remains silent. His silence, under such circumstances, is the confession of guilt. An honorable man does not dally when his honor is assailed. He has delayed too long to justify the belief in his innocence and he stands a convicted criminal before the bar of public opinion. Tnder such circumstances he should be driven from the head of a party whose very life his presence imperils. The Republican has done enough for its pretended leader. Let him be relegated to the rear. It is no longer a question of his vindication; it is now a question of the life of the party itself.

The Breckinridge case then went over and the house adjourned.

ABOUT ARBITRATION.

Pan-American Recommendations Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The president transmitted to congress the recommendations of the International American conference touching international arbitration, together with a letter of transmittal from Secretary Blaine. In his letter the secretary says:

The act of congress approved May 24, 1888, authorized the president to invite the several other governments of America to join the United States in a conference "for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may thereafter arise between them." In pursuance of this invitation, the conference recently in session at this capital, adopted three reports:

1. Recommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations.
2. Recommending the adoption of a similar plan by nations of Europe.
3. Declaring that the right of conquest could not be recognized by the American nations.

The president in his letter says:

The ratification of the treaties contemplated by these reports will constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in the history of the western hemisphere.

ADJOURNMENT TALK.

Efforts to Have the Session Brought to a Close About Sept. 25.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The leaders of the senate and house have had a conference on the subject of adjournment, and have come to the conclusion that there is reason why the session should not be brought to a close on Sept. 25, and efforts will be made to accomplish this. Under the arrangement, or memorandum, as the senators prefer to call it, for debate upon the tariff bill, five-minute speeches will be the order, and the debate will close on Monday.

Voting upon the amendments will begin on Tuesday, and it is thought that all of the propositions can be disposed of by Tuesday night, so that the bill can be in conference by Wednesday, the 10th. It is thought that it will be back in the senate within five days and that in the meantime some of the other business mentioned in the memorandum can be disposed of. There will then be left eleven days in which to dispose of the tariff and appropriation bills, so that an adjournment may be had on the 25th.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: John W. Ross to be commissioner of the District of Columbia. Mr. Ross is at present postmaster at Washington, and is a Democrat. James Brady, Jr., collector of customs, District of Fall River.

A High License Victory.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4.—The hottest and most protracted contest for town representative in the history of Rutland resulted, after four ballots, lasting till 3.30 in the morning, in the election of Thomas W. Maloney, Democrat by 34 majority over three other candidates. The contest was noteworthy, because Rutland is recognized as the home of the high license movement, and the defeat of P. W. Clement, Republican, and the father of the movement, was accomplished. The result is regarded as a victory for high license, as the Republican vote was divided on this issue, and stood about 700 to about 200.

Held Without Bail.

VERGENGES, Vt., Sept. 4.—Alphonse Chauquette, the suspected murderer of Frederick Collette of Ferrisburg, who was brutally killed Sunday night by being shot through the head, was examined before Judge J. E. Roberts and was remanded to the jail at Middlebury without bail for trial before the county court, Tuesday, Dec, 2, 1890.

Silk Firm Embarrassed.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The suspension of Seavey, Foster & Bowman, selling agents of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing company, is announced, caused by the Potter-Lovell failure. The liabilities are large, but the exact amount is as yet unknown. The Eureka company is also heavily involved,

Texas' Convention.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 4.—The Republican state convention was held here with over 500 delegates present, 40 per cent of whom are colored. Temporary organization was effected by the appointment of R. B. Hawley as chairman, after which adjournment was taken till to-day.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming easterly.

REED'S CAMPAIGN.

The Speaker Gets a Cordial Reception in Boston.

IS CONFIDENT OF RE-ELECTION

The "Cradle of Liberty" Packed with People to Listen to His Address—Leaders Sit Down to a Supper—On the Road to Portland.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Speaker Reed's journey to Boston was a quiet one; the hurrah and excitement came after he got here. He traveled over the New York and New Haven and Boston and Albany railroads in a parlor car that was fairly well filled with passengers. Not even a secretary attended him. There were no crowds at the depot to greet him, for it was not generally understood upon what train he would travel. Wearing a suit of light-weight black cloth, a black and white tie and a straw hat, he looked the picture of contentment and repose as he glanced over papers and magazines, looked upon the familiar New England scenery, or half dozed off into sleep.

As he phrased it, he was woke up at New Haven. There a delegation of Republicans boarded the train and greeted him. It was headed by N. D. Sperry, and it stayed in the car long enough to invite Mr. Reed to open the campaign in Connecticut with a speech. This request Mr. Reed took "under solemn consideration," but the latest report is that he will probably do what was asked of him, and talk politics in the Nutmeg state.

Another break upon Mr. Reed's solitude came at Worcester. There a reporter welcomed him to the commonwealth, and informed him of the latest arrangements in regard to speeches in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. The speaker of the national house did not know of the arrangement that he should stop over at Haverhill half an hour on his way to Portland, for instance, such details having been left to others. He was in a cheerful mood. He seemed confident of his re-election; the only question in his mind was the size of the majority that would be given him in this "off" year. The election comes next Monday, and to-day he will be in the thick of the contest.

How long would he stay in Maine? He was not positive as to that. He thought he would leave home for Washington Monday morning, directly he should have voted. But if circumstances would permit he did not know but he might take a few days' rest after nine months without a vacation and nine months' hard work.

When the train reached Boston the procession started, Judge Wells walking ahead with Mr. Reed's bag in his hand, and Mr. Reed, a fall overcoat on his arm, following with Mr. Burdett. Reporters brought up the rear. Carriages were waiting on Huntington avenue, whence the party was driven to the Vendome.

There was no crowd at the hotel. Secretary Wardwell of the state committee and one or two others were the only people to greet the speaker when he reached there under escort. Meanwhile, gentlemen who were to take part in the reception and dinner to be given the speaker by some of his friends, were increasing in number in the hotel rotunda. Shortly after 6 o'clock they went to the reception room and were presented to the visitor without much formality. Then they marched into the dining hall next to the Ebony suite.

No formal speaking was indulged in, and after something more than an hour spent in discussing the substantials that constituted the bill of fare, the party took carriages for Faneuil hall.

Faneuil hall, selected for the addresses of Messrs. Reed and Lodge, was almost solidly packed at 8 o'clock, the hour announced for the meeting. There was hardly room for another person on the floor, and a noticeable feature of the gathering was the number of young men in attendance, not less than 40 per cent, of the gathering being under 30 years of age. The gallery was more than two-thirds filled with ladies.

It was almost exactly 8 o'clock when Speaker Reed and Congressman Lodge were escorted upon the platform by Chairman Joseph O. Burdett and Secretary J. Otis Wardwell of the Republican state committee, accompanied by Collector Beard, Mayor Hart and Speaker Barrett of the Massachusetts house.

The appearance of the speakers of the evening was the signal for a most enthusiastic outburst of applause and cheering, which was renewed again and again, and could be heard far away from the hall. When it had subsided, there was a brief interval, filled by the music of the band, during which Mr. Reed exchanged greetings with those about him. Then Chairman Burdett called the meeting to order.

Mr. Burdett introduced Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, who, in turn, introduced Mr. Reed, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am willing to admit that this is a more cordial greeting than I have ever received, even in Massachusetts. A year ago you were kind enough to receive me in another hall, in much the same manner, having an idea, I hope, of what was then in my mind. Since your greeting has added force, I presume you are satisfied with the fulfillment. But it is a great satisfaction to know that the people of the United States are behind his associates and him. Any amount of individual courage may be greatly strenthened by the addition of the courage of other people. No soldier was ever so brave that he did not become bravest when he felt the touch of an answering elbow on either side of him, and he was was braver still when he kuew that the elbow touch carried him through a whole division or an army corps. The strength of an nation is the strength of its united people. What terrifies wrong-doers is the union of good men. What makes the righteous happier is being visibly and perceptibly together.

With this brief introduction Mr. Reed, in an address of moderate length, told of the course of the Republican party in congress, and in the nation, expressing his confidence in the verdict of the people at the polls. He concluded as follows:

I have not the slightest idea of giving to this audience a review of the action either of the Republican congress or of the house of representatives. I did not come here for that purpose. I stopped over merely to give a friendly greeting, to look you in the face, to express to you the sincere thanks of the Republican party for the gallant support which Massachusetts has given that party in all the deeds of the last eight months, and your cordial greeting shows that you have been pleased with our work.

Mr. Lodge was next introduced. He paid particular attention to his elections bill, making arguments to disprove statements of its opponents that it means an armed force at the polls, and also putting in a plea for the public schools.

After the speaking, Mr. Reed held an informal reception, and then paid a short visit to the Algonquin club before retiring.

The speaker started for Portland this morning in a special car attached to the 8 o'clock train over the western division of the Boston and Maine railroad. A stop of half an hour will be made at Haverhill, with an address by Mr. Reed. At Dover, N. H., he will be met by a special train to convey him over the rest of his journey.

OFFICIALS TESTIFY.

Lee Made a Statement Threatening the New York Central.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The state arbitration board had a number of New York Central officials before it. General Manager Toucey was requested by Mr. Purcell, the chairman of the board, to give his version of his interview with Lee, the dismissed engineer, and district master workman of the district assembly of the Knights of Labor, which ordered the strike.

The principal point in Mr. Toucey's testimony was that Lee, in conversation, said there "was a great deal of water in the stock of the road, and he (Lee) was bound to have some of it before he got through." The witness reported the conversation to Mr. Webb, the third vice president. He (the witness) did not discharge Lee; that was done by somebody else. Lee made that statement after the witness had refused to accede to Lee's demand for an increase of pay for some of the men. Lee's remark was a distinct threat and not stated as a reason why the increase of pay should be granted.

J. W. Stevens, station agent at the Grand Central station, corroborated in part the previous testimony of the trainman, Valentine, given. He said he had never discharged anybody, and had no authority to do so. He had never asked anybody to resign from the Knights of Labor. He had heard that Valentine had been talking loudly on the road, advising the men to join the Knights of Labor. He advised him from personal motives not to work against the interests of the company.

The board adjourned to meet in Albany.

CONNECTICUT FARMERS

Appeal to Both Parties to Favor Legislation Concerning Them.

HARTFORD, Sept. 4.—Committees of the Pomona granges of the state have issued a circular letter to state central committees of both parties making the following requests:

We ask in the interest of all consumers and all honest producers a resolution that will ally the party in favor of efficient legislation against fraudulent and injurious adulterations and imitations of foods.

We also ask an expression in favor of a commission to investigate the subject of taxation, to recommend such measures as will distribute the burdens of the civil government of the state fairly and equally between classes and individuals.

And we further ask a resolution in favor of an investigation by the legislature of the conditions upon which the corporation of Yale university holds the agricultural fund (so called), and whether the spirit and act of congress establishing such colleges is fulfilled.

It is not one alone or two of these resolutions that we desire to see endorsed, but the entire three, believing that it will pave the way for future legislation, which will greatly benefit the agriculture of the state by creating a market for the products of the farm, relieve the farmer from the unjust tax burden now imposed upon him, and divert to a proper channel funds which will educate the young men of the state in the science of agriculture, without which no state or nation can enjoy a prolonged prosperity.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fall River's taxables amount to $53,395,908.

Frosts in Ireland may check the potato blight.

Three persons were burned to death in Philadelphia.

Campbell won the tennis championship from Slocum.

Reports of political disturbances in Hawaii are denied.

There was a cotton fire in the hold of the steamer Majestic.

An international temperance congress is sitting at Christiania.

A convention of women voters is to be held in Boston on Sept. 13.

There was a destructive fire in the business part of Hiawatha, Kan.

Much land in Austria has been flooded by the overflowing of the rivers.

One man was stabbed and another badly bitten in a drunken row at Bangor, Me.

A company has been organized to buy up Irish estates and sell the same to tenants.

Several cities have applied for supervisors at the coming congressional election.

The Count of Paris is said to have contributed $700,000 to Gen. Boulanger's funds.

The old Grout grist mill at Wayland Centre, Mass., built in 1639, was destroyed by fire.

Yembo, in Arabia, through which many Egyptian pilgrims pass, is in the grasp of cholera.

Austrian naval officers caused a breeze in Rome by visiting the pope before calling on the ministry.

Mrs. Emily Cavanagh was sentenced to five years in New York state prison for shooting at her husband.

Prince Bismarck would like to visit Nice if he can be assured freedom from popular demonstrations.

Nearly every country in the world is represented at the international agricultural congress in Vienna.

The present Sultan of Zanzibar is a young man of 37 and one of the fifty-seven children of his father.

Hon. Abraham Emerson of Candia, N. H., an ex-member of the state senate, has celebrated his 90th birthday.

The president has assured the widow of Gen. Barrundia that the shooting of her husband will be investigated.

The Montreal Gazette, government organ, warmly approves Senator Sherman's proposed plan of reciprocity with Canada.

Minister Minzer is not to be envied his present situation, the friends of Gen. Barrundia threatening to kill him on sight.

Brigham Young's youngest daughter is the latest lecturer. She will tour the English provinces, with Mormonism as her subject.

The Texas state health officer says the small-pox at Waco is the mildest form of the disease and the alarm over it is uncalled for.

Preliminary work has been begun on government vessels in Harrison Loring's yard, South Boston. A steel cruiser and three lightships are in process of construction.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M.	7.00 A.M.
8.30 "	8.00 "
9.30 "	9.00 "
10.30 "	10.00 "
11.30 "	11.00 "
12.30 P. M.	12.00 M.
1.30 "	1.00 P.M.
2.30 "	2.00 "
3.30 "	3.00 "
4.30 "	4.00 "
5.30 "	5.00 "
6.30 "	6.00 "
7.30 "	7.00 "
8.30 "	8.00 "
9.30 "	9.00 "
10.30 "	10.00 "

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
9.00 A. M.	8.30 A.M.
10.00 "	9.30 "
11.00 "	10.30 "
12.00 M.	11.30 "
12.30 P. M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 "	2.00 "
2.30 "	3.00 "
3.30 "	4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00 "
6.30 "	7.00 "
7.30 "	8.00 "
8.30 "	9.00 "
9.30 "	10.00 "
10.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.40, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.30, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.08, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.33, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.50, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston. At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.45, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.36, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.35, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.30, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

**ATLANTI

ET STREET RAILWAY.
[ELECTRIC.]
after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars
rill run as follows between
CY AND HOUGHS NECK.
e Quincy. | Leave Houghs Neck
L. 12.30 P. M. | 7.00 A.M. | 1.00 P.M.
1.30 " | 8.00 " | 2.00 "
2.30 " | 9.00 " | 3.00 "
3.30 " | 10.00 " | 4.00 "
4.30 " | 11.00 " | 5.00 "
5.30 " | 12.00 M. | 6.00 "
6.30 " | | 7.00 "
7.30 " | | 8.00 "
8.30 " | | 9.00 "
9.30 " | | 10.00 "
10.30 "
UNDAY TIME.
Quincy. | Leave Houghs Nec
12.30 P. M. | 8.30 A.M. | 1.00 P.M.
1.30 " | 9.30 " | 2.00 "
2.30 " | 10.30 " | 3.00 "
3.30 " | 11.30 " | 4.00 "
4.30 " | | 5.00 "
5.30 " | | 6.00 "
6.30 " | | 7.00 "
7.30 " | | 8.00 "
8.30 " | | 9.00 "
9.30 " | | 10.00 "
10.30 "
to change without notice.
arrangements can be made fo
tion for late parties or hops.
0 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.
and Boston Street Railway.
(ELECTRIC.)
ncing Monday, June 23,
1890, Cars Leave
uincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25,
.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45,
.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30,
.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40
P. M.
(City Hall) for Neponset.—
.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.3
3, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57,
.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00,
10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.
t for Quincy Point and West
5.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35,
A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15,
45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20,
.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.
for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58,
18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15,
40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09,
32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15,
P. M.
for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55,
35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.;
40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56,
32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.
Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10,
50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.;
.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15,
55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.
SUNDAY.
uincy for Neponset.—7.50
10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30,
50, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15,
55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.
(City Hall) for Neponset.
00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07,
.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37,
32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.32,
†10.12, †11.05 P. M.
t for Quincy and West
.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50,
1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.05,
55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30,
†10.48 P. M.
or West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10,
37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37,
2, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47,
7, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.
or Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56,
.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12,
5, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42,
2, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.
Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20,
1.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25,
0, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00,
5, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.
only.
use only.
t close connection is made with
reet Cars to and from Boston.
Centre close connection is made
Cars to and from Quincy Point.
ne at Beale street, Wollaston,
after leaving Neponset and
s after leaving Quincy.
DUGGAN, Superintendent.
d Colony.
after June 16, 1890.
Trains Leave
FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11,
, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18,
57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42,
07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.26,
9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN-
.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15,
10.20, 11.01 P. M.
—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35,
02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15,
3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33,
5, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00,
. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30,
.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,
ON HEIGHTS FOR BOS-
.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46,
0 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53,
6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M.
.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,
—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40,
2.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18,
, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.19, 10.00,
M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.,
, 10.00 P. M.
C FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19
8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.,
2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17,
P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.;
11.07 P. M.
—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40,
2.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12,
5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55,
0, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—
5, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.
ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—
7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54,
38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.05,
30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.21
1, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.
—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.,
55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33,
55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15
AY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00,
INCY FOR BOSTON.—
9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45,
P. M.
—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
LTON FOR BOSTON.—
9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55,
P. M.
—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30,
6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
FOR EAST MILTON
QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00
0, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
DRICK,
Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 123. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—A Derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire Guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy.
Sept. 5. 3t

WANTS.

WANTED,—A girl competent to do general housework in a family of three. Inquire between 7 and 8 P. M. of MRS. LORING, corner of Farrington and Brook St., Wollaston. Sept. 2—3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

ROBERTSON HALL,
Wednesday Ev'ng, Sept. 10th,
GOODWIN SISTERS
Star Farce Comedy
And Musical Troubadours
IN DRAMA, COMEDY and VARIETY.
Prices 15, 25, 35 cents.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 6t

Washing Wanted
TO DO AT HOME.
— APPLY AT THE —
LEDGER OFFICE.
Sept. 2. 6t



5 CENT RIDE
— ON THE —
Electric Rail Road
— TO —
Houghs Neck,
— AND —
MANET BEACH,
IF PLEASANT.
— ON —
SATURDAY,
September 6th, Only.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
Parents and Children and enjoy a ride to this Delightful Shore, and watch the waves come rolling in.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.
Sept 3—4t Sept. 6—1wpo

JOS. F. WELCH.

Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

Causing the Old Colony Disaster.

Full Report of Judge Humphrey on the Inquest.

Train Two Minutes Late and Running Thirty Miles an Hour.

Blow Cock of Boiler Torn Off By the Collision.

Allowing the Steam to Fill the Car With Such Fatal Results.

Deaths Not Due to Any Lack of Strenuous and Well Directed Efforts.

The Obstruction by the Jack the Sole Cause of the Derailment.

The following is the full text of the return of Judge Humphrey on the inquest as to the cause and manner of the Old Colony disaster at Quincy, Aug. 19 last:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK, ss.

At the inquest duly holden before the District Court of East Norfolk on the 28th and 29th days of August in the year of our Lord 1890 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 26 of the Public Statutes of said Commonwealth, to inquire into the cause of the death of Mary E. Fenley, Mary F. Parker, B. F. Parker, Lucy A. Allen, Bessie C. Allen, Estella Barry, Edward P. Johnson, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Albert E. C. Johnson, Mary E. Tilton, Lyman Merrill, James H. Ryan, Mary L. Abbott, Mrs. Alice Fenley, M. C. Fenley, Alice Fenley, Susan H. Fenley, Eva Ballard, Charles Copp, Abzena C. Hills and Edwin C. Bailey, whose dead bodies have been found lying in Quincy within the judicial district of said court.

The presiding Justice of said court, having been duly notified of the death of the said Mary E. Fenley and others above named, and of the circumstances attending the same by John H. Gilbert, M. D. one of the Medical Examiners of said county of Norfolk, after hearing the testimony relating to

The Cause and Manner

of said death, finds that the said Mary E. Fenely and others came to their deaths at said Quincy on the 19th day of August in the year of our Lord 1890, except Edwin C. Bailey, who died on the 20th day of the same month, in consequence of injuries received while being conveyed upon the Old Colony railroad on the Vineyard, Nantucket and Hyannis passenger express train, No. 102, bound for, and due to arrive at Boston at ten minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, by reason of the derailment of the engine, tender and five cars of the train at a point on the railroad less than sixty feet northerly from the Dimmock street bridge in Quincy; that all of the above-named persons, except James H. Ryan were passengers on that train, and at the time of their injuries were in car No. 263, and that said Ryan was the fireman on the train and in his place on the engine; that this train consisted of an engine, tender, a baggage car, a Pullman and seven other passenger cars, including a smoker and a combination car, and carried 391 passengers; that it left Brockton at thirty-seven minutes past twelve o'clock, being four minutes late, and passed the Quincy station

Two Minutes Late.

and was then running at the rate of about 30 miles an hour; that when the engine had reached a point on the road within 400 feet of the place of derailment, the engineer seeing workmen upon the track sounded the danger signal, and as soon as they had left, discovered a railroad jack in position between the rails of his track, and applied his brakes; that upon contact with the jack the engine left the rails, passing to the left into the gutter, and falling over against the slope of the cut, that the tender, baggage car, the Pullman and one smoking car became disconnected from the engine and from the six cars in their rear, left their track, passed beyond the engine, and upon the outward track, and were partially wrecked; that the car No. 263, containing 70 passengers, left the rails on the same side as the engine, keeping upon the roadbed until it struck the engine's driving wheel, and fell over upon it, and was forced forward by the cars in its rear, until its side was torn away and its seats

Filled With Passengers,

were crushed for half its length, and that by the collision the blow-off cock was torn out from the boiler leaving an opening two inches in diameter through which this car was in one minute filled with scalding steam.

The said justice also finds that 12 of the above-named persons were dead when taken from the wreck or died shortly afterwards and before removal from its vicinity, viz: Mary E. Fenley, Mary F. Parker, B. F. Parker, Lucy A. Allen, Bessie C. Allen, Estella Barry, Edward P. Johnson, Mrs. Edward P. Johnson, Albert E. C. Johnson, Mary E. Tilton, Lyman Merrill and James H. Ryan; and that the others, above-named, died at the City Hospital in Quincy on the dates before mentioned, and that all of said persons excepting Mary E. Fenley, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Lucy A. Allen, Bessie C. Allen, Mary F. Parker, and James H. Ryan, died from the effects of scalding by steam; those excepted having received other injuries which might have been fatal.

The justice having in this inquest made full examination in respect to the

Promptness and Efficiency

of the aid rendered to the injured passengers, by employes of the railroad company, by the passengers, and by the Fire Department, officers and citizens, and especially by the surgeons of Quincy, before the arrival of assistance from Boston, finds no reason to believe that the loss of any life, out of the great number sacrificed in this disaster, is due to any lack of strenuous and well directed efforts for the rescue of those in peril, and the succor of those wounded.

He further finds that the sole cause of the derailment of this train was the obstruction of the jack above mentioned; that said jack was placed in the position it occupied when struck by the engine by Michael Hartney of said Quincy, while in the employment of the Old Colony Railroad Company as a "section man" and track repairer, acting under the immediate personal direction of his section master, to wit

Joseph F. Welch.

of said Quincy, for the purpose of raising a portion of the track of said railroad as a part of the work of "surfacing" it; that at the time when the jack was placed in this position, in the presence and by order of said Welch, the express train, above-named, was due to arrive at that point within one minute; that the jack was kept in position without order for its removal for nearly three minutes, and until it was struck by the engine; that the place of its use was especially dangerous, by reason of its proximity to the curve in the track, commencing within 100 feet southerly from it, and of the extreme narrowness of the space between the sleepers which enclosed it, and that the hazard was greatly increased by the passing at this point of a construction train upon the outward track, a few seconds only prior to the arrival of the express train; and that Hartney during the month in which he had worked under Welch's supervision, had not, prior to that day, used a jack, and was not expert in its use, and that the said Joseph F. Welch was

Guilty of Criminal Negligence

in directing said jack to be used at the time and in the place above designated; and that he was guilty of grosser negligence in omitting to order its removal upon the near approach of the construction train, which he had good reason to believe would conceal and which in fact did conceal the sound of the coming express train until too late for its warning to avail in preventing a most sorrowful ending of many lives; that said Michael Hartney having after the danger signal made one attempt to remove the jack and failed, finding the imminence of the danger to himself too great for him to face longer, left the track without a second effort, apparently the last of all his fellow workmen displaying such measure of devotion to duty as might reasonably be expected of him; that the engineer of the wrecked train is not chargeable in respect to the speed of his train or to the signaling of it approach; and finally although the printed rules of the railroad company forbid the use of a jack under the circumstances above stated, that this disaster suggests the necessity of further restrictions as to the times and places of its use.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Justice of the District Court of East Norfolk.

Congressman Morse Interviewed.

Congressman Morse in an interview with a LEDGER representative, regarding his attitude in the Hobart fight for the surveyorship of Boston, said: I have only to say, that I did my best for Mr. Hobart, but Senator Hoar was against him and it was no go. Mr. Hobart knows this well and has written me saying that all newspaper stories about his opposing me, are bosh and false.

—New York is said to have seven millionaire editors. That is certainly two or three more than there are in this city.

TAX RATE $13.60

The Gain in Valuation Over Last Year, $1,358,165.

INCREASE IN EVERY WARD.

Interesting Comparison by Wards of the Real Estate, the Personal Estate, the Bank Tax, and the Total Valuation for the Two Years.

The assessors of this city gave out their figures for 1890 this morning. They show a valuation of $13,677,410, being an increase of $1,358,165 over 1889. The tax rate is $13.60 which is somewhat less than was anticipated.

Every ward in the city shows an increase in valuation, that of Ward One, however, being half the total. None of the other five wards gained one-sixth, but Ward Five (Wollaston) and Ward Four (West Quincy) both came very near that fraction.

Ward Six made the smallest gain, but $54,400 is a very good showing.

The amount to be raised by taxation on estates is $186,012.77.

Total Valuation.

	1890.	1889.	Gain.
Ward One,	$5,113,425	$4,446,775	$666,650
Ward Two,	1,669,525	1,609,200	60,325
Ward Three,	1,757,450	1,645,950	111,500
Ward Four,	2,027,750	1,841,675	186,075
Ward Five,	1,719,550	1,521,975	197,575
Ward Six,	1,096,850	1,042,450	54,400
Total,	$13,468,200	$12,109,425	$1,275,125
Resident bank stock,	292,860	209,820	83,040
	$13,677,410	$12,319,245	$1,358,165

Real Estate.

The largest gain in real estate was in Ward Five, and Wards Four and One come next in the order named.

	1890.	1889.	Gain.
Ward One,	$3,365,675	$3,216,900	$148,775
Ward Two,	1,285,800	1,217,100	68,700
Ward Three,	1,442,200	1,336,975	105,225
Ward Four,	1,722,825	1,552,300	170,525
Ward Five,	1,592,050	1,408,050	184,000
Ward Six,	1,059,650	1,004,000	55,650
Totals,	$10,468,200	$9,736,625	$731,575

Personal Property.

The comparison of personal property shows Ward One to have made almost the entire gain, $517,875 out of 543,550. Wards Two and Six show small losses in this respect.

	1890.	1889.	Gain.
Ward One,	$1,747,750	$1,229,875	$517,875
Ward Two,	383,725	392,100	*8,375
Ward Three,	315,250	308,975	6,275
Ward Four,	304,925	289,375	15,550
Ward Five,	127,500	113,925	13,575
Ward Six,	37,200	38,450	*1,250
Total,	$2,916,350	$2,372,800	$543,550
Resident bank stock,	292,860	209,820	83,040
	$3,209,210	$2,582,620	$626,590

*Loss.

Other comparisons of valuations, tax rates, etc., will be made in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER.

Company Wish to Settle Directly.

Judge Edwards one of the injured at Quincy, has reached his home in Louisville, Ky., safely. He was interviewed by a reporter and in response to an inquiry to whether he would bring suit for damages, Judge Edwards said:—"I have not yet determined what to do exactly, though, of course I shall make a demand for damages. The amount I do not know—something not unreasonable.

"I preferred to await the result and see whether, as I fear, my nervous system might not have been seriously affected by the shock. I have no feeling against the railroad company in this matter."

"The company sent a man to us to request that the injured and their friends deal directly with the company instead of bringing suit. The representatives said they preferred to pay what they would have to pay the persons entitled to it rather than to the lawyers. He wanted claims to be made, and said failing to agree on the terms of settlement lawyers should be called in."

A Pleasant Ride.

It is a delightful ride these pleasant days to the seashore, and particularly by the Manet street railway. This road now is in excellent working order and for the comfort and convenience of our citizens, the Superintendent announces that he will have the cars run every half hour during Saturday and Sunday to accommodate all who desire to ride to our beautiful shore.

On Saturday, the fare will be only half price,—or five cents,—for all who may wish to enjoy the trip.

TODAY'S COURT.

George Piper of Milton for disturbing place of public worship, fined $10 and costs. For creating disturbance in public street, fined $5 and one-half the costs. In default was committed.

John Murphy, William Craig and Michael Carrigan of Milton for disturbing the peace, fined $5 and costs.

Michael Madden for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

John K. Carroll of East Weymouth for creating a disturbance, fined $5 and costs.

George Magee a tramp, was sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater for one year.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to H. S. WEYMOUTH, Glover avenue, Atlantic. Sept. 3—4t*

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

HE IS COMING AGAIN.—The converted Roman Catholic, Thomas Rush, of Boston, will lecture in Plummer's Hall, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sept. 3 and 5, at 7.30. Sept. 2—5t

AFTER SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,

THE 10 P. M. car from Houghs Neck to Quincy will be taken off and the 10.30 P. M. car from Quincy.
Also, the 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. from Houghs Neck, and the 10.30 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. from Quincy.
G. W. MORTON, Superintendent.
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1890. tf

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

CARS on the Manet Street Railway will run
EVERY HALF HOUR,
On Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 6 and 7.
GEO. W. MORTON, Supt.
Quincy, Sept. 5. p&l—2t

MILTON.

Policeman Leary and wife are being congratulated by their friends on the arrival of a young son.

George H. Loud has gone to Laconia, N. H., to spend his vacation.

Mr. J. B. Kendrick and family have returned from Harwichport, where they have been passing the summer.

Mr. John Maguire had the misfortune to lose an eye last week, by being struck by a piece of stone where he was working.

Thomas Murray the teamster, formerly of West Quincy, has moved into one of Babcock's houses below Kemp & Tisdale's store.

It is reported that one of the policeman is soon to be married.

Advertised letters at East Milton post office: Miss Sarah B. Hager, Mr. Michael Reardon.

The Congregational church will open Sunday, after being closed during the summer months. Rev. Franklin Chapin of Easton will preach on that day.

Miss Jennie Sangster, Robert Robinson and several others are attending Comer's Commercial College in Boston.

The schools in this town will open Monday after the summer vacation.

Work has been commenced on the electric light plant for this town. The plant will be situated near the Central avenue station and everything will be in readiness in about two or three months. There will be a large number of street lights, and nearly 1000 lights have already been ordered for stores and private residences.

The Herald says: "The committee of seven, which is to make the preliminary draft of the platform to be presented at the Democratic state convention at Worcester, has a strong representation of both the old and young men of the party, as follows: Hon. John W. Cummings, Fall River; Hon. Edward Avery, Col. Charles H. Taylor, Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, Josiah Quincy, Sherman Hoar, John H. McDonough.

☞ Regularly every six months, it is said, the Treasury Department receives either a $20 or $50 bill which, from all appearances, instead of being made from a plate, is executed entirely with a pen. The work is of a very high order, and several times these have escaped detection and gone into circulation. The counterfeiter has not yet been discovered. He seems to work for notoriety, as he could not make a living in this manner.

—When a dealer gets on the wrong side of a coffee market he must expect a roasting.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—Mr. Henry Irving, who recently pleaded the cause of the South London Fine Art Gallery, has received from a friend the promise of a gift of $5000 in recognition of the fact of that art gallery being the only one in all London permanently open on Sundays.

—Artesian wells have developed such an abundant supply of water in the Desert of Sahara that French engineers are confident of being able to extend their railroads to a distance of a week's journey from Algeria right through the desert.

—Statistics recommend that the house fly should not be destroyed, as flies are purifying agents to avert cholera, diphtheria and typhoid fevers. The fly is recommended as a useful species.

School Begins Monday!
BUY YOUR BOYS
Suits - and - Knee - Pants
— AT THE —
QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.
LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!
Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!
FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.
C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH
Neatness and Despatch
— AT THE —
Quincy Patriot Office,
115 Hancock Street.
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Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,
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Everything in the Printing Line
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Green & Prescott, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The report of Judge Humphrey on the inquest as to the cause and manner of the Old Colony disaster at Quincy, is just what the public expected, that Welch would be held responsible for the calamity. Criminal neglience seems a severe term to apply, for no one will say that it was wilful carelessness. Judge Humphrey, however, had a better opportunity to get at the facts than most people. He examined privately and at length passengers, trainmen, citizens early at the scene, and the gang who were at work at the spot. The testimony of the workmen is generally unknown, and was doubtless quite important in establishing the character of Welch as a careful foreman. The District Attorney coincided with Judge Humphrey in holding Welch responsible, as his warrant for the man's arrest a few days ago showed. Welch will undoubtedly be indicted, but whether a jury of twelve men will agree that he should be imprisoned several years for manslaughter remains to be seen.

The great good fortune of Quincy in the recent railroad accident in having a newly equipped hospital available for the reception of the dying and suffering should hasten the erection of the same building here. There is no knowing when the severe crisis will come to us, and the daily need of such an institution is more apparent as accidents occur here. The field for accidents in this city is a good one, to put in homely phrase, and the sooner the hospital is built the better.—Fitchburg Mail.

Commenting on the arrest of Foreman Welch, charged with the responsibility of the Old Colony disaster, the Lynn Bee says: "As we understand it, Welch is alleged not to have taken sufficient precautions to guard against the accident and is held to be criminally responsible. If this is so, it will strike the average man that the bail required is ridiculously low. His arrest seems like a farce."

The failure of the apple and peach crops in most sections of the country involves a loss by no means to be measured by the market value of such harvests. The hygienic value of these fruits invests them with an especially intimate relation to the public health. Interstate commerce has done much to make amends for the occasional lapses of nature, and has poured into our markets the fruit treasures of the four corners of the land; yet none of them is quite worthy to fill the place of the rare-ripe apples and peaches of the old-fashioned home market.

Under the new law which allows enlisted soldiers in the regular army to purchase their release on payment of $120 at the end of the second year, with a diminution of $5 in the price for each additional month of service, about a score of soldiers have secured their freedom. The law, although necessarily in the nature of an experiment, is likely to operate to diminish the number of desertions, which have risen to scandalous proportions.

Kimball, the absconding Worcester cashier, did not continue long in the enjoyment of his stolen funds; the fear of arrest followed him like an angel of vengeance, and his ill-gotten gains were not sufficient to insure one moment of peace, and at last the torment became more than he could sustain, and he returned to arrest and punishment; crime thus usually brings its own fitting reward.

Country Board.

"I never realized before," remarked a gentleman just returned from a vacation, "how the city people are gulled by their brethren in the country, especially on a holiday occasion. You can say all you please about the credulous farmer, but it was my experience that those of our rural friends who are in the summer resort business are many times more clever in the financial way than are their brothers in the city."

"How is that?"

"Oh, I don't care to go into details. I took a little run last week down to a country resort. The place was miles from civilization, and I had been led to think that accommodations would be fairly cheap. They were. There is no doubt of it, viz: Country buckboard and spavined horse at $2.50 a half day; old dugout or punt for malarious frog pond (Lake Glimmerglass in advertisement), at fifty cents an hour; lunch on veranda (not including mosquitoes, bugs and bats), $1 extra; use of croquet set, fifty cents an hour—and so forth. I do not blame the industrious farmer for making hay while the sun shines, but when it comes to advertising nice country board and then systematically sending all the fresh butter, eggs and chickens to the store to sell to the city people I draw the line. The next time I want nice country board I shall stay home."—Detroit Free Press.

The Girl with the Sailor Hat.

Are women growing mannish?

That they are advancing there is no longer any question, but in the minds of men who have to deal with them there is a feeling that the finer edge, the sublime femininity, has become blunted and is rapidly disappearing altogether.

Said a Madison avenue street car conductor: "I have to grab hold of three women out of every five and four out of five girls that ride with me to keep them from jumping off and breaking their necks.

"They simply will not wait till the car stops. Getting on they jump into my arms, and the minute they reach their street they prepare to step off—always backward. Few of them take kindly to my cautious restraint, and there is nothing for me to do but grab them by the arm and hold on until it is safe to let them off. Then I let them go, and the tirade ceases. As for thanks, I am glad to escape being scratched or kicked. There is one class of woman who always attempts the mannish—she wears a sailor hat and a shirt front, and has to be looked after."—New York Letter.

A Hot Weather Joke.

One week when the thermometer was running wild one of our Main street merchants perpetrated a joke which puzzled, if it did not alarm, those who consulted his glass to learn how hot they were. He took the tube from a large "mustard thermometer" and fixed it to the board of a smaller sized one of the same make, thus bringing about a wild disagreement of the fluid in the tube with the registration alongside of it. People who consulted it were amazed to find that it was 120 degs. in the shade, but had to "believe their own eyes." They "never had known it so hot before: never!" and actually seemed to feel warmer while looking at the glass until the joke was explained.—Old Colony (Mass.) Memorial.

A Big Rattler.

The boss snake is a monster rattler on exhibition at J. F. Bolton's store, in Americus, Ga. His snakeship is more than six feet in length and measures twenty inches in circumference in the middle, while his caudal appendage is ornamented with fourteen rattles and a button. The hideous object was killed in a sedge field on the Huguenin plantation by Alfred Fields, a colored laborer, who, after a lively fight of several minutes, knocked him on the head with a fence rail. Mr. Bolton had the snake's hide stuffed and hung up in front of his store.

Shelley's centenary, Aug. 4, 1892, is to be celebrated by the publication of Mr. F. S. Ellis' "Lexical Concordance" to his poems, which is to be printed at the University Press of Oxford. It will be remembered that Shelley was an expelled Oxford student, and thus time brings about an odd amends. The concordance is said to be as large as Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke's Shakespeare concordance.

As the law of Aberdeen required it, a cab driver was prosecuted, convicted and fined five shillings or three days' imprisonment for smoking a pipe on his cab, not while driving a fare, but while he was standing on the lookout for one. By the municipal law and regulations of Aberdeen the smoking of a pipe by a cab driver is a criminal offense.

Philo Penfield, of Shelby, N. Y., when he went to the war a beardless boy, sent his best girl a picture of himself, but it was lost. He recently saw his name in a list of letters accumulated in the dead letter office during the war. He sent for the parcel, and to the now old man the young picture brings a flood of memories of other days.

In favorable seasons California counts its honey crop by the thousand tons, and bee keepers find a good profit when extracted honey commands no more than four or five cents per pound, and comb honey seven or eight cents. This year, however, the honey yield is light—flowers have been few and nectar vacant.

As near as can be discovered from the evidence, the project for Mr. John D. Rockefeller to found a $20,000,000 university has been seriously considered by a number of other persons, but Mr. Rockefeller himself has not been in it, so to say. This was quite an unfortunate omission.

The following notice is posted on the main street at Athena, Ore.: "To my neighbors—If my spring chickens are disturbing your garden kill them and eat them. Don't pile them out in the alley to become a nuisance. John Edington."

BLEACHED
— AND —
Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS
10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20
Cents per yard,
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
"	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
"	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
"	3.15 P.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
"	5.15 P.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
"	5.15 P.M
South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

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From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*



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BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others

Edward Russell,
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24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

Shown by Republican Senators on Reciprocity Schemes.

KENNEDY'S ABUSIVE SPEECH.

It Will Probably Be Expunged from the Congressional Record—Finance Committee Meets with Its First Defeat—An Incipient Squabble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Republican vote of the senate is by no means united in favor of reciprocity, as the speeches of Senators Edmunds and Evarts show, but the adoption of some plan by the senate is now probably certain. The great desire on the part of the Republican leaders is to formulate an amendment that will be practicable. It is imperatively necessary that whatever is agreed upon shall accomplish what is proposed. It is conceded that this can only be done by giving the president effective control over the duties whose removal is proposed. Senator Aldrich and the Republicans on the finance committee have conferred with the president on the subject, with the view to ascertaining his opinion of it. The president's idea was that the articles named should be limited and should not extend to the entire tariff. Neither the president nor the members of the finance committee favor adopting Senator Sherman's reciprocity proposition with reference to Canada at this time, but think that that subject can be held for future consideration.

There has been much talk, and many questions have been raised, concerning Mr. Aldrich's amendment. Instead of allowing the president to reimpose the duties after it had become apparent that no arrangement can be made with the countries conferred with, it is argued that it will be better to let the president have the power to remove the duties on certain conditions. This course would necessitate the leaving of the sugar duty on and giving the president power to remove it; this is Senator Edmunds' idea. But Senator Allison and other western senators who favor free sugar will not consent to this arrangement. The Democratic senators, as a rule, are opposed to reciprocity schemes, some on constitutional grounds and others on the ground that it places too much power in the hands of the president.

KENNEDY'S SPEECH.

He Had Been Waiting for an Opportunity to Make an Attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The attack of Representative Kennedy of Ohio, formerly lieutenant governor of that state, on Senator Quay, is the theme of general comment about the Capitol. Kennedy is the member who circulated a petition some time ago, pledging the members to insist on the passage of the election bill by the senate before the tariff bill should be passed in the house. He claimed to have eighty signatures to that paper, but the matter was dropped. Kennedy, however, has been outspoken in his denunciation of Senators Quay and Cameron, and after deliberation over the matter, determined to open his batteries whenever an opportunity was presented. There were several Republican members present in the house, but no one interfered or attempted to defend Senator Quay, which is regarded as a little remarkable.

The Pennsylvania delegation talked a good deal in private about offering a resolution to expunge Mr. Kennedy's remarks from The Record. The difficulty about carrying out that program consists in the fact that they have not been presented for inclusion in The Record. Mr. Kennedy withdrew the report of his speech from the hands of the official reporter just as soon as it was transcribed, and the impression is that he will retain it "for revision" until after the adjournment of congress. This is perhaps the best way out of the muddle.

The house could hardly stand by one of its members in so deliberate an assault, not only on a senator, but on the senate collectively. The gentleman from Ohio had prepared a set speech and had his notes before him. The speaker pro tempore, Mr. Burrows, in recognizing him and declining to receive a motion to adjourn, stated there was an understanding that Mr. Kennedy should be recognized to deliver a speech.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senators Pulled Up Short Under the Five-Minute Rule.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The senate is not taking kindly to the five-minute rule on the tariff debate. Senators have been so much accustomed to arrange their thoughts in the methodical and prosiac manner which is fostered by unlimited time that several of them were pulled up short yesterday by Mr. Ingalls' gavel just on the threshold of their remarks. It was their first attempt at five minute speeches on the tariff. They will probably concentrate more to-day. The day was also noticeable for the first defeat sustained by the finance committee on any of its amendments. Mr. Davis' binding twine amendment was carried against the opposition of the finance committee, no fewer than twelve Republicans, headed by Allison, voting for it. They were all from the west. The Kennedy-Quay matter, according to present appearances, will be allowed to drop.

Mr. Cannon Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Cannon came near making another scene in the house. While the discussion over the Cummings question of privilege was on, Cannon walked down the front of the Republican side, and made apparently some disagreeable remark across at Cummings. Cummings got up and walked right over to him, and for a minute or two they talked so vigorously and with such gesticulation at one another that everybody looked for a blow. But before the worst came to the worst they broke away to their respective places.

The Austrian Floods.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The Drave river has overflowed its banks, and vast tracts of land in Carinthia have been laid waste. Trains in the valleys of the Danube and Moldau ceased at noon yesterday.

The floods have cut off all communication between Vienna and the Bohemian spas.

Foolish Act Cost Him His Life.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—A man supposed to be A. K. Eshanian of 46 Park street, Lewiston Me., was instantly killed by leaping from a train at Woonsocket, on which he had been carried past the station to which he had a ticket.

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of
SAVILLE & JONES
will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at
SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.; paid in advance. 5 cents extra each over house. Tariff for family use for $8.00 and $5.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.

A copy of the
BOSTON
SUNDAY HERALD,
Exclusive of advertisements, contains twice as much reading matter as either Harper's, Scribner's or Century Magazines, of a quality equally as good, for the small price of five cents.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
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N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

OLD PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
10 cts. a Hundred,
At the LEDGER OFFICE.



QUAKERS "NOT IN IT"

Boston Nationals Have Everything Their Own Way.

THIRD BASE OUT OF SIGHT

Of the Phillies in the Players' League Game, and They are Treated to a Heavy Coat of Whitewash—Trotting Events at Fairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Boston had everything its own way with Philadelphia this afternoon. Gleason was hit hard all through the game, and but for the good fielding behind him, the score would have been much larger. Nichols pitched superbly for the visitors. Sunday and McGarr each made marvellous catches. Attendance 2212.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
Tucker, 1b	3	1	2	0	0	11	2	0
Hardie, lf, c	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Brodie, rf	4	1	3	2	0	2	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Ganzel, c	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
McGarr, 3b	4	2	2	5	1	4	2	0
Smith, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nichols, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	5	2
Clarkson, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	35	7	13	20	2	27	13	8

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hamilton, lf	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Sunday, cf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Myers, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	1
Thompson, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	0
Gray, c	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	3
Mayer, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
McCauley, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	7	0	0
Allen, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Gleason, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	3
Total	36	3	6	6	1	27	16	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

Earned runs—Boston 3. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Home runs—Hardie, McGarr. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Philadelphia 3. Base on balls—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Philadelphia 2. Double play—Allen, Myers and McCauley. Umpire—Powers.

Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Cincinnatis were delayed by railroad accident and the game was started at 4:30. It was called at the end of the sixth on account of darkness. Foster made his debut with Anson and did well.

New York	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Chicago 8, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Chicago 2, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Stein, Hutchinson and Kittredge; Duryea and Keenan.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 3.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4.—Rusie lost the game for New York. He had little control of the ball. Terry pitched in fine form.

Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—7
New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, New York 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 6, New York 7. Errors—Brooklyn 2, New York 1. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Rusie and Buckley.

Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 2.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Poor fielding defeated the visitors.

Pittsburg	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 8, Cleveland 5. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Anderson and Decker, Beatin and Bowse.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Daly was effective and the fielding of the Bostons was sharp, so that the Phillies did not see third base in to-day's game. Sanders' support was not first class. Both catchers, Murphy and Cross, did great work. Attendance 2172.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Murphy, c	3	1	0	0	1	6	3	0
Richardson, lf	4	2	2	2	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	2	3	1	0	2	0
Irwin, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Daley, p	4	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	6	10	11	2	27	10	2

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Shindle, ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	6	2
Fogarty, rf	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Hallman, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Wood, lf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Pickett, 2b	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Farrar, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
Cross, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Sanders, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	0
Total	28	0	6	6	0	27	19	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Quinn. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Base on balls—Boston 3, Philadelphia 4. Struck out—Boston 1, Philadelphia 2. Double plays—Quinn and Kelly; Shindle and Farrar. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4.—The New York and Brooklyn battle was fiercely contested and partisan feeling ran high, for the second place in the pennant race depended upon the result. Ewing's Giants won, but only by good play.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—4

Earned runs—New York 4, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—New York 10, Brooklyn 5. Errors—New York 3, Brooklyn 5. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Weyhing and Kinslow.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Sept 4.—Good playing by both teams marked to-day's contest. The game was close and exciting. Chicago won by bunching their hits.

Chicago	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—4

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Chicago 7, Pittsburg 11. Errors—Chicago 2, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Staley and Quinn.

Cleveland, 6; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The Clevelands won solely through McGill's masterly pitching. The Buffalos played a magnificent fielding game.

Cleveland	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland 5, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Cleveland 7, Buffalo 5. Errors—Cleveland 4. Batteries—McGill and Brennan, Cunningham and Mack.

Other Games.

At Lebanon—Lebanon, 5; Harris burg, 1.
At New Haven—Newark, 1; New Haven, 0.
At Philadelphia—Louisville, 8; Athletic, 2.
At Syracuse—St. Louis, 13; Syracuse, 6.
At Rochester—Columbus; 6; Rochester, 1.
At Baltimore—Toledo, 8; Baltimore, 2.

Practicing Economy.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5.—Schoeneck, first baseman for the New Haven club, was released to reduce expenses. Several others expect releases unless they are sold, as the attendance has greatly decreased since the partial dissolution of the Atlantic league.

The New England Fair.

WORCESTER, Sept. 5.—Twenty-five thousand is the estimate of the crowd that attended the fair here. The balloon ascension was a fizzle, seventy feet was the altitude attained. The four heats in the free-for-all race were trotted in less than 2:30. In the evening the principal event was the prize drill open to the independent military companies of New England. Four companies competed. The St. Anne's cadets of this city won first prize, $200; St. John's cadets, Worcester, second, $75; company A, Hibernian Rifles, Worcester, third, $50. The South Providence cadets of Providence was the other company entered. The afternoon running race for ponies was unfinished, Dick Dougan of this city and Rugby of Springfield each having won a heat.

Maine State Fair.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 5.—Ten thousand people witnessed the races at the Eastern Maine state fair, and saw three horses enter the 2:30 class and the fastest time made ever known in a race on a Maine track. The trotting record of the three days of the fair is unprecedented in Maine. Five horses have entered the 2:30 list, and both Maine records for the best racing and exhibition of trotting miles have been broken. The weather has been perfect every day and all conditions favorable. To-day Nelson will start to beat the world's record upon a half-mile track—2:15 1-2.

At Hampden Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The feature of the third day's racing on Hampden park was the fast mile made by the pacer Dallas, and the ease with which he captured the Massasoit stake race for sidewheelers of the 2:23 class. In the 2:18 class for trotters, Mocking Bird was a favorite at the start, but in the second heat went completely to pieces. In the 2:22 class for pacers, Dallas won with ease. Harry Wilkes and Rosalind Wilkes contested the special purse race for $3000, best two in three heats, the former winning. The time of Dallas equals the best record made on the local track in a heat race.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The arrest of Moussa Bey is reported.

The strike on the Panama railroad has ended.

More strikes are reported in New Zealand and Australia.

There are more reports of cholera in Madrid and Barcelona.

A renewal of the Austro-Italian alliance is said to be on the tapis.

Three men were suffocated in a well at West New Brighton, S. I.

Mrs. Langtry has failed to secure a lease of the Princess theatre, London.

Cold winters and civilization are killing off the Indians in South Dakota.

Secretary Windom has decided to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month.

Workingmen in British Columbia demand a restriction of Chinese immigration.

A woman was fined $500 for taking a Massachusetts pauper into New Hampshire.

Elaborate preparations are making for the railroad tunnel under the St. Clair river.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad expects to run trains into Deadwood on Oct. 15.

Western railroads report too few cars to move the immense amount of freight offering.

War has been declared on the pool rooms in Louisville, Ky., and a sensation is expected.

Tristan broke the record for 1 3-16 miles at Sheepshead Bay, beating Raceland at even weights.

Refuse from glucose works in North Aurora, Ills., has killed thousands of fish in the Fox river.

A German steamer run aground in a Zanzibar harbor, after colliding with the sultan's steamer.

Minister Mizner's removal from the diplomatic service is now considered a remote possibility at Washington.

Mr. O'Brien, the Irish leader, has been served with a summons in an action for $8000 by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co., a prominent New York firm in the Produce, Cotton and Coffee Exchange, have suspended.

Powderly and other Knights of Labor leaders were denounced by delegates to the Federation of Labor at Baltimore.

Atlantic City, N. J., has another sensation in an attempt at wife murder and suicide at one of the hotels by a Philadelphian.

An angry mob gathered about the United States legation in the City of Guatemala, threatening the inmates with violence.

An unknown man about 35 years old was killed by a passenger train on the Connecticut river road at Chicopee Junction, Mass.

John Clark of Preston, Conn., a farmer, was struck by a freight train near Jewett City, while the train was making a "flying switch," and instantly killed. He was a bachelor, 60 years old, and well-to-do.

Hon. Edward F. Noyes, ex-governor of Ohio and ex-minister to France, dropped dead of apoplexy in the court house at Cincinnati. He was well-known in New England, being a Massachusetts man by birth.

At the meeting of the forestry congress at Quebec, Governor General Stanley, in a short, neat speech, welcomed the members to the city and to Canada. Several French members then delivered addresses on timber growing, etc.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 4.

There was considerable interest in the Wall street stock market, but it was confined pretty much to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island and Sugar Trust. The depression in the former was continued, traders hammering it down from 100¼ to 99⅝. In the Boston market business was not very active.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42½	Nor Pac. pref	82¾
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	98
Chi & Northwest	109¾	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	143⅝	Pacific Mail	....
Del & Hudson	161½	Reading	45⅛
Illinois Central	110	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	107⅜	Union Pacific	61
Missouri Pacific	70⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	120	do pref	32⅝
N. Y. Central	106½	Wheel & Lake Erie	3⅞
Northern Pacific	38⅝	Western Union	86⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅜	Fitchburg pref	89¼
Fremm's Bay Land	6⅞	Flint & Pere Mar	24
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	42⅝	N Y & N E	47⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	118⅝
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	207½	Union Pacific	61⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	96¼	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	....
do pref	....	Erie Tel	49⅝
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 30 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 30 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 4 40; do patents $4 65 to 5 10; Minnesota clear $4 40 to 5 15; do straights $4 60 to 5 60.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red $1 01⅝ to 1 01½ elevator; No 3 red 98c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 53 to 53½c elevator; steamer mixed 53 to 53¼c.

OATS—Heavy; No 3, 40c; mixed western 38½ to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw higher; refined active, granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $12 00 to 12 75; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams dull; cut meats weak; pickled bellies 5½ to 6¼c.

LARD—Firm; western steam $6 00.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 5.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1886—New organ in Evangelical Congregational Church, Quincy, first used; Rev. Edward Norton the pastor returns from Holy Land.

World Wide.

1638—Death of Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. born 1509.

1685—Birth of Cardinal Richelieu; died 1642.

1774—First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia.

1798—Capture of Malta by the English under Gen. Pigot.

1822—Birth of Senator J. G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

1856—Mount Vernon hotel at Cape May destroyed by fire; 14 lives lost.

1862—Lee's army invaded Maryland.

1870—Rheims, France, occupied by the Germans and the king.

1870—French legislative chamber dissolved; Senate abolished; regular troops and national guard fraternized; M. Favra called on the United States for moral support.

1871—Three women sentenced to death for throwing petroleum on fires in Paris.

1878—Last installment of £10,000,000 of the indemnity of $200,000,000 paid by France to Germany.

1887—Theatre Royal, Exeter, England, burned; 140 lives lost.

A Wealthy Bull Fighter.

The most famous bull fighter in Spain has just retired from his profession. His name is Frascuelo, and he is as rich as a Croesus. He was a fearless matador; nineteen times has he been wounded nigh unto death. The last time he barely contrived to pull through. All the time he lay sick at his house in Madrid the nobility and grandees sent thrice a day to learn of his condition. His farewell benefit was a notable occasion. The railways organized excursions from all over Spain; the arena simply swarmed with people. Twenty dollars was the price demanded for even the poorest seat. When Frascuelo appeared the people stood up and cheered for half an hour, deluging him with flowers and lace and gold pieces. The spectacle itself was an ordinary bull fight. Frascuelo's percentage of the gate receipts was $6,000. When he came to leave the theatre 200,000 people stood in the street to see and greet the popular idol.—Paris Letter.

Cruelty to a Young Boy.

From Chignancourt, the famous ward which returned Gen. Boulanger, there is reported a terrible case of cruelty to a boy of 12. The parents of the child, it is said, had shut him up in a wardrobe for two years and a half, and had starved him. The police were apprised and on going to the house described to them they found the boy, who looked like a living skeleton. The parents were immediately arrested, and were hooted vigorously by a large crowd as they were being conveyed to the station. The ill fated child died on its way to the Hospital of the Infant Jesus. The parents were well off, and no explanation of their inhuman conduct is forthcoming. The mother of the boy has been sent back to her dwelling, where she tried to jump out of a window during the afternoon, but was prevented from carrying out her suicidal intention.—Paris Letter.

Man and Wife Live as Strangers.

Pleasanton, Mich., has a queer case. Fourteen years ago a man bought a lot of land and moved there from Canada. Three years later a woman settled down on a lot near by, but did not seem to know her neighbor, who, it appears, had deserted her some years before. For nine years husband and wife lived within gun shot of each other without exchanging a word. Last week the man went to his wife's house, and in less than half an hour the two went back to the husband's residence and have been living together since. They are 70 years old, and seem to be happy over their reconciliation.—Philadelphia Times.

Traveling Juries.

The French government has created a certain number of traveling juries having duties of a somewhat similar nature as those of like functionaries established under the first republic. In the organic law of the institut it was ordained that the institut was to select yearly ten citizens to travel abroad and collect information useful to science, commerce and agriculture. These scientific travelers will not be appointed by the Academy of Sciences or the whole institut, but by a special administrative commission on the basis of a competitive examination.—Paris Letter.

Prison Work in Russia.

The exhibition of prison labor in St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the international prison conference, was so successful that measures are being taken now to establish a permanent "Museum of Prison Work." Greece, the republic of the Archipelago, France and Italy have already declared their willingness to contribute to that enterprise. Besides the samples of prison work there will be models of all kinds of prisons, penitentiaries and places of retention and correction exhibited in the new museum.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Gold in Wyoming.

Wyoming is all excitement over the late gold find at Lander and Cheyenne. It is like picking up twenty dollar gold pieces. Latest reports say the rock is very similar to that which caused the great California excitement in 1849; that the vein lies close to the surface and has been opened at several places for 100 feet, and that some of the rock will assay $100,000 to the ton. Wyoming and Colorado, Tin Cup and Lander are in a race this season to see which shall record the richest discoveries.—Cor. Denver News.

THEY ARE NOT IN IT.

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT" AND "MORAL SUPPORT" A POOR TEAM.

One of Them Balks and the Other Is Constitutionally Weak—The New York Central Strike Replete with Lessons for Laborers—Other Things of Interest.

In my last letter I gave the results of a peep under the gaudy tinsel of the near steed in a showy team which is trotted out when labor is struggling with capital. I refer to the prancing and showy but balky horse called "Public Sentiment." I now ask you to look with me under the blanket of the off horse in this attractive turnout. He is called "Moral Support." This animal may not be so balky as his mate, but he pulls no more—simply because he can't. He sticks up his ears when the band plays and rattles the bangles on his accoutrements, but, like his mate, he fails to budge the load behind them an inch. And this is the team the Knights of Labor looked to to help pull them out as winners in the race with the New York Central Railroad company. Powderly is probably as good a driver as Webb, but the latter knew he had the best of it against a span without speed, staying qualities or record.

It was impossible for the Federation of Railway Employes, without altering its constitution, to give assistance to the striking Knights; so it did all it saw its way clear to, pledged moral support. That was the tune the strike died on. Until constitutions and fraternity travel the same road it is not likely that labor can do much in contests with railroad corporations, and it would seem that no further reminder of the need of a more complete federation of railway employes was necessary. Arthur and his footboard brotherhood will not federate. They "mind their own business," and hereafter labor must count that organization with its enemies and the one to be first sat upon. I say this after five years of close study of the question, and two or three bitter experiences in dealing with these men of whom Stephenson prophesied. "They will become engineers, and then they'll not be good for anything else on earth."

But I started to say something about "moral support." Yet what can be said of it? What is "moral support?" Will it feed hungry strikers? Will it stop trains? Will it soften the heart or quicken the sense of justice of a Webb or a Depew? Every newsboy in New York, every working girl, every justice loving man and woman gave their moral support to the New York Central strikers; yet Webb kept his foot on the necks of American citizens who had dared to exercise their constitutional rights. While thousands of citizens were gathered in Union square, New York, earnestly engaged in passing resolutions of "moral support" an overbearing, autocratic representative of American plutocracy was chuckling over his mastery of 10,000 working cattle.

A railroad is run on business (with a big B) principles. It doesn't call on "public sentiment" when it is fixing transportation rates. "Moral support" isn't asked to bear a hand when it waters its stock. "The public be d——d" is its motto. Sentiment has about as much show in a railroad magnate's make-up as a snowball has in a red hot furnace, and it will always be so while individuals and corporations are allowed to own and control enterprises which should belong to the people and be operated solely in their interests. Then why will leaders in labor organizations, whose experience should have made them wise, place their reliance on such frail supports as "public sentiment" and "moral support?"

The New York daily press, with the exception of The World, voiced the sentiment of the powers that be all through the New York Central strike. Such a campaign of falsehood and vituperation has never before been witnessed. The workingmen were misrepresented and the public deceived. The Mail and Express, son-in-law of the New York Central octopus, took the lead in the dirty work. That sheet even went so far as to say that T. V. Powderly was an ex-bartender, but it hadn't the nerve to run that lie through the day, for it was taken out of the last edition. Such are the "reflectors of public sentiment," and this is what strikers are advised to court.

Webb has done one good thing for the state of New York. He has convinced the people that the time to wipe out, so far as New York is concerned, Pinkerton's gangs of hired butchers has come. If the next legislature is not compelled to pass a law prohibiting the employment by corporations of armed thugs under the guise of "guards" then I mistake the temper of the people. Several states have already taken this step, and the outrageous conduct of the hireling assassins during the Central strike is likely to attract the attention of the lawmakers of other states than New York. It is a disgrace that this band of cutthroats has not long since been completely abolished. Pinkerton has no more right to arm and mass men than has any other citizen, and a railroad company has no more right than a labor organization to use them for purposes of intimidation. The fact is that labor could get their services as readily as capital if it had the money to hire and the brutality to employ them.

Several papers have, during the Central strike, taken occasion to drag into the discussion the name of Martin Irons, and attempted to add to the heavy burden that was placed upon that unfortunate man's shoulders in 1886, when he was made the scapegoat of blunderers and cowards. This paragraph was given prominence in a number of newspapers: "Martin Irons, who met his Waterloo in the big strike on the Gould Southwestern system, is selling peanuts in the St. Louis depot." And The Mail and Express added: "Before many months Terence V. Powderly, who sees his $5,000 salary slipping away from him, will have to go back to his trade of barkeeper." Without noticing the lie implied in the latter quotation, I want to say that the Southwestern strike failure was no more Martin Irons' Waterloo than it was of the thousands of other organized men who were on that system before the strike began, and the reason he is "selling peanuts" is because he was blacklisted by the railroad superintendents for endeavoring to discharge the duties placed upon him by his fellow workmen. Irons had no more to do with calling the Southwestern strike than any other employe of the company, nor has ever the head of any labor organization. That he suffered more by the failure than the others was unjust, and that he was afterward deserted by those who should have stood by his side before the public was a disgrace to organized labor and a damage that it has not yet been able to repair in the west and southwest. If some of the editors of this country know as little about peanuts as they do of the labor movement they are not competent to take the place which they say Martin Irons now fills.

These recent references to Irons are in a line with the frequent attacks made by the same class of papers upon the walking delegate. They speak of the latter as "the irresponsible dictator," who goes around at his own sweet will ordering men to quit work, commanding strangers to show their working cards and the like. He is usually painted as wearing a diamond pin, carrying a gold headed cane and smoking a high priced cigar. The truth is the walking delegate never receives more than the current wages in his trade—sometimes less, and he hasn't even discretionary power. The laws of his organization, and its instructions in special cases, are his guides; he is simply a servant of his union, to do its bidding. If he orders a strike it is because he has been dispatched with the order as the messenger whom the men will recognize. The way the public is deceived by the metropolitan press on matters relating to labor organizations is simply infamous.

All these contests between railway companies and their employes are doing good in one direction, at any rate. The people are asking, "Why should we be annoyed and inconvenienced in this manner; the railroads are public affairs, and should not be left to the control of individuals who care nothing for the common weal, but only look out for themselves?" That's the talk, and if it is only followed up by the proper action something will be sure to drop. One man says, "I think the state should step in and operate a railway when the company is unable to do so, whether a strike or anything else is the cause of its failure." Good as far as it goes; but why not forever relieve private individuals of the responsibilities which they are continually showing their unwillingness to properly fulfill, and take it out of their power to annoy and inconvenience the public? The matter is very plain and the people are beginning to see it. Will the farmers' movement take the lead, and others who are tired of the aggravations and impositions of monopoly control of the most important public function follow in 1892? We shall see.

If P. M. Arthur has one spark of fellow feeling for workingmen left in his breast the taffy that the recognized organs of capitalism and enemies of labor have given him recently must make him ache. As Mr. Powderly aptly said, the time has come when Arthur must say whether he is with or against the labor unions. Until he has declared himself the friend of struggling labor he must be treated as its enemy. If the engineers went on strike to-morrow they would get the same kind of roasting from the capitalist press that the switchmen now get. If Arthur don't know this he is a chump.

A. A. Carlton and Frederick Turner, formerly prominent members of the Knights of Labor, are at the head of the Republican Labor league of Pennsylvania. These men have been employed by the politicians under the impression that they have influence with the workingmen. Turner did good service in labor's cause for the several years he was secretary of the Knights of Labor, but Carlton was always a mountebank. Neither of them will be able to earn the price of his purchase by the political machine. There's one encouraging fact: So called leaders may sell, but they are never able to deliver.

It is gratifying to learn that such eminent legal authority as Roger A. Pryor agrees with the position taken in this correspondence two weeks ago. Mr. Pryor says:

"I do not concede that the company has authority so to punish its employes for the exercise of an indisputable prerogative of American citizenship, namely, the right of association. The right of labor to organize for self protection is recognized and guaranteed by the law, but of what avail would be that right if its assertion be a legal justification for the deprivation of labor of the means of subsistence? No man has the right to infringe the rights of another—the immemorial maxim of the law being that each must so exercise his own right as not to violate the right of others."

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Ready for War.

Is it not a well known fact that the New York Central Railroad company long ago determined to rid itself of organized labor? The company has assumed, and it assumes today, that the men who receive its wages owe to the company the allegiance which the slave owes to his master. In this Mr. Webb has the sympathy of every big corporation and trust in the country. His attitude was not assumed hurriedly. The intelligent public believes that it was and is part of a preconceived plan.—New York World.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

WALT WHITMAN.

An old man once saw I,
Bowed low was he with time,
Heart-frosted, white with rime,
Ready and ripe to die.

Upon a cliff he stood
Above the sea's unrest;
His beard broke on his breast
In venerable flood.

And suddenly there came
From far with airy tread
A maiden round whose head
There burned a wreath of flame.

Ah God! But she was fair!
To look were to disdain
All other joy and pain,
And love her to despair.

"I come," she cried, in tone
Like sweetest siren song.
"Though I have tarried long,
I come, my own, my own!

"See, Love, 'tis love compels
These kisses, priceless, rare;
Come, let me crown thy hair
With wreath-ed immortelles."

The old man answered her;
His voice was like the sea:
"Comest to mock at me?
Mine eyes are all afilur.

"Thou art too late. In sooth
Naught earthly makes me glad
Where wert thou in my mad,
My eager, fiery youth?"

"Nay, grieve not thou," she said,
"For I have loved full oft,
And at my lovers scoffed,
Alive to woo them dead."

"Oh, fiend," I cried, "for shame!"
Yielding to wrath's surprise.
She turned. I knew the eyes
And siren face of Fame.

—George Horton in Chicago Herald.

COMBING THE COLONEL.

There was a great political ferment in Simpson county, Ky., over the approaching election of a county judge. The nominating convention was to meet on Saturday, and on Friday night two well known politicians caught in a rain storm stopped at the house of old John Perdue. The politicians, Maj. Bloodgood and Col. Noix, were sly candidates for the coveted position—so sly, in fact, that neither one knew of the schemes of the other.

After supper, while old John and his guests were sitting on the porch talking over the coming struggle and listening to a wet katydid that held vesper services in a locust tree, old John, getting up and stretching himself, said to the major:

"Let me see you a moment, please."

The major followed him to the end of the gallery. "Major," old John whispered, "I am compelled to tell you something. You gentlemen are welcome to stay with me as long as you like, but ability to accommodate cannot always be measured by willingness to do so. The truth is I haven't but one spare bed."

"But can't the colonel and I sleep together?" the major rejoined.

"Yes, you can, but the truth is the colonel is awfully peculiar."

"How so?"

"Well, as rational as he appears while stirring about he's a strange man in bed. Our families, you know, are well acquainted, and I therefore know all about him. His peculiarity comes from a scare he received when he was a child. It seems that a dog once tried to bite him, and now, just before he dozes off to sleep, he begins to growl, and unless something is done to stop him he begins to bite fearfully."

"Humph," the major grunted, "that's odd, but what can be done to stop him after he begins to growl?"

"Well, his brother told me how he used to work it. He always took a coarse comb to bed with him and would rake the colonel with it when he began to growl. As strange as it may seem, it was the only thing that would quiet him. The family doctor said that a comb was somehow the only thing that would start the blood to circulating."

"That's very odd. And would it quiet him?"

"Would make him act just like a lamb. Why, he uster insist that his brother should take the comb to bed with him. He don't like to have any one mention the freakish misfortune, as he always terms it, but it would be doing him a great favor if you would take the comb to bed with you and give him a rake in case he should begin to growl. I am telling you this because I am your friend, and because I know that you are good timber, and especially because I hope that you may secure his influence if you should ever desire any office. Don't you know that we always respect the man that understands our peculiarities before we are asked to explain them to him? He is sensitive that way, and if he sees that you understand him he will then know that you have had your eye on him, have held him in your mind."

"All right. You get me the comb, and I will go through with the ceremony when the time comes."

"Here's one, put it in your pocket."

They returned to the colonel, and after a while, when the major stepped into the house to get a drink of water, the old man said:

"You and the major are good friends, I am glad to see."

"Yes," replied the colonel, "I think he is a first rate fellow."

"Glad you like him, for you and he will have to sleep together to-night, for the fact is I have only one spare bed."

"That will be all right I reckon," said the colonel.

"Yes, but the truth is the major is the most peculiar fellow you ever saw."

"In what way?"

"As a bedfellow. I am very intimate with his family and know all about him. It seems that he had a nervous trouble when he was a boy, and could not go to sleep until some one growled like a dog. I have known him to lie tossing in bed for hours at a time, and then when I would go to his bed and growl he would doze off like a lamb."

"I never before heard of an affliction so strange," said the colonel.

"I either, but then it is a very easy matter to relieve him. He and a fellow named Buck Johnson were once opposing candidates for prosecuting attorney. Well, they had to sleep together one night. Buck knew of his peculiar affliction, and shortly after they went to bed Buck began to growl. The major didn't say anything that night, but next day he withdrew from the race, declaring that he would not run against so good a man as Buck.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the colonel.

"Yes I do, and know it to be a fact. I would advise you to humor him in the same way."

"I'll do so."

"Hush, he's coming back."

"We are going to have more rain, I think," said the major, as he resumed his seat.

"Yes," the colonel responded, "but I hope that it will not interfere with the convention. If the attendance is large and the proceedings harmonious, the result will be of great benefit to the county."

"Who do you think will be nominated for judge?" old John asked.

"Neither of the candidates that have been named. We have better timber than any of those fellers."

"Well, said the major, yawning, "I reckon we better go to bed, so as to be in trim for the work to-morrow."

"I will show you the room," the old man remarked, arising.

The politicians were shown into an upper room, and the old man, placing a candle on the mantelpiece, bade them good-night and went down stairs.

"What noise was that?" the major asked when the old man had quitted the room.

"I didn't hear any noise," the colonel answered.

"I did; it sounded like some one gasping for breath."

He might have heard a noise—might have heard old John struggling to suppress his laughter.

"Suppose we go to bed," said the major.

"All right. You go ahead and I will blow out the candle."

They talked for some time before lying down; then, after a long silence, the colonel uttered a deep growl. The major reached over and gave him a rake with the comb.

"What the deuce are you doing?" exclaimed the colonel, springing up in bed. "What do you mean?" And in his rage he began to grate his teeth.

The major, supposing that he was getting ready to begin biting, reached over and gave him another rake.

"You infernal idiot!" yelled the colonel, feeling for the major's hair, "if I don't wool you I'm a shote!"

"What are you doing?" howled the major. "Let go, or I'll hurt you! Quit, I tell you! Haven't you got any sense?"

The major had found his hair.

"I'll let you know what it is to rake the life out of me with a crosscut saw."

"I was doing it to oblige you, you confounded wolf! Let go my hair!"

"Oblige me! Do you take me for a saw log? Look out! If you hit me again I'll pull every hair out of your head!"

They tumbled out on the floor, rolled over and over, and then overturned a tottering old wardrobe that came down upon them with a crash. The major swore that he was dead, and the colonel yelled for a light, but no light came. Had they listened they might have heard another noise that sounded as if some one were breathing hard. The old man was in the hall shaking the railing of the stairway. The major was the first to scramble to his feet.

"I will throw you out of this window!" he exclaimed.

"And if I can find my pistol I'll shoot the top of your head off!" howled the colonel.

This threat so frightened the major that he gathered up his clothes as best he could and rushed from the room.

"Why, what's the matter?" the old man asked when the major came down.

"Nothing, only I am going away to get a cannon and then come back and blow that fool into eternity."

"Did he try to bite you?"

"He tried to kill me, that's what he tried to do."

"Why didn't you rake him?"

"I did rake him."

"Humph!" grunted the old man; "he must have lost his peculiarity. What, you are not going out in such a night as this?"

"Yes, I am, for if I see that fool again I'll have to cut his throat. Good-by."

Shortly after the major left, the colonel came down. "Why, look here," said he: "I growled just as you told me to do, and I wish I may die if that fellow didn't come within one of ripping my life out of me."

"Mighty sorry to hear it. He must have changed since I know'd him so well."

When the convention met next day the major and the colonel fought each other so violently that neither of them could win, and at an opportune time, old John Perdue stepped in and received the nomination.—Opie P. Read in New York World.

A Noted Doctor Who Was Shy.

Abernethy, an eminent London surgeon of the last century, was noted for his independence and for his indifference to people of rank and wealth. A certain nobleman once presented himself at the surgeon's office and without waiting for his turn demanded to see Abernethy. He was refused, and when it came his turn he entered the consulting room in great anger.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked.

"No, sir!" was the cool reply, "but I am John Abernethy, surgeon, and if you wish to consult me, I am now ready to hear what you have to say in your turn."

Yet this man, so indifferent to lords and ladies, when he had to lecture before several hundred medical students was often painfully embarrassed. As he was about to begin he would be obliged to retire in order to collect his thoughts. The consciousness of his great reputation, and the anxiety to stand well with the students, made him shy.—Youth's Companion.

Why He Cried.

Passerby—Why do you cry, little boy?

Little Boy—On account of pa. If he comes home without me ma will give him an awful thrashing.—Texas Siftings.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

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Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
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Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 5.

High water at 3.45 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.13; Sets at 6.12.
Moon rises at 10.07.
Last quarter Sept. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

It is very dusty on many streets in this city.

Mr. Lucius Bassett is erecting a new house on Walker street.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman and wife have returned from their vacation trip.

The gate on Valley street to Mt. Wollaston cemetery will be kept open hereafter.

Frank Gardner's trotter got cast one night this week, and has had a bad leg since.

Mr. C. A. Dorman and family of Atlantic spent a few days the first of the week at Hanover.

Mrs. Thomas Clare has opened a periodical and dry goods store in the new block at Atlantic.

Any one in want of a good derrick should read the advertisement in today's LEDGER.

Miss Amy Alden of Atlantic gave a party to a number of her young lady friends on Wednesday night.

The sail off for the championship of two classes of the Quincy Yacht Club takes place this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lorando of West Quincy spent a few days this week with friends in Lawrence.

A very large nice double house is being built on Payne street, South Quincy, by Mr. Frolund for Patrick Igo.

Miss Emma L. DeForest of South Quincy is spending two weeks' vacation visiting relatives in New Jersey and Connecticut.

We are pleased to learn that Enoch E. Hall our Washington street merchant, who has been very sick with bilious fever is improving, being able to set up.

Miss Sara Costello of Quincy Point with her friend, Miss Ellie Costello of Boston, is sojourning at the Gillis House, Bradford, N. H.

Miss Lizzie Garvey of Fitzwilliam, N. H., who has been visiting friends in West Quincy for a few weeks, returned home on Thursday.

A prayer meeting was held in Memorial Church Thursday night. This is the first time the church has been open since the warm weather vacation began.

The Milford Journal says there is a mistake somewhere. The impression in that town was that Mr. Lull was to get $2,000 or more in Quincy. Perhaps that is next year.

Mr. Timothy Coffey of Brook street, died at his residence this morning after a short illness. He was an old citizen, and has recently been employed in the highway department.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Waterhouse have been spending the week at Old Orchard, and Misses Annie Hall and Sadie Melzard have been staying with Miss Lillian.

Mr. Thomas H. Plumer and wife returned yesterday from their pleasant visit in Northampton, N. H. Mr. Plumer we are pleased to say, was looking as if his summer trip had been very beneficial.

Mrs. William S. Williams of Pleasant street gave a tea party yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Hugh Evans, who is about to leave for Rocklin, California, to join her husband who has been in business out there for several months.

It gives us pleasure to say that Miss Annie B. Gibson, who has been so seriously sick for the past six weeks, is now improving, and it is the earnest wish of her many friends that in a few short weeks she will be fully restored to health.

Miss Hall the operator at the Atlantic depot has returned from her vacation, spending a very pleasant month in Maine and New Hampshire. Miss Sumner who took her place during her absence has gone to Sharon as operator in that place.

Miss Minnie, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Follett who has been in Europe this summer is to remain there for the winter; she will attend school there; Miss Katie, daughter of Mrs. George B. Wendell left Friday for the same place to attend school.

Next Sunday morning Rev. Luther Freeman will preach in the M. E. church, Wollaston at 10.45. Praise services at 7, followed by sermon by pastor; subject "The Handicapped. This will be his last sermon before his vacation. Every one invited.

Hon. E. Wood Perry, of New Orleans, who represented Louisiana at the Paris Exposition in 1878, and who is a vigorous and uncompromising opposer of the lottery, was the latter part of last week the guest of Mrs. A. A. Harlow, of Quincy Point.

James Daley and Frank Gallagher were among the party from West Quincy who attended the Fall of Babylon this week.

Cars on the Manet street railway will be run every half hour during Saturday and Sunday for the accommodation of our citizens. Let all who wish to enjoy a nice ride improve the opportunity, as these cars will be run only for a few days more this season.

LAWN PARTY.

The Golden Rod Club Meet With Miss Tanner of Coddington Street.

The Golden Rod Club, composed of six young ladies, Miss Sadie A. Tanner, Miss Mabel L. Pollock, Miss Isabelle S. Cannon, Miss H. Fannie Cannon, Miss Annie K. Bailey and Miss Grace M. Isaac, gave a lawn party last evening at the home of Miss Tanner on Coddington street. The grounds about the house were brilliantly lighted with numerous Japanese lanterns, and the lawn was spread with refreshment table, fortune tent and other attractions. From the sidewalk the scene was a most attractive one with the lanterns glimmering among the green trees and shrubs, the white tent, the long table and last but not least, the happy young people with their bright dresses and happy faces. The feature of the evening was the fortune telling by Prof. S——. He held court in the tent and charged the exorbitant price of one pin for admission but notwithstanding the large amount asked, all were eager to pay him their respects. The old but ever new game of Blind Man's Bluff was much enjoyed as was also Hunt the Ring and other games. The refreshment table was profusely decorated with golden rod and looked most inviting, the looks adding much to the flavor of the ice cream and cake. As the time for separating drew near singing was joined in by all after which a happy future was tendered to the "Golden Rods" and the party reluctantly wended their way homewards. Among those present were:

Miss M. G. Butler, Miss Carrie T. Hardwick, Miss O. R. Sargent, Miss C. L. Sargent, Miss M. I. Bailey, Miss M. A. Worster, Miss M. E. Lavers, Miss Mabel R. Tanner, Miss Nettie M. Tanner. Mr. Wm. I. Isaac, Mr. C. Fred Brown, Mr. Chas. A. Tanner, Mr. A. W. Rider, Mr. Frank S. Pollock, Mr. Charles Sampson, Mr. Geo. H. Brown, Mr. A. C. Sampson, Mr. Eben W. Prescott, Mr. E. S. Sampson Mr. Arthur W. Bailey, Mr. Wm. P. Bailey, Mr. G. C. Hill, Mr. E. G. Lewis, Mr. H. L. Diman, Mr. R. S. Elliott.

Miss M. E. Chase.

We find in the Sonoma (Cal.) Democrat the following notice of one of the unfortunate ladies injured in the terrible railroad accident in this city last month:

"Martha E. Chase is the youngest daughter of Gen. E. B. Chase of Vermont, a cousin of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. She was born in Lyndon, Vt., and she entered the seminary of Mrs. Aiken, from which institution she graduated with high honors. From there she went to Florida and spent several years teaching. In 1873 she and her oldest sister went to Europe and pursued a musical course for two years. In 1875, upon their return, she came to California, spending six months in Los Angeles. She then went to Santa Rosa and established the Santa Rosa Seminary, which she has built up to a high standard of excellence. She is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Society and a hard worker in the interests of home and foreign missions. In April she went East to attend the Presbyterian Assembly and visit her old home.

Miss Chase is a sister of Mrs. Dimmick, wife of Rev. T. M. Dimmick, who had his face, arms and hip scalded. Mrs. Dimmick had her face and hands scalded and also suffered a compound fracture of both bones of the left leg, between the knee and ankle. All three are now at Mrs. Lane's pleasant residence on the side of President's hill and have careful attention.

Burglary at Milton.

The reported burglary of the residence of Mr. Charles Van Brunt, son of the late Commodore Van Brunt, of Milton, it is said was greatly exaggerated. Some clothing, spoons, salt cellars, etc, were taken, but they were of little value. The story of the $70,000 worth of diamonds which the burglars overlooked is mythical, as Mr. Van Brunt says he owns no such jewels.

Shipping.

Arrived, Aug. 29, schr. J. F. Sheppard, Capt. Welch, from Philadelphia with 886 tons coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Aug. 30, schr. Oriental, Capt. Mitchell, from Calias with 40,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Aug. 31, schr. Planter, Capt. Smith, from Bangor with 87,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Aug. 31, schr. Bloomer, Capt. Harper, from Bangor with 80,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Sept. 3, schr. Julia Ann, Capt. Davis, from Bangor with 60,000 feet of lumber for B. Johnson.

Sept. 3, schr. Florence Creadick, Capt. Lawk, from Philadelphia with 1000 tons of coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Quincy Tennis Tournament.

The first prize in doubles in the Quincy Tennis Club tournament was not settled Thursday, but spectators witnessed a long and closely fought set. Mildram and Wright needed but one set while Harlow and Packard wanted two to win. The latter won the set played, and because of the darkness the deciding set was postponed to Monday. The score was 13 to 11, the winning team scoring 85 points to 79 for the visitors.

Registrars Organize.

The Board of Registrars met Thursday evening and organized with the choice of Mr. Edwin W. Marsh as chairman. The examination of the voting list was begun and will be continued at a meeting Saturday evening.

HOUGHS NECK.

The season at this place is fast drawing to a close. Many of the cottagers have already returned to their homes and a greater part of those now remaining will return before the end of next week.

A petition is being largely circulated to close the postoffice October 1.

The electric railroad will run as long as there are passengers who wish to ride. Beginning next Monday the 10 P. M., trip will be discontinued and two less trips will be run in the forenoon. The accommodations which the residents of this place have received from the cars were greatly superior to those received in former years from the barges. Their introduction was a god-send to Houghs Neck. Complaints have been made that ten cents was too much to ride, but a reduction of the fare is among the probabilities for another season. Some little trouble was had at the first; the breaking of the trolley wire, spreading of the rails, etc., causing much annoyance, but everything considered, the running of the cars have been excellent. The number of passengers taken to and from the beach has been surprisingly large, much exceeding the expectation of the management of the road. The average number carried each day is upward of 800. Tomorrow we will publish the number carried daily since July 23, the day on which fares were first taken.

Mrs. G. S. Beamen of Worcester is at the Loretto for a week.

Miss Mamie E. Sughrue, Miss Minnie E. Bolton, and Miss Sara A. Bolton, all of Mt. Pleasant, left for their homes yesterday.

The following comprise the party stopping at the Postoffice building this week:—Miss M. A. Bryan, Miss M. Bryan, Miss Nellie F. Boyd, Miss Gertie A. Boyd, West Quincy; Miss L. Dalton of Boston; Mr. William P. Boyd, West Quincy; Mr. R. F. Walding and Mr. Edward G. D. Davis of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Tirrell of Weymouth are spending a few days at Pierce's hotel.

Mrs. Emma Atwood and daughter are spending the week at the Loretto.

The following party have left Pierce's hotel and returned home:—Miss Mary Snell, Miss Edie Snell, Miss Hazel Snell, Mr. Brownell, Mr. Snow, Mr. Walter D. Packard, Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. May, all of Brockton; Miss Virginia R. Hall, Nashua, N. H.

The Mattapan Sunday school held their annual picnic at Pierce's hotel, Monday. The party numbered 122. A sister of ex-President Arthur was among the party.

Mr. Thomas Jackson and family vacated their pretty little cottage "The Daisy," Wednesday, and returned to their home at Boston Highlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Shaw, of Braintree, welcomed twins to their new home, on Great hill last Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN REGATTA.

A Good Sailing Breeze and a Good Sized Fleet.

About forty boats participated in the open regatta of the Massachusetts Yacht Club in Dorchester bay yesterday.

The winners cannot be given, because the measurement of some of the boats is not known. The order of finish in the fifth class was White Fawn, Almira, Harbinger and Moondyne.

Sixth class, Secret, Sea Bird, Ustane, Ideal and Montezuma.

Sixth class keels, Echo and Irene.

Special class, Auk, Elsie, Astrea, Eureka and Tom Cat.

Seventh class, Egeria, Jack Daw, Peri, Water Witch and Avis.

Eighth class, Psyche, Rocket, Wildfire, Freak, Flora Lee, Scamp, Florrie and Cadet.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Adams Real Estate Trust, to Annie Grant, $300.

Josiah P. Quincy, et al., trustees, to Chas. M. Bryant, $750.

Adams Real Estate Trust, to William Summers, $300.

Wollaston Land Co., to C. R. Sherman, et al., $1.

Granite Railway Co., to John Corcoran, $187.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, to W. S. Williams, (2) $2.

Granite Railway Co., to John Corcoran, $162.

Geo. W. Shapleigh, by administrator, to E. A. Stinchfield, $1900.

Thomas F. Walche, to John Kilmartin $1.

H. Almon Jones to E. J. Qualey, $1225.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trustees, Dennis Dwyer, (2) $2.

In Braintree.

Warren M. Babbitt et al., to H. S. Bates, $150.

Moses Hunt, to L. P. Hunt, et al., $1200.

Augusta A. Cook, to G. G. Ellsworth, $1.

John W. Hollis, to E. J. Qualey, $800.

—The San Francisco Examiner says that the fashion of wearing wooden shoes is growing into favor in this country as well as in England. By the aid of machinery a really neat and comfortable wooden shoe can be made so stylishly that no young woman need be ashamed to wear it on the street.

BORN.

SHAW—At Houghs Neck, Aug. 30, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Shaw.

DIED.

SUSAN—In Atlantic, Sept. 3, Edith, daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Rose Susan, aged 1 year and 1 month.

STONE—In Malden, Sept. 3, Beatrice Louisa, daughter of Mr. J. Frank and Mrs. Nettie (French) Stone, formerly of Quincy, aged 12 days.

TOM REED IN MAINE.

He is Given a Splendid Ovation at Portland.

CITY HALL DENSELY PACKED.

His Speech Treats of Various Topics, Embraced in a Review of the Work Accomplished by the Present Congress.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—It is safe to say that no public man ever received a more cordial greeting on his home-coming than did Speaker Reed at the hands of his fellow citizens last night. City hall was completely packed long before the hour of meeting. Every seat was taken, and when the meeting was called to order there was a large stream of people way out into the street, while every aisle on the floor and in the balconies contained a mass of humanity. When Speaker Reed appeared on the stage he received a perfect ovation. The whole audience rose in their seats, cheered, clapped their hands and waved handkerchiefs and hats

Hon. John H. Fogg was introduced as chairman. He spoke of Speaker Reed's work in bringing about the great reforms in the national house, and at the first mention of the name of Reed the chairman was interrupted by prolonged applause and cheering. This was repeated again and again, when Mr. Reed stepped to the front of the stage to begin his speech. He spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes. He was a little hoarse at times, one of the results of speaking in Boston and many speeches during his trip home

At the close of the meeting there was a scramble to grasp the hand of the speaker, and many of his constituents enjoyed this privilege, though he was obliged to leave the hall early on account of the fatigues of the day.

The Speech.

Mr. Reed, when presented, spoke as follows:

Parties have their years of depression and their years of exultation, just as individuals have their moments of depression and of good cheer. Parties have periods when they do great work and periods when they seem to have no other hope than the mere preservation of existence. Since 1874, when the Republican party first faltered in its great duty of preserving liberty and equality before the law for all citizens of the United States, a Republican house of representatives has been rare. This has not been because there is no longer a Republican majority, but because of frauds too apparent to be denied.

By ballot box stuffing too notorious to be disputed, twenty-five seats in the house have been wrested from us under the open, defiant declaration that the southern Democratic white man shall not only rule the black man of the south, but the white man of the north. Two years ago, under the tremendous stress caused by the battle set in array by the free traders, the Republican party triumphed so signally that even the cohorts of fraud were routed, and after a few ineffectual struggles to count us out we had the house by the small majority of five instead of our real majority of twenty-five.

The constitution says: "The house may determine the rules of its procedure," and does not say that it must. After two months' time the opposition found that under the parliamentary law which had been built up by the American people in consonance with their institutions the public business was going on every day without their consent, and they began to clamor for the very rules they have denounced. I need not describe to you the scenes of disorder which were preliminary to the establishment of sound business principles in the house. It is enough to say that the good work was done, and the house has taken a large stride toward business and the performance of duty.

Concerning Himself.

Will you, my old friends and neighbors, permit me just one word which is purely personal? Any time these last eight months I have been the subject of much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. The one is just as much deserved as the other. Great events do not turn upon one man. The house of representatives was ready and ripe for change, and the people stood ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do. I am not greatly proud to be speaker of the house, but I am proud with all my heart to be one of that magnificent majority of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress which for nine long months has never for one moment faltered in its duty. When we cleared the decks for action there was plenty of work to do, and we have done it to the full measure of satisfaction. We have achieved all that the Republican party promised and more.

Most platforms are but glittering generalities, good enough for the campaign, but our last platform has been treated by the house of representatives like a deed of trust. We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and exhaustive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition, and in three important bills we have kept the promise to the hope.

By the administrative bill a wise and discriminating effort has been made to secure to our manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of the rates of duty imposed by law. By virtue of that bill we hope we have bid farewell to those wicked undervaluations which cheated the honest importer out of his trade and the honest manufacturer out of his business.

We hope that we have made valuations and duties alike in all ports, so that men may choose without loss freely where they will land their goods. Two years ago the Democracy in the house admitted that, owing to the change in the methods of manufacturers, the whole woolen industry was tottering to a fall unless woolens and worsteds were put upon a footing of equality. Nevertheless, for the purpose of adding to the votes of the Mills bill, which could never pass, they sacrificed the woolen industry, which needed immediate attention. Without delay and without waiting to strengthen their own tariff bill by the support of the worsted men Maj. McKinley and Governor Dingley pushed through the measure of justice which has rescued so many of our woolen mills from disaster and ruin.

The McKinley Bill.

But these bills, useful as they are, were but the forerunners of that tariff bill, over which the senate are now pouring the multitudinous waves of oratory. The McKinley bill was not made in the closet, was not the product of one man who tried to know everything. If any tariff bill was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States, the McKinley bill was that bill. From the middle of January until the very day the bill passed, whoever demanded a hearing had it. Every interest was represented, and until the last it had the correction of every fact. If a bill fashioned in that way, after full consultation with all the people, does not contain the wishes and wisdom of the people of the United States, it is useless to hope for such a bill.

Another great achievement of the house of representatives is

The Silver Bill.

It was necessary to provide such increase of currency as would supply the loss of circulation of national banks, such increase, too, as would provide a growing people the money they need for more prosperous business. The mining camps, the great pioneers of civilization in the far west, deserved all the encouragement they could have consistent with sound currency and genuine bi-metallism. On that subject the Republicans had promised that all the silver dollars should be furnished which could be kept equal with gold. Such a bill, fulfilling that promise to the uttermost, now adorns our statute books as a tribute to the wise conservatism of the Republican majority of the house. Already silver seems to be climbing to par with safety to all the interests of the country.

Federal Elections Bill.

There was also another promise to be kept, made long ago and often renewed. For years the Republican party has declared most righteously that there could not be in a republic a duty more sacred than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great soldier, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the heights of Arlington, "The people have made up their minds that they will have a loyal government and an honest ballot and a fair count." The house of representatives, true to its duty, has passed a bill which, when it becomes a law, will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of millions. It will enable votes to be cast and to be counted as cast. * * *

We have organized

The Territory of Oklahoma

and made a beginning of bringing into the Union that rich and exhaustless region which has been hitherto but the home of the savage on his way to civilization. In spite of the most bitter opposition of the Democracy, we have admitted in the Union two great states, each of them more vast than the whole of New England; and the states now stretch in one unbroken link from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only four more states are needed to fill with civilized government that vast and trackless void which, swarming with hostile savages, with wild beasts and roaming herds of buffalo, was as unknown to our forefathers as the shores of the Victoria Nianza and the foothills of the mountains of the moon.

The Bankruptcy Bill

has long demanded a hearing. The hearing the house has granted, not spurred on by need or partisan purpose, but by that sense of duty which should distinguish the great and general court of this nation. Railroads and steamboats have brought us so close together that no state lines can divide trade or limit credit. When the trade and credit are thus spread over the whole country, collection of debts and distribution of assets ought to have the same uniformity. This is justice to the creditor. The same justice demands that the discharge of the honest debtor shall cover as broad a field as the operations he has been engaged in. For many years a bankruptcy bill has been slowly perfecting itself, and that bill has been passed in the house of representatives.

For many years also the pork and other like food products of the great west have been forbidden entrance into many foreign countries, under claim or pretext of disease and adulteration. The house of representatives has passed a bill for the inspection of meat and other food products, forbidding the importation of adulterated food from abroad, and putting into the hands of the president power of retaliation if our food products be unjustly rejected abroad. Foreign nations have an undoubted right to protect their own occupations and industries, but hereafter they will not be able at the same breath to talk free trade for their own commodities and defend prohibition against ours.

The Lard Question.

The house of representatives, after a fierce fight of many days, has determined, 126 to 32 (more than four to one), that whoever sells pure lard may label it as such, and whoever sells a compound of lard and other things shall call it a compound, to the end that people may know what they are buying. Whether these bills were wise or unwise, they certainly had great majorities back of them, and were therefore entitled to be presented for action. The whole wisdom of this country consists in the fact that the majority rules. * * *

A dispute also arising out of the first eight-hour law, a dispute in which this district is interested, which has been before congress long before my day, has by this house been sent for judicial determination to the court of claims; if the senate shall agree, that vexed question will be settled by a court of law and the men interested will receive their just dues or know that they never had any. * * *

Original Packages.

When the unexpected decision of the supreme court, which had the popular name of the "original package" decision, was announced, men stood aghast at the far-reaching possibilities. It seemed as if the power of the state to control the temperance question had been stricken with paralysis, but congress, with commendable promptness, met the emergency and restored to the states their control over the subject of the sale of intoxicants. The senate deserves much credit for its prompt action.

When it became apparent not only that

The Louisiana Lottery

had again taken possession of that state, but that in other countries and along the border, other companies had been formed to prey upon the ignorant and unwary, the house took action at once, and by forbidding the use of the mails to carry out the designs of this nefarious business, has done its part to give a fatal blow to this great beast of prey which has been engulfing in its maw millions of hard earned dollars which could ill be spared by the loser.

In this catalogue the people of Maine will miss one bill which ought to have consideration, and perhaps two, but congress has another session when all that we fail to do this session will have another opportunity. What I do mean to say is, that if by waste of time or sudden closing of the session the shipping interests of this country do not receive the treatment they deserve, they will be sure to have the full consideration of this congress. Our work would seem incomplete if that pledge of our platform was not rendered

Having thus completed a brief review of the more important measures passed by the house, a list of measures which will probably be found in importance and usefulness without a parallel in the history of the country, I should do but scant justice to the body to which I belong if I stopped there. To fully enable you to comprehend the magnitude of the work done and the courageous persistency of the majority, I must detail, even if but briefly, the difficulties under which the work has been done.

But in closing what I have had to say it would not be just to rest the claims of the house upon even the catalogue of its great deeds. What the house has shown the country that any house can do is worth a prince's income. Henceforth great measures cannot be lost and nobody know what has become of them. Party responsibility has begun, and with it also the responsibility of the people, for they can no longer elect a Democratic house and hope that the minority will neutralize their action, or a Republican house without being sure that it will keep its pledges. If we have broken the precedents of a hundred years, we have set the precedence of an other hundred years, nobler than the last, wherein responsibility will wait on power and wherein the people, with full knowledge that their servants can act, will choose those who will worthily carry out their will.

Prague in Distress.

PRAGUE, Sept. 5.—Conflicting reports have been received regarding the loss of life resulting from the collapse of the Charles bridge. The latest news is that three lives were lost. Great distress prevails in consequence of the flood. No newspapers appeared yesterday, all the offices having been flooded.

TWO INDICTMENTS

Reported to Have Been Found in the Sawtell Case—Defense Will Question Jurisdiction.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 5.—The new evidence before the grand jury in the Sawtell murder case is said to have made a stronger case than it was at first supposed would be the result. It is understood that two indictments have been found—one for wilful, premeditated murder, and another as accessory before the act. It is believed that the grand jury will report this afternoon. A special jury of sixty will be empaneled by the sheriff.

Attorney General Barnard and County Solicitor Kivel for the state, and Lawyers Edgerly and Worcester for Sawtell, yesterday conferred with Chief Justice Doe and Judge Allen as to the time of trial. The attorney general said: "The grand jury will bring in an indictment against Isaac Sawtell, and we shall be ready for trial as soon as the court can furnish us the necessary extra jury and other implements to go on with, and the interests of the public demand an early trial."

Mr. Edgerly for the defense said: "It will be impossible to go on at this time. It is a case of great importance, and it would first be necessary to view the territory covered in the case, and the drawing of the extra jury will take three weeks. There is some question as to jurisdiction. We cannot be ready this month, and for my client I ask that the time of trial be dated one month from date."

Attorney General Barnard wished to go on with the case next week. "The state," he said, "is ready and anxious. The witnesses are alive and can be had next week. If they should be sick or die it would be a loss to the state. It would not be convenient, if postponed, to have the trial until after the December law term."

Chief Justice Doe said the trial would not be held this month. The term will remain open and counsel will be given two weeks' notice. All must be ready to go on with the trial any time after the month goes out.

SPEAKER REED'S RIVAL

Makes an Address on the Biddeford Naturalization Question.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 5.—The Biddeford opera house was filled last night at the Democratic rally, in which Hon. M. P. Frank of Portland, Speaker Reed's competitor in the First district, was the chief speaker. Tristram Goldthwaite, candidate for senator, opened the meeting with a brief speech. Hon. J. M. Goodwin was called to the chair, and he immadiately introduced Candidate Frank.

Mr. Frank spoke twenty-five minutes, confining his remarks to a discussion of the naturalization problem, which confronts so many of Biddeford's adopted citizens. He said he should feel that he had not fulfilled his duty if he did not allude to that which is uppermost in the thoughts of his audience in the present campaign. He then graphically pictured the hardship and injustice heaped upon the Acadians by the English in the last century, and he compared their treatment to that which the naturalized citizens of Biddeford are subjected to.

WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

Passenger Train Thrown from the Track. Several Persons Injured.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Train No. 13, the Adirondack, Montreal and Niagara Falls express, was wrecked three miles north of Castleton. Details are not obtainable at present. News of the wreck was brought to East Albany by a farmer who drove in. The train consisted mostly of sleepers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 4 a. m.—The second section of the train was thrown from the track and several cars were wrecked, but it is learned that no one was killed. Several persons, however, received quite serious injuries. A mass of iron had been placed on the track.

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Twelve Thousand Houses in Ruins and the Fire Still Burning.

SALONICA, Sept. 5.—Fires broke out almost simultaneously in four different parts of the town. The Greek and Jewish quarters are devastated. It is supposed the fires were set by incendiaries. All the consulates, the cathedral and most of the public buildings have been destroyed. Twelve hundred houses are in ruins, and the fire is still burning.

Eight Hours the Standard.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—After a stormy discussion the Trades Union congress voted 181 to 173 in favor of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by parliament.

Chief Justice Mason.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Governor Brackett has nominated Associate Justice Albert Mason for chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, followed by light showers in northern portions; warmer; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

W. E. Blunt has begun the performance of duty as surveyor at the port of Boston.

How a Great Fire Started.

How the terrible fire which has destroyed the village of Moor, in Hungary, originated is thus told by our Vienna correspondent: A farmer's wife was ironing in her kitchen, using a flatiron filled with charcoal, when a spark flew out and set fire to her muslin dress. In her fright she ran into the courtyard, where her husband and his people were threshing barley.

The barley caught fire from her, and was no sooner ablaze than the wind blew the sparks in all directions, setting fire to the thatched roofs of the houses, which stood in two long rows forming the main street. All was so sudden and people were so dumfounded that for a little time they could not even call for help. Most of the heads of families were in the vineyards and their help was not available until they had been recalled by the alarm bell. The old people and children in the houses had not presence of mind enough to save themselves.

In Hungary it had not rained for a long time and the wells contained no water, so that nothing could be done to save even a single house. In all 109 houses were destroyed and 134 families were without a roof above their heads. The harvest was over, and the corn in the barns was consumed in the general conflagration, which was a terrible spectacle as night came on.—London News.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 " 2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 " 3.00 "
10.30 "	3.30 "	10.00 " 4.00 "
11.30 "	4.30 "	11.00 " 5.00 "
	5.30 "	12.00 M. 6.00 "
	6.30 "	7.00 "
	7.30 "	8.00 "
	8.30 "	9.00 "
	9.30 "	10.00 "
	10.30 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 " 2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 " 3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 " 4.00 "
	4.30 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "	6.00 "
	6.30 "	7.00 "
	7.30 "	8.30 "
	8.30 "	9.30 "
	9.30 "	10.00 "
	10.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8 55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.55, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **S

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 124. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

CARS on the Manet Street Railway will run

EVERY HALF HOUR,

On Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 6 and 7.

GEO. W. MORTON, Supt.

Quincy, Sept. 5. p&l—2t



5 CENT RIDE

— ON THE —

Electric Rail Road

— TO —

Houghs Neck,

— AND —

MANET BEACH,

IF PLEASANT.

— ON —

SATURDAY,

September 6th, Only.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Parents and Children and enjoy a ride to this Delightful Shore, and watch the waves come rolling in.

GEORGE W. MORTON,

Superintendent.

Sept 3—4t Sept. 6—1wpo

HE IS COMING AGAIN.—The converted Roman Catholic, Thomas Rush of Boston, will lecture in Plummer's Hall, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sept. 3 and 5, at 7.30. Sept. 2—5t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—A Derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire Guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy.

Sept. 5. 3t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Situation to take charge of engine and boiler. Had forty years' experience in Maine. Inquire B. HUSTON, at John Page's store, 104 Hancock street.

Quincy, Sept. 6. p1w.d3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.

Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.

April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

AFTER SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,

THE 10 P. M. car from Houghs Neck to Quincy will be taken off and the 10.30 P. M. car from Quincy.

Also, the 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. from Houghs Neck, and the 10.30 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. from Quincy.

G. W. MORTON, *Superintendent.*

Quincy, Sept. 4, 1890. tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

ROBERTSON HALL,

Wednesday Ev'ng, Sept. 10th,

GOODWIN SISTERS

Star Farce Comedy

And Musical Troubadours

IN DRAMA, COMEDY and VARIETY.

Prices 15, 25, 35 cents.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 6t



HOUSES,



STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

Washing Wanted

TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT THE —

LEDGER OFFICE.

Sept. 2. 6t



INDICTED.

Foreman Welch Held For Manslaughter.

In Causing Death of Mary E. Fenley.

In the Old Colony Disaster at Quincy.

"With Force and Arms Did Feloniously and Willfully Assault."

Duty of Foreman Not to Obstruct Track Without Setting Signal.

Disregarded Duty in a Wanton and Negligent and Improper Manner.

Friday afternoon the Grand Jury which has been in session at Dedham, found a true bill against Joseph F. Welch of Quincy for manslaughter in causing the deaths by the Old Colony disaster at Quincy. The indictment bears the signatures of Orace W. Allen of Braintree foreman of the grand jury and Alonzo B. Wentworth the District Attorney. The crime was deemed of sufficient importance, that it was brought before the grand jury without waiting the finding of Judge Humphrey. Welch will be rearrested on a capias and the case will appear in the trial list of the Superior Court on Monday. Unless the defendants' counsel, J. E. and F. A. Tirrell, desire a continuance, the case will undoubtedly be tried the third week of the term.

The text of the indictment is as follows: "The jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their oath present that Joseph F. Welch of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, on the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety at Quincy, in the county of Norfolk aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Mary E. Fenley feloniously and wilfully did make an assault; and the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that before and on the said 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, said Joseph F. Welch was employed by a corporate body, to wit, the Old Colony Railroad Company, as foreman of a section on the railroad belonging to and operated by said Old Colony company, and was assigned to and had charge of the section known as section 3 of said railroad, extending from the Quincy Adams station, so called in Quincy, towards and near the Atlantic station, so called in Quincy; and as such foreman of said section had the control and direction of a number of men, to wit of nine men, and that by virtue of said employment said Joseph F. Welch was on the day and year aforesaid, at Quincy, acting in the capacity of foreman of said section No. 3, and having the control and direction of said number of men, at a place on said railroad, near the bridge known as Dimmock bridge, was with said men and tools making repairs upon the track and roadbed of said railroad, and among other tools then and there handled and used by said men under the control and direction of said Welch was a certain tool called and known as a jack.

"And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath, do further present that further rules, regulations, directions and signals had been and were at the time of the commission of the felony herein set forth established for the guidance of the conduct of the servants of said railroad company, having relation to the conduct and duty of said servants of said railroad company engaged in repairing the tracks and roadbed of said railroad; and in and by said rules became and was the duty of Joseph F. Welch, as such foreman, not to obstruct the tracks of said company, nor to suffer or permit them to be obstructed by said men under his control and direction without first sending out the proper signal to give warning and notice to the driver of any engine attached to and drawing any train of cars then approaching that place, to wit: the place in said railroad near said Dimmock street bridge, that the said driver could then and there safely pass without stopping.

"Yet the said Joseph F. Welch, well knowing the premises, and well knowing that a certain train, consisting of a locomotive and nine cars attached thereto and drawn thereby, was then and there lawfully travelling along the inward track, and was due at Quincy, near the aforesaid Dimmock street bridge; but disregarding his duty in that behalf did, on the day and year aforesaid, wilfully and feloniously, and in a wanton and negligent and improper manner and contrary to his duty, and while said locomotive and train of cars were so then and there due, and about to arrive at the aforesaid place, put and suffer, cause, permit and direct to be placed and put under and between said rails of said inward track, the aforesaid jack, without first sending out any warning or signal whatever to warn the driver of said train.

"And the jurors aforesaid do further present that on the day and year aforesaid at Quincy, near the Dimmock-street bridge, nine cars were drawn by a locomotive under the guidance of Charles B. Babcock, and was travelling on the inward track from Brockton to Boston, and was at the time of the committing of the felony herein mentioned due at Quincy at the place on the inward track, near the Dimmock-street bridge.

"And the jurors aforesaid do further present that Joseph F. Welch, then and there being wholly unmindful and neglectful of his duty in that behalf; with force and arms unlawfully and feloniously did neglect and omit to send out towards said approaching train of cars any signal to stop or warn it; and that Engineer Babcock was induced to believe that the track was clear and that he did run his engine and the train of cars against the aforesaid jack and they were thrown off the track and came into collision with the earth, and that the cars came into violent collision with each other, and by means of said obstruction and derailment the said Mary E. Fenley, then and there lawfully travelling in one of the said cars, was forcibly thrown against the back and sides of said car and against the engine, and that Joseph F. Welch then and there did cause to be given to the said Mary E. Fenley divers mortal wounds, bruises, shocks and contusions in and upon the head, body, arms and legs, and ruptures of the blood vessels in the brain, of which she died.

"And the jurors aforesaid do further say that Joseph F. Welch did feloniously kill and slay Mary E. Fenley against the peace of the Commonwealth."

Asleep At His Post.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Why must this beautiful world contain so much sorrow. As I passed by the corner of Quincy street this evening the sobs of a woman mingled with those of several children attracted my attention. The lamentations I found, came from the wife and children of Section-foreman Welch, who had just been carried to jail by the sheriff.

If the friends of the dead and injured could look into that home tonight, they would say to that poor woman and her children "What have you done to be obliged to suffer thus?"

However just the sentence passed on Welch, however bravely the punishment is met, will it bring back one soul now at rest, or heal one broken heart? No! It cannot be undone.

Welch never dreamed of the calamity which would befall the train. Had he, there is no doubt but that he would have been vigilant and watchful. As great and greater neglects have occurred perhaps without such fatal results. Had the jack been successfully removed, although the risk so terrible, we probably would have heard nothing of it.

How it brings the lesson of each one's doing his own duty home to us. Who of us realized the importance of Welch's position? Did we ever think of him, (as the decision of the court has found him,) as a man holding our lives, as it were in his hands? Is there not a little more to be said about the rate the train was going? Was the train only going at thirty miles an hour?

M. C. KINCAIDE.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

BILLINGS REUNION.

Annual Gathering Held in the American House, Boston.

The annual Billings family reunion was held yesterday in the American House, Boston, and there was a very large representation of Billings' and their descendants, including the following from Quincy: Mrs. Lucy Billings Newton, Mr. Arthur Billings, Mr. Caleb F. Billings and Mrs. Anna M. Robinson.

The exercises included an original hymn to the tune of "America," prayer, reading of records. The committee on coat-of-arms was given further time. Mr. Gilbert Billings of Chicopee was elected president, and Mrs. Newton of Quincy is a vice president. There was a banquet with speeches. The next reunion will be held in Boston in September, 1891.

Loses a Brother.

Mrs. C. Theodore Hardwick, of this city, mourns the loss of her brother, Mr. Thomas C. Baldwin, of Manchester, N. H., who died Wednesday of typhoid fever. The Mirror speaks of him very highly. It says: "Many homes in Manchester may be said to rest under a dark cloud of sorrow today on account of the death of this young man. He had stepped into a large place in the affections of a host of friends. Perhaps no man in Manchester of his age had a larger acquaintance, not only here, but throughout the State. It extended through the musical circles, the religious circles and the social circles. He was universally liked and popular in the best sense everywhere. He was very ambitious, but not merely for self. If he had been he would have taken more recreation and preferred less labor that tended to tax his vital powers. He was always at work and had a very large correspondence to carry on in connection with the various matters which absorbed his interest." Deceased was but 25 years of age.

QUINCY'S VALUATION.

A Comparison of This Year's Figures with the Preceding Ten Years.

In a decade the valuation of Quincy has nearly doubled in assessed valuation, or if taken separately both in real estate and personal property, as the following summary shows:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
1880,	$5,580,860	$1,947,236	$7,528,096
1881,	5,614,780	1,945,601	7,560,381
1882,	5,842,725	1,651,144	7,493,869
1883,	6,071,660	1,665,278	7,736,937
1884,	6,332,795	1,765,691	8,098,486
1885,	6,604,975	1,884,490	8,489,465
1886,	6,887,800	1,931,266	8,819,066
1887,	7,434,350	1,950,370	9,384,720
1888,	7,825,250	1,932,710	9,757,960
1889,	9,736,625	2,582,620	12,319,245
1890,	10,478,200	3,209,210	13,677,410

Tax Rates.

Quincy's tax rates for thirty-one years are given below. Previous to the war the rate was never in excess of $10 per $1000. Since that period it has fluctuated between $9 and $17.50. Very few cities or towns of any importance in the Commonwealth can say that their tax rate never exceeded $17.50, yet Quincy never reached that point but once, in 1869, and on but two other occasions, in 1867 and 1873, was it $17. In half of the years given it was in excess of this year's rate. Here is the summary:

In 1860,	$7.30	In 1876,	$14.00
" 1861,	7.40	" 1877,	14.00
" 1862,	8.20	" 1878,	9.00
" 1863,	9.40	" 1879,	13.20
" 1864,	9.60	" 1880,	15.00
" 1865,	13.00	" 1881,	12.50
" 1866,	13.00	" 1882,	16.00
" 1867,	17.00	" 1883,	14.00
" 1868,	15.00	" 1884,	15.00
" 1869,	17.50	" 1885,	13.60
" 1870,	13.60	" 1886,	15.40
" 1871,	16.00	" 1887,	15.80
" 1872,	13.00	" 1888,	16.70
" 1873,	17.00	" 1889,	10.80
" 1874,	15.00	" 1890,	13.60
" 1875,	15.00		

Compared with other cities the smallness of Quincy's rate is very favorable, as will be seen below. All the cities are not included, only those whose figures have come under our observation:

Springfield,	$12.40	Cambridge,	$15.50
Boston,	13.20	Worcester,	15.60
QUINCY,	13.60	Holyoke,	16.00
Somerville,	14.00	Fitchburg,	16.40
Newton,	14.60	Fall River,	16.40
Lynn,	15.00	Haverhill,	17.00
Malden,	15.10	Salem,	17.00
Brockton,	15.20	Chelsea,	17.60
Gloucester,	15.50	Pittsfield,	18.25

Exceptions Overruled.

The full bench of the Supreme Court has sent down the following rescript, overruling the defendants exceptions in the case of James A. Malcolm vs. Frederick M. J. Fuller, which was an action of tort in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $4000. This was a suit under the employer's liability act, the plaintiff having been employed at defendant's quarry in Quincy and injured by the negligence of one Stewart, employed by the defendant as a superintendent. The plaintiff was injured while blasting rock, and alleged that the negligence of Stewart caused the injury and that the latter was acting in his capacity of superintendent at the time. This was denied by the defendant, but the court holds that there was sufficient evidence for the jury to find that Stewart was acting as superintendent when the accident occurred.

Rascally Work.

The New England Telephone Company has this week relocated its wires on Temple street, a pole in front of the Adams building having been removed and a new one located near the corner of the church property. This necessitated moving the wires through one of the large elms. Thursday night, after midnight it is said, several limbs of this tree were sawed off without any regard to the beauty of the tree. It was an outrageous piece of work and aggressive measures should be taken to punish the company or its agent. No permission was obtained from the parish assessors, and they are indignant.

First Electric Cars.

The Eastside Electric Street railroad of Brockton celebrated the greatest victory of its existence last evening, when its first cars run through Main st., from Ward to Crescent, over the newly constructed double-tracked road. The event was the occasion of a jollification of more than usual magnitude and significance.

One hundred invitations were sent out to prominent people in this and adjoining towns. Martland's band was engaged, and a procession of four cars made a noisy circuit of the four-mile road in about half an hour.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised September 6:

Anderson, Wiles	Hart, James W.
Bren, Stephen	Lee, Petter
Bowers, B. C.	Lundray, Wm.
Bishop, Fred H.	Fitzgerald, & McDonnell,
Blanchard, Albert	Wyler, Mrs.
Campbell, Sadie	Wash, W. C.
Ford, E. E.	Sullivan, Jeremiah
Gumarson, G.	Thayer, E. C.
Hayward, Fanny E.	Terrill, A. R.
Hayward, Ellen	Webb, E. Wright
Henry, Geo.	White, Mary
Harry, Clark	

School Begins Monday!

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

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EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

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Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

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Billheads,
Letter Heads,
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Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,

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Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Prosperous City.

Quincy people are congratulating themselves on the prosperity shown on every hand. A few weeks ago it was the announcement that there had been a gain of sixty odd per cent. in the population in ten years, and now it is the large increase in valuation and the small tax rate. The latter is larger than in 1889, but at the same time is smaller than in the majority of Massachusetts cities, and in fact Springfield and Boston are the only cities whose returns we have received, where the rate is less, and here it is only a matter of cents.

The increase in valuation the past two years is larger than in the sixteen preceding, from 1872 to 1888, and it cannot be said to be excessive on property holders either. We doubt if any would be willing to sell at appraisal. It is the current belief that many escape too easily. That taxes are not high is shown by the activity in the real estate market and the building boom. Citizens should speak well of the city, and induce capital and manufacturers to locate here.

A Considerate Man.

The Milford Gazette says, "Ex-Gov. Ames is a very considerate man, as also a very magnanimous one. It is understood that since his return from abroad, he has practically served notice on Congressman Morse that he will permit him to go to Congress another term, which must be considered the limit, since he (Ames) will want the place at the end of that time for himself. Such chivalric consideration as this is rarely met with outside the realms of legitimate romance, and no doubt will arouse a sentiment of lively gratitude in the breast of Congressman Morse; at all events, it ought to, since he is thus relieved of that burden of anxiety sure to weigh down the average man from fear of untimely decapitation."

The New York smoking law went into force Monday, after which it will be unlawful for any child "actually or apparently under sixteen years of age" to "smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort." Lively altercations may be looked for between law-respecting dealers, and children actually seventeen and apparently sixteen; for the point is a nice one. However, in the retirement of the kitchen garden, and other non-public places, youths apparently ten may smoke themselves into idiocy, if they can evade the avenging slipper; but when they come to die, as they shortly will, how they will wish they hadn't!—Boston Commonwealth.

The souvenir edition of the Gloucester Daily Times, twice the usual size, issued Wednesday, will be prized by the residents of Cape Ann. It is profusely illustrated with portraits of members of the city government and business men, churches, business houses, etc., accompanied by biographies, sketches, etc. The issue displays considerable enterprise on the part of the publishers.

The Hartford Courant finds that the development of the bicycle has led to a demand for better roads that has had good effects. But it don't like to see the young men on the wheels arch their backs till they resemble a hoop. Sit up straight, young men and young women, and keep your shoulders well back.

The Gloucester city government has a committee who are endeavoring to obtain a price for the sale of the Water Company's plant, but as in Quincy the company is unwilling to set a price.

BIG BLAZE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Valuable Property Destroyed—The Loss Will Reach $165,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire broke out of the building extending from Nos. 4 to 18 South Thirteenth street, this city, occupied by the Pyle-Knodler Baking company and H. R. Mulford, manufacturing chemist, and before it was extinguished property to the amount of $165,000 was destroyed. The loss is about half covered by insurance. The building in which the fire started was a two-story brick and extended back along a small street to Marlet street, forming a huge L. Mulford's laboratory was on the second floor of a portion of the building, and the flames were first discovered there. An alarm was promptly turned in, but before the engines arrived on the scene the whole building was one mass of flames. The baking company had just gotten in a stock of goods, including many barrels of lard, and these, together with the flour and chemicals in the laboratory, made a blaze against which the firemen were powerless to contend. A second alarm was struck, and when the engines arrived the firemen turned their attention to saving the adjoining buildings. Torrents of water were poured from fifty lines of hose, but for a time it looked as if the whole block of buildings might go. After three hours' fight the fire was under control. The heaviest losses by the fire are the Pyle-Knodler company and Mr. Mulford.

BRITISHERS ADVISED TO KEEP QUIET

An Englishman Calls the McKinley Bill an Insane Measure.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Right Honorable Anthony J. Mundella, M.P., formerly president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Sheffield last night, declared that the McKinley bill was an insane measure, and one that would be most injurious to American consumers, and likely to prove destructive to its promoters. But he advised Englishmen to remain quiet in regard to the measure. It would be absurd to retaliate by taxing food imports, especially when there was a prospect of a famine in Ireland. If the people only waited, free trade would ultimately triumph even in America.

New Political Party.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A new political party was born after midnight last night in Central Turner hall. The National Reform party, for such it has been christened, is the outcome of the convention assembled during the past thirty-six hours. After much vehement discussion the platform as a whole was adopted at a very late hour. This platform embraces about twenty-four planks. The abolition of national banks, prohibition, government control of railroads, uniform marriage and divorce laws, a protest against the alien ownership of lands, tariff reform, the regulation of corporations, the restriction of pauper immigration—these are among the sentiments voiced and agreed to.

War on Saloon Keepers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The prohibition law has gnoe into effect in Deadwood, Lead City and all the mining towns in the Black Hills. The saloon men here have been selling right along ever since the law was passed, in open defiance of the prohibition sentiment. Yesterday thirty-eight injunctions were served on as many saloons, the doors closed and the property taken possession of by the sheriff. This city gave an overwhelming majority against the law. Intense excitement prevails, and violence is feared as the result.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The senate has rejected a motion to put a duty on hides.

Makers of binding twine protest against its being put on the free list.

Almost 300,000 persons visited the public baths last month in Boston.

Minister Mizner still fails to make any report on the Barrundia affair.

Representative Kennedy is likely to be called to account for his attack on Senator Quay.

Prince Bismarck has been ordered by his physicians to the Riviera for a change of air.

Prince George of Wales attended the lieutenant governor's ball at Quebec last night.

A mail agent on a western railroad was compelled to hand his registered letters to a robber.

A sea captain reports seeing the most barbarous treatment of Russian exiles at Laghalieu Island.

Although Boston seems entitled to 112 more liquor licenses, none may be granted before Jan. 1, 1891.

The health of Congressman Nute of New Hampshire has been greatly improved during hif vacation.

Rev. Cecil Harper of Wolfebro, N. H., has received a call to fill the chair of elocution in Bethel college at Akron, O.

Speaker Reed, Maj. McKinley and Congressman Lodge spoke at Old Orchard yesterday afternoon and at Saco in the evening.

Frances E. Willard denies the statement that she favored a union of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and Salvation army.

Professor J. D. Quackenboss of Columbia college has been chosen president of the Summer Rest association at New London, N. H.

The splendid English estate of the young Duke of Newcastle has just been purchased by John Robinson, a better at races and liquor dealer.

It is reported that the five-masted schooner Governor Ames is going to San Francisco and will not probably be seen in New England waters again, at least for years.

George Atherton left his home in Georgetown, Conn., Wednesday morning and has not been heard from. It is feared that he is suffering from temporary insanity.

William M. Stevens of Norwalk, Conn., while attempting to open a third-story window in his house last evening, lost his balance and fell to the ground. His injuries are fatal.

The Berlin papers accuse Edison of breaking a promise to send Emperor William a phonograph, and neglecting to answer letters of inquiry concerning it, and say that should he ever return to Berlin he would not be received at court.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Morton M. Lee, a wealthy New York importer, was thrown from her carriage by a runaway horse last evening near the depot in South Norwalk, Conn., striking on her head. Her injuries are thought to be fatal.

Near Dame's Bridge, Blackstone, Mass., an unknown man, with a ticket from Worcester to Franklin, jumped from a Providence and Worcester train and was instantly killed. The remains were cared for by the Woonsocket authorities.

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COTTON FLANNELS

10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20

Cents per yard,

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Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	"	3.15 P.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A.M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*



Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

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Edward Russell,

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Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

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April 8 1—3m

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For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MANY ERRORS MADE

The Quakers Take a Game from Capt. Kelly's Boys.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS NEW YORK

Cleveland Falls a Victim to Buffalo—National League Victors—Standing of the Clubs to Date.

The only National league ball games played Friday resulted in victories for New York over Brooklyn and for Chicago over Cincinnati. Rain prevented the others. The full record to date is this:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	114	77	37	.675
Boston	114	71	43	.622
Philadelphia	113	68	45	.601
Cincinnati	110	65	45	.591
Chicago	113	65	48	.575
New York	116	54	62	.465
Cleveland	109	32	77	.293
Pittsburg	113	20	93	.177

The Players' League.

In the Players' league, Philadelphia defeated Boston, Brooklyn New York and Buffalo Cleveland. Rain prevented the Chicago-Pittsburg game. The following is the standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	112	70	42	.625
Brooklyn	116	69	47	.594
New York	113	67	46	.592
Philadelphia	115	62	54	.530
Chicago	114	60	54	.526
Pittsburg	106	47	59	.443
Cleveland	109	43	66	.394
Buffalo	109	80	79	.275

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Phillies braced up to-day and defeated the Bostons by better play in a game which was too full of fielding mistakes, each team making six. But only one by the visitors was costly, while half of those of the home team counted against them. The batting was light on both sides, but Buffinton displayed the better generalship. The Bostons started off at a fast pace, scoring three runs in the first inning on a bad throw by Shindle, a hit by Stovey and a tremendous drive over the left field fence by Kelly. In the fourth two hits with a sacrifice sandwiched between was good for another run. In the sixth Quinn lost a run by being unnecessarily caught off second base. In the seventh Stovey led off with a triple, but was out at the plate on Kelly's hit to Pickett, and Kelly got no farther than second, which he stole, Pickett making a bad muff of the throw.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Shindle, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	3
Fogarty, rf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Haliman, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wood, lf	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Pickett, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Farrar, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Cross, c	3	1	1	1	0	9	2	1
Buffinton, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total	33	5	8	8	1	27	11	4

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	1	1	1	5	0	1
Stovey, rf	5	1	2	4	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	1	1	4	0	6	0	1
Murphy, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Richardson, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	3	1	1
Irwin, ss	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Gumbert, p	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	35	4	7	12	2	24	9	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Boston 3. Home run—Kelly. Three-base hit—Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 3. Base on balls—Philadelphia 3, Boston 3. Base on errors—Philadelphia 2, Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 7. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Brooklyn, 12; New York, 4.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.—In the Brooklyn-New York game to-day the New Yorker's played poorly and were easily beaten. Shannon and Joyce made remarkable stops and throws, but otherwise the fielding was not of a high order.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	3	2	—12
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, New York 8. Errors—Brooklyn 4, New York 4. Batteries—Sowders and Daily; O'Day, Crane and Ewing.

Buffalo, 13; Cleveland, 5.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The Bisons succeeded in downing the Clevelands very handily.

Buffalo	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	3	—13	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	— 5

Earned runs—Buffalo 7, Cleveland 4. Base hits—Buffalo 12, Cleveland 10. Errors—Buffalo 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Mack and Stafford; Brennan, Bakeley and Gruber.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 1.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.—The New York club put its pony battery against the Bridegrooms to-day, and the result was the easiest of victories for the New York team. Lovell's curves were batted all over the field, the New Yorkers virtually winning the game in the first two innings.

New York	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Earned runs—New York 1, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—New York 10, Brooklyn 4. Errors—New York 4, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Sharrott and Clark; Lovett, Caruthers and Daly.

Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 8.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The day was cloudy and the attendance but 900. Foster's batting and fielding won the game, after Luby had nearly lost it on his wildness, sending seven men to first on balls and hitting four.

Chicago	0	4	0	1	1	0	3	2	1—12	
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0— 8	

Earned runs—Chicago 7, Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 5. Errors—Chicago 2, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Dolan and Harrington.

Boston, 9; Reading, 1.

READING, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Boston National League team played an exhibition game here, winning as follows:

Boston	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	—	9
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	0

Earned runs—Boston 9. Base hits—Boston 14, Reading 3. Errors—Boston 2, Reading 2. Batteries—Faber and Hardie, Kline and Goodhart.

Presidential Party at Cresson.

CRESSON, Pa., Sept. 6.—The presidential party arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening, having made the trip from Washington on schedule time without special incident. The president is suffering somewhat from overwork, but expect that the bracing mountain air and a few days' rest will restore him to perfect health.

A Negro Hanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—A special from Laurens, S. C., says: Bob Shelton, colored, was hanged yesterday for the murder of William Ray Ford. The rope slipped on the first drop and a second effort had to be made.

Destructive Fires in Hungary.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Reports of very destructive fires still continue to come from Hungary. The latest dispatches say that Szalnok and several other Hungarian villages have just been burned.

White House to Be Overhauled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—During the absence of the executive household at Cresson the White House will be throughly overhauled and extensive repairs made.

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9. If paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

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Exclusive of advertisements, contains twice as much reading matter as either Harper's, Scribner's or Century Magazines, of a quality equally as good, for the small price of five cents.

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STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Two Boats Belonging to the New Haven Line Run Into Each Other.

NEW YORK Sept. 6.—The Glen Island steamer Mohawk, while on her way to this city yesterday afternoon, was signalled by the steamer C. H. Northam of the New Haven line, off Oak Point, on the sound. The Mohawk went alongside of the Northan, when it was found that the latter was beached in shallow water with a hole stove in her side and a portion of her wheelhouse carried away. The Northam, which left New York at 3 o'clock for New Haven, had been in collision with the steamer Continental of the same line, in the East river. The Continental was bound from New Haven for New York. After the collision the captain of the Northam did not think that his boat was so seriously damaged that he could not proceed, and he resumed the trip for New Haven. The steamer, however, soon began to list to larboard and the machinery did not work well, which induced the captain to run the steamer aground. The Mohawk took the 300 passengers off of the Northam and brought them to this city, where they took the first train for New Haven.

BLOODSHED PREVENTED.

Gendarmes Stop the Duel Between Henri Rochefort and M. Thiebaud.

GHENT, Sept. 6.—M. Rochefort and M. Thiebaud left here with the intention of fighting a duel near Salsate, a town about twelve miles from this city. The authorities had got wind of the affair, however, and a party of gendarmes appeared on the scene and threatened the two antagonists with arrest if they persisted in carrying out their purpose. Under these circumstances the duellists were compelled to return to Ghent. The challenge to the duel was sent by M. Rochefort. His opponent had been instructed by Gen. Boulanger to answer the charges recently brought against Boulanger by a Parisian newspaper.

Aiding Destitute Boomers.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 6.—The council has passed a bill providing for the distribution of aid for those in a destitute condition. It creates a committee empowered to make investigations, receive contributions and distribute the same. The capital question is still the absorbing topic. The bill for its removal has been reported back to the council favorably, and it will come up for passage. The friends of Guthrie are prepared for a hard fight, but the odds are against them as far as the passage of the bill is concerned. It is almost a certainty that Governor Steele will veto the bill if it does pass.

Duty on Imported Teas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Mr. Evarts offerred in the senate a proposed amendment to the tariff bill to place a duty of 10 per cent on all teas, the growth or product of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope; with a proviso that all teas entered for consumption or for warehouse, or for any purpose permitted to remain in an immediate country, shall be treated as imported from that country.

The Bankers' Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The American Bankers' association concluded its annual meeting yesterday. The first paper was by Hon. Charles M. Preston, superintendent of the bank department of the state of New York. It was on "The New York Safety Fund System." Cashier C. W. Hammond of Buffalo followed with a paper on "Clearings of Country Collections."

Bad Railroad Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—It is reported here that a bad wreck of a freight train occurred on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Caney, Kan., by the disconnecting of a switch by some unknown person. The engineer and four tramps are reported as killed and the fireman scalded fatally. Six cars of hogs were killed and thirteen cars of grain burned.

Eight Miners Entombed.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 6.—Eight miners were buried in the Lake Angeline mine by a cave-in on the sixth level. Every effort is being made to rescue them. The men are alive and are communicated with by means of a pipe used to convey compressed air for power drills.

Filling Strikers Places.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.—The steamship service here is being gradually resumed. The number of applicants for work on the wharves is increasing. Strikers who are caught molesting non-union men are heavily fined and imprisoned.

Cholera Decreasing.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The cholera is decreasing in the provinces, but is slightly increasing in the city of Valencia. Several suspicious cases are reported at Cadiz. At Lorenzan there are four cases of cholera.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers, preceded by fair; cooler, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain; cooler, southerly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 5.

The Wall street market showed no improvement. Easier feeling in the Boston money market. The stock market was dull.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42	Nor Pac. pref	81¾
Central Pacific	31⅝	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109½	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	44¼
Del & Hudson	162½	Reading	49⅛
Illinois Central	....	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	107⅝	Union Pacific	60⅞
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	120	do pref	25
N. Y. Central	106¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	33	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	89¼
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅞	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26½	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	42½	N Y & N E	40½
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	168
Boston & Maine	207½	Union Pacific	60⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	99¾	American Bell Tel	226
Central Mass	31	New England Tel	....
do pref	....	Erie Tel	49⅝
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Irregular; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 50 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 30 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 4 40; do patents $4 05 to $ 90; Minnesota clear $4 40 to 5 15; do straights $4 60 to 5 00.

WHEAT—Stronger; No 2 red $1 01⅜ to 1 01⅝ elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN—Lower; No 2, 58⅝ to 59c elevator; steamer mixed 52½ to 53c.

OATS—Steadier; No 3, 39½c; mixed western 36 to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio Steady; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw higher; refined active granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6⅝c.

POTATOES—Steady; Long Island $2 to 2 25; Jersey $1 90 to 2 15.

Ice Water in Radiators.

An enterprising hotel keeper in Kansas became so much fatigued with having guests come up to the counter and fire the Is-it-hot-enough-for-you shot at him that he resolved upon a mild and agreeable revenge. His house is fitted with steam radiators, which in the winter carry steam and bring mosquitoes from their haunts in February, reminding the guest of a summer hotel on the Jersey coast.

But in the summer it is hot and the pipes are idle, and even then the people come streaming in and want to learn if the atmosphere is sufficiently sudorific to be agreeable.

This set the hotel man a-thinking, and all of a sudden an inspired thought came to him. He would pump ice water through the radiators.

That is what he is doing now. Ice water under a tremendous pressure is forced through the pipes. The rooms in that hotel now make the average hotel refrigerator blush. They put it to shame.

When a guest now comes up to the register and begins, "Well, Mr. Jones, is this ho—?" etc., Mr. Jones breaks in with, "Yes, it's pretty warm. 'Front,' show the man to No. 56."

After that guest has been in his room five minutes he rings for a fire, and the question about the temperature is forever knocked out of him. It does seem as if the smartest men in the world were getting into the hotel business.—Hotel World.

A Little Fellow's Reasoning.

There is a wee fellow in one of the suburban towns who combines in his small frame a sense of justice and a fund of humor quite sufficient for a man of much larger growth. A few days ago he had a severe pain in that part of his anatomy especially devoted to infantile aches, and in this case as in many others the stern visitation resulting from an unlicensed indulgence in green fruit.

"Mamma," asked the inquiring youngster in one of the intervals in which he had leisure to indulge in abstract speculation, "mamma, who gave me this pain, God?"

"Yes, Frankie; God did."

"Why, mamma?"

"To punish you for being a bad little boy, Frankie, who disobeyed his mamma and ate green apples."

"But you just whipped me for that."

Then followed a few moments of pain, during which there was generated the resentment which broke out in the following:

"Well, mamma, I'd just thank God to let a fellow alone that's got his mother to punish him, and save his punishments for orphans and children that haven't got anybody else to see that they get punished for being bad."—New York Evening Sun.

Had His Growl, but Paid His Fare.

When the March blizzard of 1888 was in full swing a night car was stopped at the corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, and for hours and hours the one solitary passenger was kept waiting. Finally he grew tired and bunked for the night at a neighboring store. But he has never forgotten that a ride for which he had paid ten cents was cut short. On Wednesday night opportunity was offered this gentleman to get even with the company. He awaited the night car at that same corner where he left her more than two years ago. He boarded her, recognized the driver as the man who collected his fare on the morning of the blizzard. He reminded him of the fact and demanded that he be allowed to finish the ride, but the driver couldn't see it and compelled him to drop another dime. This he did, but devoted the forty-five minutes of his ride to wrangling over that dime.—Philadelphia Record.

Little Reprobates.

Nine juvenile prisoners, whose ages do not aggregate 100 years, were in a Chicago court the other day charged with raising a riot. Six of them were girls. A large woman, with a big lunch basket on her arm, was the accuser. She owns a vacant cottage which was invaded by a dozen children who proceeded to "play house." She drove the crowd out with a "shoe," and refused to give them their playthings. She overturned her basket on the court's desk and out rolled a large collection of pebbles, decayed lemons and old shoes, which she said had been flung at her cottage. She could not point out the exact infant who did the throwing, however, and so the court discharged them. They trooped out of the dock with suppressed giggles.—Philadelphia Times.

Found a Hundred Pounds.

A waiter in the smoking room of a well known London restaurant one night noticed a packet of papers lying on the floor after two customers had left the room. On picking these up he was surprised to find himself in possession of £100 in £10 bank of England notes. The careless diner who throws his money about in this fashion may consider himself more fortunate than he deserves to be if he learns from this intimation that his money is in the hands of an honest man, who, on finding the money, counted it in the presence of witnesses and put it away till called for.—London News.

Canal Projects in France.

There are now under consideration two projects, which if carried out will have an immense effect on the trade of France. The first is the project of making Paris into a port by canalizing the Seine, so that sea going vessels can make the passage from Havre to Paris. The second proposal is for the construction of a canal to connect the Mediterranean with the bay of Biscay, with the intention of intercepting a great part of the shipping which at present passes through the straits of Gibraltar.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Pinkerton detective agency, which is attracting so much public attention just at present, has been in existence since 1852, when it was founded by Allan Pinkerton in Chicago. Hardly half a dozen men were employed by the agency at that time, but today the detectives in its service form a small army.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 6.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1822—Whale came ashore at Houghs Neck.
1861—Capt. Spear's company left camp for the front.
1870—John C. Randall of Quincy perished on Mount Blanc, Switzerland.
1881—"Dark day."
1883—Rev. Samuel Kelley of Quincy died.
1886—Steam road roller first used on Quincy streets.
1886—Alarm bells placed at Water street railroad crossing.

World Wide.

1533—Birth of Queen Elizabeth; died 1603.
1620—The Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, England, with 41 men and families, numbering in all 101 persons; landed in Massachusetts bay Dec. 22.
1707—Birth of Buffon, famous French naturalist; died 1788.
1709—Birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer; died 1784.
1781—Massacre at Fort Griswold, Conn.
1781—Arnold destroyed New London, Conn.
1790—William Smith, ex-governor of Virginia, known as "Extra Billy," born; died May 18, 1887.
1815—Ney defeated by Bernadotte at the battle of Dennewitz.
1839—Great fire in New York; $21,000,000 loss.
1870—British ironclad Captain foundered off Cape Finisterre; 482 lives lost.
1876—Tweed arrested at Vigo, Spain.
1888—Death of John Lester Wallack, actor; born 1820.
1889—Explosion of cartridge factory in Antwerp; 155 killed, 300 injured; loss, $7,000,000.
1889—Death of Gen. Rodney C. Ward, soldier and politician, aged 52.
1889—Death of Harry Genet, of New York, notorious for his connection with the Tweed ring.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Sept. 7.

1620—Town of Dorchester incorporated.
1872—Quincy Free Press started: Defunct.
1872—Gen. Sylvanus Thayer of Braintree died.

World Wide.

1706—Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, born.
1741—Birth of Arthur Young, English agricultural writer. To this most prolific writer and agitator England owes more than to any other one man its present beauty. He started the rural impulse which during the last 120 years has transformed her wastes into rich pastures and made the desolate places to bloom like choice gardens. He died in 1820.
1757—Birth of Lafayette; died 1834.
1760—Death of Sir John Fielding, author.
1812—Battle of Borodino; Napoleon then marching upon the Russian capital.
1815—Birth of Howell Cobb in Cherry Hill, Ga.; died in New York Oct. 9, 1868.
1821—Birth of Victorien Sardou, French dramatist, Paris.
1891—Warsaw, in Poland, taken by the Russians. Warsaw is the capital city of the Russian government of the same name. It succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland in 1566. In 1807 it was made capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw. The Russians were driven from it by the Poles in 1830, only to return to stay in 1831.
1859—Capture of Schamyl, great Circassian leader, by the Russians; he was treated with much respect by them.
1860—Garibaldi entered Naples; King Francis retires. Insurrection followed in the Papal states and Sardinians defeated the Papal troops.
1863—Battery Wagner, one of the defenses of Fort Sumter, captured by the Union troops.
1864—Sherman ordered the depopulation of Atlanta.
1877—Battle at Plevna; Turks commanded by Osman Pasha.

A Woman's Business College.

Miss Mary F. Seymour, the energetic editor of The Business Woman's Journal, proposes soon to organize a woman's business college. She says it will be the outcome of the Union School of Stenography and Typewriting which she has so successfully conducted for ten years. In Miss Seymour's opinion girls will be more apt to enter a college with the prospect of a diploma than merely graduate from a "school" and have nothing to show for it in the end. Probably no business woman in the country has encountered incompetency oftener than Miss Seymour, and it is this fact that inspired the idea of a training school for business women. Notwithstanding the enormous supply there is a great demand still for stenographers and typewriters of skill and education. "Every woman, however," said Miss Seymour, "is not adapted for stenography and typewriting." No matter how well educated a woman may be, she certainly would not have a great success in stenography if her hearing was imperfect, but she might, if judiciously trained, become a first class proof reader or correspondent. This new college will be opened some time this fall.—New York Press.

She Deals in Molasses Barrels.

One of Mrs. Paran Stevens' tenants is Mrs. Helen Ackerman, who for the last seven years has managed a livery stable in West Forty-fifth street. This pretty, black eyed "liveryman" is a New Yorker by birth.

Mrs. Mary Ahern, of West Thirty-eighth street, buys empty barrels, kegs and casks at eight cents and sells them for twenty cents each.

She averages 500 sales a week, the profits of which content her sixty years. For almost forty years she has lived in her present home, which she owns.

The small boys in the neighborhood delight to crawl into the glasses and sugar barrels for sweets, and after surfeit mischief follows.

At the request of the mild mannered barrel broker the interests of Policeman Big Morrisy were enlisted, who made an impression on the tiny vagrants and also on the barrel dealer's daughter. Instead of succeeding her mother in the business Miss Ahern married the stalwart, who has since been transferred to the Broadway force.—New York Letter

"SWEETEST, SWEET, O SWEET!"

Over my shaded doorway
Two little brown winged birds
Have chosen to fashion their dwelling
And utter their loving words;
All day they are going and coming
On errands frequent and fleet,
And warbling over and over,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

Their necks are changeful and shining,
Their eyes are like living gems;
And all day long they are busy
Gathering straws and stems,
Lint, and feathers, and grasses,
And half forgetting to eat,
Yet never failing to warble,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

I scatter crumbs on the door step
And fling them some flossy threads;
They fearlessly gather my bounty
And turn up their graceful heads,
And chatter and dance and flutter
And scrape with their tiny feet,
Telling me over and over,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

What if the sky is clouded?
What if the rain comes down?
They are all dressed to meet it
In waterproof suits of brown.
They never mope nor languish,
Nor murmur at storm or heat,
But say, whatever the weather,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

Always merry and busy,
Dear little brown winged birds!
Teach me the happy magic
Hidden in those soft words.
Which always in shine or shadow
So lovingly up repeat
Over and over and over,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"
—New York World.

MARIETTA'S IDEAL.

Marietta Polli stood at the corner of one of the side streets of Naples, past which the great post road from Gaeta to Policrasta ran. She had her small, rough table near by, and she played her guitar, singing the while to her accompaniment. Her entire property consisted of the already mentioned rough and rudely painted table, a colored saucer that stood upon it and in which the passers by now and then dropped a coin, and her guitar—for by profession she was a street singer.

Every morning found Marietta at her stand. She placed the empty saucer upon the table, and taking the guitar sang from 7 until 8 o'clock sacred songs, from 8 o'clock until 12 songs from the best known operas. Then from noon until evening national love songs. During the evening she sang a miscellaneous collection of character songs. As soon as it grew dark a small lamp with a red shade was lighted and placed upon the table near the saucer. As the clock struck the hour of 11 Marietta blew out her light, drew the strap of her guitar over her shoulder, emptied the saucer of its contents into her pocket, and hanging the lamp on a bracket fastened in the wall above her stand raised the table to the top of her head and walked off. Her nights were spent in the hall of a house which was regularly closed at 12 o'clock. In this hall a shoe mender kept his working bench, and it was upon this bench that Marietta made her bed. Marietta was one of a family. Her mother made her living by selling pocket handkerchiefs, opera glasses, cigars, spectacles and any other such things which her light fingered boys picked from the pockets of strangers and residents alike.

Mme. Polli understood the business well, and knew how to keep the boys at work. But some days trade was not good and then they had to go hungry. Once a week they all met at the "grand promenade" ground. Then Marietta gave each boy an orange and some chestnuts, and to the mother some money. Soon she would leave them and disappear among the crowd. The boys passed their nights in boxes, under baskets, or on the ships in the harbor. At noon they always joined their mother in one of the "macaroni kitchens," where they delivered their wares and fed themselves upon macaroni cooked in oil, stewed apples and fried fish, all of which they procured for fifty centesimi, and, if business had been brisk, they would spend sixty or seventy centesimi. Then they left, parting each for his place of business.

So lived this family of Polli, whether it was right or wrong, making the most of their talents.

Marietta was the most respectable of them all, for she dressed well, spent her nights regularly upon her bench, and also earned quite a sum of money. Her brothers reckoned she must make as much as three lires a day, during some parts of the year, and they often wondered whither it could be that she carried the money, and what became of it. This was a question which puzzled both mother and brothers, but only in times of great needs were calls made upon Marietta's bounty, and then she gave sparingly, but yet enough.

Marietta's beauty was well known. From her father, who by birth was a Roman, she inherited here wonderfully fine figure, her clear, broad forehead, and her beautiful eyes. From her Sicilian mother, her handsome nose, the small, firm mouth, and the wealth of black, curly hair, which blew about her when she threw back her head in the act of singing, and the melancholy look which came into her eyes as she sang, but which changed into a smile if by chance some passer-by favored her with a bit of money.

With men in general she had little to say, yet, as she passed along in her singing, her neighbor upon the corner (who sat all day behind a basket of dried pumpkin seeds, across the top of which was arranged a board, upon which were displayed the seeds) would stop a moment now and then to talk. The profession of street singer had, even among her class, a certain social standing, and she was thought to be a good girl and had the respect of all, many a wealthy family helping her by gift of clothes. Even the old "Principal Dorandi," as he passed her stand each morning upon his way to the Palazzo used to speak to her, and he left her at his death ten hundred lires.

Marietta demanded a great deal of respect, and strangers who dared to smile upon her received only cold looks and scornful frowns. Even the most flattering remarks upon her beauty were without avail. A suitor from the "Hotel de Rome," with his gold braided coat, was dismissed with a great deal of contempt. This was occasioned somewhat by Marietta's ideal. Her great wish, and that which possessed both heart and mind of the Neapolitans of her standing, was that of being a proprietor of a one horse coach, which can be driven through the entire city, and which both rich and poor alike might use. Marietta not only dreamed of some one who might own one, but Sunday afternoons, when she did not sing, she, dressed in her light blue holiday dress, with the pale yellow kerchief and red gold hoops in her pink, shell like ears, would pay one lire for a drive from one end of the city to the other and back, being the entire course.

So great was her happiness in this ride that as she rode along she gazed out as proud as a queen, her eyes sparkling, and she as joyous as if it were her very own. Many were the young men who were pleased with Marietta, and many were the offers which she rejected on all sides, for none possessed the one thing necessary. Whether all coachmen came into the world married was a question Marietta often asked herself. She displayed a great deal of tact with these carriage drivers, for no sooner had she taken her seat in the carriage than she ascertained whether they were married, and she was in great despair in not being able to find one unmarried.

So time passed on, but no driver came in Marietta's way who wanted to make her his wife. The much dreaded five-and-twenty years crept nearer. At this age Italian women begin to lose their beauty, and Marietta thought with horror that she could not hope to be an exception. She knew that when another year came she could no longer stand at the street corners without being laughed at. The profession belonged to youth and beauty alone, and she had no other way by which to earn her bread. What should she do? At a school she had never been, and she was not rapid enough with her hands to procure an engagement in a factory. Then, too, in Naples there are not so many such places to be had, and what there were, were filled by underpaid girls. To be a water carrier was the only thing left, and yet in every second house could be found many doing the same thing, and the business was almost overrun anyway by boys. To do as her mother did she could not, for she knew what was right and prided herself upon her honesty. There came an idea to her. From a friend who had traveled she learned that in Switzerland there were women doctors and women telegraph operators, and the friend, after telling her of several other positions held by women, ended by saying:

"They were employed at the railroad stations."

Now Marietta thought in her little head that if all these places were filled by women, and as no coachman came for her, why should not she offer herself as a coachwoman? It would be a perfectly respectable vocation, and no one could say her nay. Then, too, one would have the pleasure of riding all the long day through, and all the while receive pay for doing it. Then, as first coachwoman in Naples, she would be very much more admired than as a street singer, and in a short time she could give up and live upon the interest of the money that she had earned. This was the conclusion to which Marietta came, after hours spent in deep and earnest thought. It was not anything strange to her, a street singer; so, when she had arranged it clearly in her mind, she was very happy. She took her bank book to the wife of the shoe mender, to reckon her interest for her, and she found (a fact which Marietta well remembered) that she had 930 lires, that she had saved from the money gathered on the street, and which was held in safe keeping for her at the national bank.

Beside her strong, clear voice, Marietta had a genuine Italian ability to make a bargain; so she betook herself to a cousin of hers who was still young and had saved for herself some money. She offered her the stand with table and guitar if she would like to buy. The cousin entered gladly into the advantageous bargain, and the next morning those who passed that corner of the Strada San Ferdinando, found in the place of the stately beauty Marietta, a very sallow young person, around whose neck was the well worn green ribbon upon which hung the old guitar, and who sung to it as if she were singing out her very life, standing by the weather stained table.

Marietta hastened to the widow of a lately deceased carriage driver. She was close, and hard to drive a bargain with, but she succeeded in procuring from her a rather lean horse, a carriage, painted but recently a bright red, a new rug, and two brilliant lanterns under the driver's seat. Happy was she in the possession of these costly things, for which she had been obliged to part with 700 lires. After this bargain, she went to Melito, a short distance from Naples, whence an omnibus went regularly to Naples, seating herself by the driver, who, for her ride money, taught her to drive. He looked upon the affair as fun that brought in money, and he was willing to aid her. So Marietta rode eight-and-twenty times the four hours' route, and after that apprenticeship, she thought herself well taught.

One day she presented herself at the place where carriages are usually hired in Naples. It was strange to her, and a trifle awkward, too, when she placed the lacquered hat upon her curly hair and held her whip in her hand. The streets were strange, too, with the many passers by, as she stood or sat waiting for some one to drive. Hardly had she been ten minutes at her place before people began to stop and look. Soon a large crowd collected about her. The police soon followed. There were two sergeants with their large hats, two officers with their gray mantles, but without numbers, two ordinary officers with their black coats and numbers, and several others whose business it was to keep the peace. They laid hands upon horse and carriage at the same time and demanded her license papers. Marietta had none. She had not known the need.

"Your carriage has a number, but your lanterns have been cleaned—as they should be—and you have neglected to replace the number upon them. What have you to say? Explain yourself!"

"You have no license!" remarked one of them.

"No," answered Marietta.

"Follow us, then, to the central office, to the chief of police."

He turned and looked at one of the officers. Marietta was very pale and shook so that the horse became uneasy and pricked up his ears.

"Come down and hand over to us the horse and carriage," said the officer.

Poor Marietta began to cry, at which the gathering crowd laughed loud and long. During the conversation so many had gathered that not a few were the remarks made upon a woman being a carriage driver. They had heard of different things being done by women, but never before of a horse and carriage for hiring having a woman as a driver.

Some shouted:

"Marietta, the singer, turned coachwoman!"

For among the crowd were those who knew her, and they were very much interested to see how all this would end.

Marietta moaned and cried, but did not move to come down from the box. She knew not what she did, from fear and anger. The crowd began to take sides, they waved their hats, shouted and pushed each other from side to side. The police showed they had little control. Through the crowd a young man pushed his way, and rather impertinently, yet quickly, stood beside the carriage.

"What is the matter?" he asked, breathlessly.

"She has no license."

"I have one, but no carriage. I will take this one," he continued, in rather a loud voice.

He was a fine looking young man, but poorly clad, and in every way showing that the world had not gone very well with him.

"May I do so?" he called to Marietta, who was still upon the box, at the same time handing to one of the police a rather soiled paper which he took from his pocket. Marietta, from fright, understood nothing.

One of the police then spoke:

"The signor has a license and will be responsible for you."

Marietta did not yet understand.

"He wants to marry me?" she shouted.

At this the crowd became more noisy. The tears stood in her eyes as peal upon peal of laughter rang out upon the air.

"That I don't know," replied the sergeant, but he added, smiling: "Perhaps he will. Now, however, he will, with his license, take charge of your horse and carriage, for even had you a license, as a woman you would not be allowed to drive about Naples. You understand now?" said the sergeant.

"Yes," replied Marietta, looking the new driver full in the face.

The shouts of the crowd rent the air. They cheered him for such gallantry in taking charge of the carriage, and wished all happiness to the signorina.

Marietta left the box. Thankfully she held out her hand to her preserver, who looked pleasantly at the round face, framed in with the wealth of black curls, and her dark, sparkling eyes.

"My good people," said the sergeant, "you must follow me to the office, where the number of this carriage must be entered in your permit, before it will be correct. Do you give this horse and carriage to this license?" he said, turning to Marietta.

"Yes," she answered, and looked her thanks as she lifted her eyes to those of her new friend, who, from his sallow complexion and general ways, betrayed his Neapolitan birth.

"Please seat yourself in the carriage," said the sergeant to Marietta. He till now had managed, and he intended to continue to do so. Marietta did not feel so proud as she was wont to do upon the Sunday drives, yet she was quite contented as she entered the carriage.

The young man mounted the box. The sergeant shouted, "Make room," and slowly, guarded by six policemen and followed by a large crowd, the carriage was driven to the police station.

It was but a short time before everything was arranged for all parties satisfactorily. Marietta gave up her horse and carriage to the young man with a license, but who was without a horse or carriage. So it followed that she found her ideal in reality. After a few weeks they concluded to marry, and in a short time the husband was able to keep another horse, and then their prosperity was assured. They were very happy together, although she was some years his senior, and he could never refuse her anything.

On Sunday afternoons she took her usual ride with the married man; but the difference was that the driver belonged solely to her, and was proud to have her for the occupant of his carriage. —Translated from the German by A. M. F. for New York Ledger.

The Mid-Steeple.

Set squarely in the middle of High street, Dumfries, is one of the oddest old structures to be found in all Scotland. It is now called the Mid-steeple. When built, 200 years ago, it was known as the Tron Steeple. At that time, on the sale at auction of the customs and excise of Scotland, the Dumfries town council took a large share in the plunder, in turn sold it to a fellow burgher, one Sharpe, so by name and fine in dealing. The citizens revolted, and on compromise Burgher Sharpe was permitted to retain his "tack" on payment of 20,000 merks, Scots, with which the outlandish structure was erected. In its upper uncouthness it contains the town clock and a peal of bells, and a complaining weathercock surmounts the spire.—Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Modern Education.

Proud Mother—At last, my dear, your education is finished, and you have diplomas from the highest seats of learning in the world.

Cultured Daughter (wearily)—Yes, and now I'm too old to marry.—New York Weekly.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ZACCHEUS THE PUBLICAN

LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 7.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xix, 1-10. Commit Verses, 7-10—Golden Text, Luke xix, 10—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. *"And Jesus entered and passed through Jericho."* The last verses of the previous chapter tell of His healing a blind man as He came nigh to Jericho; while Matt. xx, 29-34 tells of His healing two blind men as He departed from Jericho.

2. *"And, behold, there was a man named Zacchæus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich."* We are not told whether the other publican was rich or poor, but we are sure that he was poor in spirit. Instead of a rich ruler, esteemed by the people as in the last lesson, here is a rich publican, one of the class whom the Pharisee thanked God that he did not belong to; but presently we shall find this rich chief among the publicans, in the company of the healed blind men, a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus.

3. *"And he sought to see Jesus, who He was; and could not for the press, because he was little of stature."* His motives are not given, but we infer from the rest of the story that he, too, would be a follower of Jesus if He would have him. Perhaps up to this moment he was merely curious to see this great Teacher and worker of miracles, as when people go to church to hear a new preacher. But how many have thus gone, just to see and hear something new, or even to scoff, and there they were found of Him whom they sought not.

4. *"And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see Him: for He was to pass that way."* He was in earnest to see Him, he came out from the crowd, and unconsciously hid himself. In listening to the preaching of the gospel, or the teaching of the Sunday school lesson, all are too apt to lose themselves in the crowd, instead of taking the truth home to themselves. If we are to profit our own souls it must be by separating ourselves from others and by believing that He means me.

5. *"And when Jesus came to the place, He looked up and saw him."* He who knows our down sitting and uprising and understands our thoughts afar off (Ps. cxxxix, 2); who saw Nathanael under the fig tree (John i, 48), saw also this man when he left the crowd and climbed up into this tree. The leaves of the sycamore could not hide him any more than the trees of the garden could hide Adam and Eve. He saw also the desires of his heart, for He knows the things that come into our mind, every one of them (Ezek. xi, 5). Here is a seeking sinner and a seeking Saviour face to face. What a glorious meeting. The Holy Spirit brought it about. He does all these things.

"And said unto him, Zacchæus, make haste and come down; for today I must abide at thy house." How Zacchæus' heart must have leaped at these words; and then He called him by name, there was no mistaking it, He surely meant him.

6. *"And he made haste, and came down, and received Him joyfully."* Thank God for that. However, he came down; he came quickly and received Christ gladly. As the angel hurried Lot out of Sodom, saying: "Escape for thy life; haste thee, escape thither" (Gen. xix, 17, 22), so we who are saved would urge the unsaved to make haste and come to Jesus, if we only heartily believed what we profess to believe.

7. *"And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, that He was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner."* Here is Satan resisting, the devil angry because he has lost a captive. In Zech. iii, 1, we see a man clothed with filthy garments standing before God, and Satan at his right hand to resist him, but a little further on in the chapter the filthy garments are gone, and Satan is gone, too; there is a glorious change of apparel and the angel of the Lord stands by. Whenever a sinner comes to Christ, the devil is sure to find fault and point to the filthy garments. He did so through Simon, the Pharisee, when the poor woman came to Jesus (Luke vii, 39), and again in chap. xv, 2, when the publicans and sinners came near to Jesus. He is always doing it; it is his business to resist everything truly good; to hinder sinners from coming to Christ, and to hinder saints from serving Christ. He is the devil (I. e., the accuser or slanderer) and Satan (I. e., the adversary); he is a serpent, for he is subtle and his ways are crooked; and he is a dragon, having great power; but he has not all power, Jesus has that, and He, blessed be His name, will yet destroy all the works of the devil, and the devil, too. Let him resist and accuse all he has a mind to; we will overcome him by the Blood of the Lamb, and by the word of our testimony, even if we die for it.

8. *"And Zacchæus stood, and said unto the Lord."* He could not walk with Christ till this was settled. With sin on the conscience there can be no true fellowship with God. But here comes the evidence of the sincerity of his conversion. His faith becomes manifest in his works. He shows that he has truly repented.

"Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor: and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." These things were neither his salvation, nor the ground of it, but rather the evidences that he had passed from death to life. We must keep in mind and stand firm on this, that there is no salvation by works revealed in Scripture (Rom. iii, 20; iv, 5; Eph. ii, 9). We rest only and wholly in Christ for salvation, but being saved we must prove it in our lives. Titus iii, 8, is just as faithful a saying as I Tim. i, 15: "This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they who have believed be careful to maintain good works."

9. *"And Jesus said unto him, This day is salvation come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham."* "Salvation is of the Lord." "Behold, God is my salvation." "Neither is there salvation in any other" (Jonah ii, 9; Isa. xii, 2; Acts iv, 12). God manifest in the flesh had come to that man, and to that house, and had been received; and where Jesus is there is salvation. It is all in Him, and apart from Him there is none. He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life (I John v, 12). The salvation begins when we receive Jesus, but it shall never end. When He comes even our bodies shall be like His, and then shall we be forever with the Lord. Whether he were Jew or Gentile before he is now a true son of Abraham and therefore an heir of the world (Gal. iii, 29; Rom. iv, 11, 13). Not many see the glory of being children of Abraham, and cannot appreciate it, for they see not the meaning of the Kingdom: but blessed are the eyes which see, for therein lies the secret of being able to give cheerfully one's goods to the poor.

10. *"For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."* This name, "Son of Man," has special reference to the Christ as Son of David, and yet reaches beyond to Christ as the true Isaac, the true seed of Abraham, in whom all nations shall be blessed.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 6.

High water at 4.45 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.14; Sets at 6.10.
Moon rises at 10.45.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Hull regatta today.

Five cent fares to Houghs Neck today.

Miss Flora Goss left for New Bedford Friday.

Frank White's new house is progressing rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Waterhouse are in Maine for a few days.

Dr. William Everett is homeward bound on the Cunard steamer Servia.

Confirmation at the St. John's church next Thursday by the Archbishop.

Maurice Mitchell and family left for Taunton Friday to visit relatives.

Mr. Spencer, the superintendent of streets, is ill, but expects to be out next week.

Mrs. Charles Bearce and sister of West Quincy have returned from their visit to Maine.

W. H. Glennon suggests that the Old Colony straighten its tracks between Braintree and Boston.

Mr. John Ryan of West Quincy has gone to New York, having procured a good situation there.

—It is reported that the winter timetable on the Old Colony will go into effect Monday, Sept. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Davenport have just returned from a few weeks' vacation at Oceanville, Maine.

The Ward Five Democratic city committee held a meeting Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Charles T. Baker.

Charles Bouchard and family and Miss Ferron and two brothers start next week for Oakland, Cal., there to make their home.

Mr. Sydney E. Jenkins, principal of the Wollaston school, with his family have been passing a pleasant vacation in Wolfboro, N. H.

Rev. J. Hawke of Wadebridge, England, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Menhinick of South Walnut street. Mr. Hawke will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

Brockton, Quincy and Boston.

A Whitman dispatch says: "Parties representing the East Side Electric Road Company of Brockton were in town Tuesday afternoon in consultation with the representatives of the Whitman Electric Road Company in regard to the purchase of the franchise recently granted the company by the selectmen.

"The result of the conference has not yet been made public, but it is expected that the syndicate which has recently acquired a controlling interest in the East Side will become the owners of the local stock or a majority of the shares, and that the road will become a part of the general system which is now under consideration here.

"A gentleman who represents large electric road interests in Plymouth was also present, and he stated to a reporter that if the deal was consummated it would become a part of the general plan to connect Brockton and Boston via Weymouth and Quincy."

TODAY'S COURT.

Charles Evans, for the larceny of a watch, chain, pocketbook and cash to the value of $17.95. Evans was in the employ of Bass, the milkman in East Milton, and seeing the articles around appropriated them for his own use. He left and went to Brockton, where he pawned the watch for $3. After his cash was exhausted he returned, and was arrested by Officer McGrath, who also went to Brockton and found the time-piece. His case was continued until next Thursday.

Edward Cavanagh, who was sent to Dedham the first of the week for being drunk, escaped from the officer during the trip through Boston. Edward was captured and will now take a rest at the House of Correction for two months as a reward for his fleetness of foot.

John S. Makepeace of East Weymouth, for non-support of wife, was defaulted.

Edward O'Brien of East Weymouth, for malicious mischief; case continued until next Saturday.

Liquors seized from Thomas Pine and John C. Gilligan of South Weymouth by Officer Conant were ordered to be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

☞ Girls should never take any chances with printers. They are liable to be caught in the press.

So long as history repeats itself the school-boy need not commit it to memory.

QUINCY SAIL OFF.

Championships Won by the White Fawn and the Rocket.

The sail off in the first and third classes of the Quincy Yacht Club was held Friday afternoon off the club house in a light breeze.

The two boats which sailed in the first together with the Mudjekewis had a leg in each but the latter did not sail. The third class had a very good race. In the first round the Flora Lee was a minute ahead of the Rocket, but the latter caught her and then beat her nearly a minute.

The pennants go to the White Fawn and Rocket.

FIRST CLASS.

Name and Owner.	Length ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Corr'd time. h. m. s.
White Fawn, A. E. Jones.	25 00	1 37 04	1 11 25
Posy, R. G. Hunt	22 02	1 42 28	1 14 08

THIRD CLASS.

Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16 02	1 44 05	1 12 39
Flora Lee, C.E.Bockus, Jr.	16 10	1 44 15	1 13 43
Mirage, John Dearborn,	17 05	1 45 36	1 15 48

BRAINTREE.

The Observer urges the location of drinking fountains in each of the three villages in the town.

Miss Clow of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at present visiting Mrs. David Strathdee of Liberty street, East Braintree.

Mrs. T. H. Dearing, her daughter Mrs. Charles A. Belcher, and her little boy, are recuperating at Jefferson Hill, N. H.

Services appropriate to the christian communion, will be held at the First Parish church tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

The Business Men's Association met on Thursday night and adjourned. That's just what the OBSERVER said would happen. Pity men should please themselves with "building castles in the air."

Capt. Day lost one night lately, about one hundred dollars' worth of hens, by thieves. It don't seem as if the Captain's name was of much consequence in shedding day-light round his premises and allowing the thieves to escape.

We notice that the people of the Landing are going to have another out-of-door racket in what is called White's Park. We should think that the people of the Landing would get so used to coming over the line into Braintree that they would stay there. This will finally be the result, "then we'll all feel gay."

Boston Museum.

"The English Rose" received a big send off the opening night and has drawn well ever since. Doubtless this play will have a long run, for it is proving very popular and has all the old museum favorites in the cast.

Two Thousand Trunks Handled.

The exodus from the shore makes busy days for the railroad baggage men. In the Old Colony depot at Boston, Tuesday morning, there were 700 trunks on hand, and 1500 pieces more came in during the day.

An old maid asks; "If whatever is, is right how does it happen that I'm left?"

Sunday Services.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Lord's Supper at 10.30. Sunday school at 11.45. Epworth League at 6. Bible reading at 7. Subject, "Security and Safety." All invited.

M. E. Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor, will preach at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 and service of song at 7 P. M., followed by sermon by pastor. Subject, "The Handicapped." Every one welcome.

Christadelpdian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. W. J. Smith of Boston. Subject, "Is the Holy Spirit a person?" All are welcome.

Christ Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

BORN.

HATHWAY—In South Braintree, Aug. 30, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hathaway.
MORGAN—In East Braintree, Sept. 1, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Morgan.

MARRIED.

BARNES—HOYT—In Newington, N. H., Sept. 3, by Rev. Edward Roble, Mr. Henry A. Barnes of Quincy, Mass., to Miss Jeanette E. Hoyt of Newington, N. H.

DIED.

THAYER—In Quincy, Sept. 5, Mr. Lucius Thayer, aged 59 years and 6 months.
FAY—Sept. 4, Leo F., son of Mr. Patrick and Mrs. Margaret Fay, aged 10 months and 14 days.
DONOVAN—In Atlantic, Sept. 4, Mrs. Mary Donovan, aged 53 years.
CARSON—In South Quincy, Sept. 5, James A., son of Mr. William D., and Mrs. Mary Carson, aged 16 days.
COFFEY—Sept. 5, Mr. Timothy Coffey, aged 59 years and 3 months.
COLLINS—In West Quincy, Sept. 5, John H., son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Collins, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 16 days.
HAYDEN—In Boston, Sept. 4, Mr. John W. Hayden formerly of Quincy, aged 59 years and 6 months.

Campaign Documents.

The National Republican Congressional Committee at Washington is hard at work now. Among other documents, they are mailing a tract containing extracts from the debate on the "Tariff" in the House of Representatives. There were sixty-three speeches delivered, in the course of the debate. Eight of these were chosen from which to make extracts, and the Congressman from the Second District is one of the eight, and the following is the extract taken from his speech, which his friends consider quite a compliment, especially as Mr. Morse is a new member:

Mr. Chairman, there is a fable of mythology that Hercules once, on a journey, came to two roads. From one there emerged a maiden in gaudy attire and beckoned him on her way, and Hercules said, "What is thy name?" And she answered, "My name is Pleasure, but my enemies call me Vice." From the other emerged a maiden in modest attire, and Hercules said, "What is thy name?" And she answered, "My name is Virtue, the road is difficult, but the end is joy and peace." * * * * * * *

Like Hercules, we have come to two roads—protection and free trade. The eyes of 60,000,000 of American people are upon us, and our decision as to which road we will travel is one big with consequences to the State and Nation, and to the welfare and prosperity of generations yet unborn.

Under the wise protective policy of the Republican party under which we have lived for a quarter of a century, this country has enjoyed a development and a prosperity unprecedented in the history of states and nations, and we are soon to decide by our votes whether that policy shall be continued, or whether we shall reverse that policy and return to the policy of free trade, which has been distinctly shown by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, McKinly, of Ohio, and Burrows, of Michigan, twice and thrice to have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and financial ruin.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a great country. It spans a continent. In a line drawn east and west, including Alaska, San Francisco is in the centre. In this vast country of ours, upon which the sun never sets, we manufacture, mine and produce between the lumbering regions of Maine and the Golden Gate of California, between the fur-bearing seals of Alaska, and the tropical fruits of Florida and Louisiana, I say we manufacture and produce everything that goes to adorn and embellish civilized life, and nearly everything that is needed for the wants of man.

And it must be borne in mind that we have diversified interests, conflicting interests, in this great country of ours, and it is only by mutual concession that a satisfactory tariff bill can be enacted.

Wise, thoughtful, and patriotic men are pondering seriously the question as to whether or no our country is not too large to hold together, as to whether or no these conflicting interests can be reconciled and harmonized. Surely they cannot on any policy or line of legislation that leads to free trade. Certain I am that the great manufacturing interests of this country will never permanently consent to such a ruinous and destructive policy.

The last Presidential campaign was fought on this issue. The Democrats went into the campaign with the President's message and the Mills bill, which meant ultimate free trade, as their rallying cry. The Republican party inscribed on its banner, "American markets for American manufacturers, and American wages for American workmen."—*Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts, in House of Representatives, May* 17, 1890.

Norfolk Grand Jury.

The grand jury for Norfolk County reported the following true bills Friday after noon:

Mary Riley of Hyde Park, larceny of $15 from Elizabeth H. Raines at Hyde Park, plea, guilty.

Arthur Glasgow of Hyde Park, larceny of 50 pounds of hair from Glover & Wilcomb at Hyde Park, plea, not guilty.

William Felch of Weymouth, assault on John Fitzpatrick, plea, not guilty.

James Gray, Philip Harrigan, John B. O'Brien, all of Boston, larceny at Quincy of medicine case and surgical instruments from H. C. Hallowell, plea, not guilty; same, for larceny of horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $141.75, from Nicholas Fezenten at Boston, plea, not guilt.

Michael Manning and Elizabeth Manning of Hyde Park, liquor nuisance, plea, not guilty.

Michael Manning of Hyde Park, perjury, plea not guilty.

M. Kenna of Woonsocket, felonious assault upon Annie Chilson at Bellingham, plea, not guilty.

Richard Doyle of Hyde Park, larceny of a horse and buggy from Reuben Corson at Hyde Park, plea, guilty.

Thomas F. O'Hara of Medway, defacing house of John Treen, plea, not guilty.

No bills were found against Cornslius Crowley, Patrick Cobley and Albert J. Fitzpatrick.

Fall of Babylon.

The beautiful drama, the "Fall of Babylon" continues a phenomenal success. So much has been said about this magnifibent spectacular production that the encomiums must appear to one who has not seen the drama as too highly colored to be true, but the most skeptical critic will have his doubts removed if a visit is made to Oakland Garden. The gigantic scale on which the exhibition is given is one of the great factors in attracting attention to the great exhibition. Few stage productions have succeeded in pleasing everybody like this venture, and the one objection raised, that of being too large to be enjoyed at one sitting, is easily removed by repeated visits. The closing performances are announced, as the weather will soon be too cool for open-air exhibitions, and no one should miss the remaining opportunities for visiting Babylon before it is too late.

The committee of the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Canton, China, extend their grateful thanks to the Press all over the world for its co-operation in this long delayed work, which in its humane and beneficient features appeals to all nationalities, and in the execution of which cannot but contribute to the maintainance of friendly international relations.

FREE LIST FINISHED.

Debate in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

BRECKINRIDGE LOSES HIS SEAT

Bills Relating to Labor Introduced by Chairman Blair—Bids Called for the Construction of Three Steam Tugs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—All sorts of surprises accompanied the closing hours of the senate debate yesterday on the amendments to the tariff bill. There is now little left to astonish anybody when the three hours of closing general debate is reached. Republicans and Democrats exchange sides on numerous questions. Senators Quay, Cameron and other prominent Republicans voted to put hides on the taxable list. The Davis binding twince amendment was adopted by quite as many Republican as Democratic votes. The finance committee's recommendation with regard to mica was sat down upon with startling results. The house had taken it off the free list, and imposed a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The senate finance committee restored it to the free list, but the senate, by a vote in which both sides equally participated, put back the duty as passed by the house. The lumber schedule was productive of still wider diversity of views. It was the unexpected that happened all through the day, but good progress was made, and the free list was concluded. The Nebraska senators, notably Mr. Manderson, made a strong effort to get lumber placed on the free list, but failed. The binding twine question came up again this way: Senator Davis of Minnesota, having succeeded in getting it struck from the dutiable list the other day, it became necessary to place it on the free list when that part of the bill was reached. This was accompli shed by a decisive vote of 33 to 18. The only western senators of either party who voted against it was Sherman (Ohio), Stewart (Nevada), Stockbridge (Michigan) and Wolcott (Colorado).

Mr. Quay made an unsuccessful attempt to put quinine back on the dutible list. The monopoly of the manufacture of this article was formerly held by a Philadelphia firm. Mr. Quay secured only fifteen for his motion. The tin ore paragraph was amended by limiting the free admission of tin in blocks, etc., to January, 1892, leaving it thereafter subject to a duty of four cents a pound.

THE SEAT DECLARED VACANT.

Decision in the Clayton-Breckinridge Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In the house the Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge was accorded the floor to argue in his own behalf. He charged the chairman of the committee on election (Mr. Rowell) with impropriety in prejud ging the case.

That gentleman, in discussing another election case, had referred to the case from the Second Arkansas district, and had declared that in that district five political murders had occurred. He called upon the gentleman to name the murdered men.

Mr. Rowell said that they were Benjamin, Smith, Bentley and Clayton, while an attempt had been made to assassinate Wahl.

Mr. Breckinridge denied the correctness of this statement, and called attention to the fact that the gentleman himself concurred in a report which said that there was a suspicion only of these things being true. He denies that the murders were political murders. His distinguished and lamented opponent had been foully and infamously murdered. But no one had produced any evidence that it was in any sense the result of public antipathy or had come from collective or organized effort. The state of Arkansas had done ten times as much in money and effort as it had ever done before to detect and punish the builty. The crime was a stain upon the state and an injury to the state, and as long as it was left in oblivion it was susceptible of being used by unscrupulous men for political purposes. But men who charged either on the floor or in the press that the people of Arkansas, or any group of people representing that state, had ever shown sympathy with this infamous crime, or that he (Mr. Breckinridge) had any knowledge of it in the remotest degree, uttered that which was cowardly and mean and which they knew to be false. After further severe comment upon the committee he said in conclusion: Come to your conclusion and I take an appeal to the people, regardless of party, in the district I have the honor to represent, on the broad ground of common honesty, and in November they will reverse both your conclusion and the methods of your conclusion.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said that if there were to be bayonets at the polls they should be those of the national government and not of a political club. He read in detail the testimony bearing upon the theft of the ballot-box at Plummersville, and said its theft was absolutely necessary to Mr. Breckinridge's return.

The debate on the Breckinridge case having been closed, Mr. Crisp of Georgia moved to recommit the case, with instructions to the committee on slections to report which gentleman received a majority of the votes Second district of Arkansas. Lost—Yeas 83, nays, 101.

The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Breckinridge's right to the seat. Lost—Yeas, 81; nays, 103.

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was agreed to—yeas, 105; nays 62.

Bills Relating to Labor Matters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The bills recently passed by the house relating to labor matters were reported to the senate by Chairman Blair of the committee on education and labor. He stated that the committee deemed it best, at this late day, to return the bills to the senate, some members reserving the right to oppose them. The bills provide for the hearing of claims of laborers and others for extra compensation under the eight hour law by the court of claims; making eight hours a day's work for government employes; and prohibiting the use of convict labor or products of contract labor in government contracts.

Bids Called for New Steam Tugs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Advertisements have been issued from the navy department calling for bids for the construction of three steel steam tugs for use at navy yords on the Atlantic coast. These are the same boats which were advertised some months ago without any bid being received, and this time the department has made certain modifications in the requirements, which, it is hoped, will induce the builders to bid.

SAIL POWER ON SHIPS OF WAR.

Admiral Porter Criticises a Paper on Naval Training by Admiral Luce.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 6.—Admiral Porter criticises the paper upon naval training recently read by Admiral Luce before the institute. He believes Admiral Luce is too lenient with those parties in the navy who instituted the system of reducing sail power on ships of war, and says: "Not one of the new vessels hitherto planned or built is fit for war purposes in times of hostilities. 'Cruisers' cannot cruise for want of sail power and so-called line of battle ships cannot go into battle for want of endurance. In time of war the result will be that the present navy will be laid up on account of too much military mast and the entire lack of sail power, without which a vessel of the navy is not a perfect machine. This question of sail power is one on which the efficiency of the service hinges. The fight should commence at once to ascertain whether the ships of the future are to be fitted out under the same regime of mistakes that has characterized the navy for the past ten years, which has given us a 'squadron of evolution' that cannot evolute, and, after training men at the training school under spars and sails until they become good sailors, has relegated them to the ships where the military mast is the order of the day and where hoisting ashes is the nearest approach to seamanship an apprentice boy can learn.

PROTECTION AGAINST STRIKES.

A Powerful Alliance Formed by Rich Corporations.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Chronicle-Telegraph publishes an article to the effect that a powerful alliance now exists among some of the richest corporations in the country, the object of which is protection against strikes. The institutions in the alliance employ about 60,000 workers, and therefore directly support at least a quarter of a million people. Among the corporations which are members of the alliance are: The Westinghouse interests in the city and elsewhere, the Yale Lock company, Colt Arms company, and four or five other like extensive factories in New England and elsewhere.

The compact agreed to is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or all of the associated factories, all work is to cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they return to work voluntarily, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left another factory on a strike. Neither is any associated factory to seek workers during a strike in any of the federated works.

VICTORS WELCOMED HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Salvadorian Army in La Libertad.

LA LIAERTAD, Salvador, Sept. 6.—Amid the clanging of church bells, salvos of artillery and strains of band music, the 7000 men of the Salvordian army made their triumphal entry into the capital yesterday morning, under the command of General-in-Chief Antonio Ezeta. The whole city was profusely decorated and the streets were packed with enthusiactic multitudes, a general holiday having been proclaimed. The president, Gen. Ezeta and his wife and a number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the evolutions of the troops from the balconies of the municipal palace. The crowds below cheered the presidential party with the greatest enthusiasm. The officers and soldiers of the army will be remunerated and thanked for their services.

A Severe Storm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—A severe storm, with heavy rain and lightning, visited city this yesterday afternoon. Lightning struck the house of E. T. Parsons, corner of Bay and Florida streets and wrecked the furniture and plastering in three rooms. None of the occupants were injurrd. The press room of The Evening Union was so flooded by a set-back from the sewer, that a fire engine was used in pumping it out. Several other cellars were flooded.

Governor Hill Will Preside.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Irish parliamentary fund committee met last night and completed arrangements for the John Boyle O'Reilly memorial services at the Metropolitan Opera house on Monday evening next. Governor Hill will preside and Judge Fitzgerald will deliver the oration of the evening, his subject being, "The Soldier, Poet and Patriot." Special boxes have been reserved for Archbishop Potter and Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

Train Partially Derailed.

OGDEN, U., Sept. 6.—The east bound overland flyer on the Union Pacific railroad which left here yesterday was partially derailed thirty miles east. Two coaches and a chair car went over on their sides and down a bank about five feet high. One passenger, a lady, was seriously, but not fatally hurt. The others were badly shaken up. The accidental failing of a brake rod caused the accident.

Connecticut River Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—The annual report of the Connecticut River railroad to June 30, was submitted to the directors yesterday. The total income has been $1,158,789, an increase of $69,806, and the total expenses $952,389, an increase of $81,816. The road has carried 1,870,734 passengers and 863,380 tons of freight.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 141 in the United States this week, against 131 last week and 143 this week last year. Canada had 25 this week against 36 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 6938, against 7746 in 1889.

A Sloop Yacht Run Down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—An unknown boat ran into and sank the sloop yacht Magnet of Norwalk Island yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred on Long Island Sound. No lives were lost. The owner of the Magnet is G. F. Burknardt of Roxbury, Mass.

Twenty Thousand People Homeless.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The latest advices from Salonica are to the effect that the fire that broke out on Wednesday night has at last been subdued, but that nearly 3000 houses and shops were destroyed, and that 20,000 people are now without shelter.

Justice Field Confirmed.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the governor and council the nomination of Hon. Walbridge A. Field, for chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts was unanimously confirmed.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Fourth class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Vermont—George A. Dow West Glover Maine—A. H. Crabtree, Hancock Point.

BAD FOR WORKMEN.

Morocco Manufacturers Not to Put Any More Skins in Soak.

FREE SHOPS TO BE DECLARED.

This Action Will Result in Throwing Every Morocco Worker in Lynn Out of Employment.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 6.—All members of the Morocco Manufacturers' association have been notified by Secretary John T. Moulton, not to put any more skins "in soak" pending further developements in the present trouble. This action is the result of the manufacturers' meeting held yesterday afternoon, and will result in throwing out of employment every morocco worker in Lynn. It will be remembered that the trouble arose from the finishers in the factory of John C. Moulton striking, and the manufacturers in retaliation locking out the finishers in every factory in the city.

A few days since the tanners and beamsters in the factory of P. Lenox & Co. ordered the firm not to put any more skins "in soak," as they proposed quitting work when the stock in hand was worked up. They justified their action by stating that they could not work on stock finished by "scabs", which, it is alleged, Lenox & Co. employ. Yesterday the manufacturers, again retaliating, took action as above noted. With the finishers and tanners out of work, it is estimated that over 1500 will be idle.

Yesterday Mr. Moulton returned from New York and brought tidings of good joy to the Lynn manufacturers. While in New York he met members of the executive committee of the national association, to talk over the Lynn estimates. These men assured Mr. Moulton that the Lynn manufacturers can depend upon the support of all morrocco men in the country. They even expressed a willingness, should the trouble hold out, to discharge every man in their employ in order that the manufacturers may not be handicapped by demands of the workers. Mr. Moulton stated that an attempt had been made to deal with the workmen as a shop's crew, but they refused to consider the proposition.

Manufacturers interviewed at the conclusion of their meeting refused to discuss the situation. The matter has now reached the National association, and free shops will undoubtedly be declared. The matter can be settled in but one way—the workmen of John T. Moulton's shop can choose a committee to confer with the committee of manufacturers and agree upon the terms upon which they are willing to return. The committee must be composed of members of Mr. Moulton's shop crew, for no one not directly interested will be considered by the manufacturers. As the workmen now feel this course will not be adopted, the strike and lockout will continue. Free shops are what the manufacturers desire, as they claim they have paid $12 to men worth far less, while by the prices in vogue they have been in many cases forced to pay $12 to men whom they considered worth $15 and $18. The workmen remain firm and determined, and state that they will never recede from their position.

Texas Republicans.

SAN ANTONIO Tex., Sept. 6.—The Republican state convention adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon. The ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, Webster Flanagan; lieutenant governor, W. K. McKemson; attorney general, J.T. Hague; comptroller, William Werthoff; land commissioner, J. E. McDowell; treasurer, J. D. Schmits. The platform adopted endorses the administration of President Harrison, commends the policy of protection, favors reciprocity treaties and the subsidizing of lines of steamers to Southern and Central American states; endorses the financial policy of the Republican administration and declares in favor of the Australian ballot system.

A Bad Railroad Wreck.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 6.—An Ogden, U., special says: The fast mail on the Union Pacigc which left Ogden yesterday forenoon at 9:55 is reported to be a complete wreck at a point forty miles east of here. A wrecking train with three doctors and an unusual number of stretchers has just left the Union depot for the scene of the wreck. It is thought to be a very serious affair, but the railroad officials are mum.

Massachusetts Army Pensioners.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Pension Agent Osborne paid the largest number of pensioners on Thursday ever paid at the agency in one day. The pensioners now on the roll of this agency somewhat exceed 32,000, and are steadily increasing. This agency pays all the army pensions in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island and all the navy pensions in New England.

Charged with Conspiracy.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 6.—C. Von Gruttke and wife, owner of the shop where last night's fire originated, were arrested here on a charge of conspiracy. It is alleged that they arranged a scheme with Mulich to burn their shop. It is known that Von Gruttke recently tried to sell his place and that it was insured for a larger amount than the price asked.

Aeronaut's Successful Jump.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—Aeronaut Northrop made a successful ascension in a hot air balloon from the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, and made a parachute jump of 800 feet, landing successfully on William T. Merrifield's grounds just northeast of the fair grounds. The balloon sailed over the city and landed near Lake Quinsigamond.

Nevada's State Ticket.

VINGINIA, Nev., Sept. 5.—The Republican state convention made the following nominations: Governor, R. K. Colcord, supreme judge, R. R. Bigelow; district judge, R. Rising; congressman, H. F. Bartine; Lieutenant governor, J. Ponjade; attorney general, J. D. Torreysen; secretary of state, O. W. Gray; treasurer, John F. Regan.

Youthful Burglars.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—A sad sight in the police court, was the arraignment of twelve boys between the ages of 9 and 15 years for the respective crimes of larceny from buildings and persons and entering stores. They all seemed to be of respectable parentage, and were anything but the neglected gamins of the street.

Dempsey Accused of Bluffing.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Burke accuses Jack Dempsey of bluffing and again challenges him to fight for £2000 a side.

MANET STREET RAILWAY,

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
	3.30 "	12.00 M.	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00
	6.30 "		7.00
	7.30 "		8.00
	8.30 "		9.00
	9.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.55, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.55, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04,

T STREET RAILWAY,
[ELECTRIC.]

er THURSDAY, July 24, Cars run as follows between

Y AND HOUGHS NECK.

Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.
1.30 "	8.00 "
2.30 "	9.00 "
3.30 "	12.00 M.
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9.30 "	

Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
	1.00 P.M.
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NDAY TIME.

Quincy.	Leave Houghs Nec
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7.30 "	
8.30 "	
9.30 "	
10.30 "	

change without notice.
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Cents. Children, 5 Cents.
EORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

d Boston Street Railway.
(ELECTRIC.)
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ncy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, P. M.
ity Hall) for Neponset.—8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.
for Quincy Point and West 0, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.
r West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, L.
r Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 8.50, 9.35, 10.20 P. M.
oint for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.
UNDAY.
ncy for Neponset.—7.50 0. 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.45 P. M.
ty Hall) for Neponset. 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 7, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 12, †11.05 P. M.
for Quincy and West 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, 30, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.33, 48 P. M.
West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.
Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.50, A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 47, 10.30 P. M.
nt for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 5 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 0.05, 10.45 P. M.
ily.
only.
lose connection is made with Cars to and from Boston. utre close connection is made ars to and from Quincy Point. at Beale street, Wollaston, fter leaving Neponset and fter leaving Quincy.
UGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Colony.
ter June 16, 1890. rains Leave
R BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 6, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUN- A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 20, 11.01 P. M.
45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 2, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.55, 10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, SUNDAY.—7.30, 8.30, 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05,
N HEIGHTS FOR BOS- 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 3, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20,
45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 00 P. M.
OR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 6, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 07 P. M.
35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 3, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY 00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.
AMS FOR BOSTON.— , 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 12, 10.57 P. M.
5, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 —8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00
CY FOR BOSTON.— 1, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, M. 5, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
ON FOR BOSTON.— 5, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, M. 5, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 7.55, 11.10 P. M.
OR EAST MILTON UINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.
EO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
ICK, anager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 125. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire Guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy.
Sept. 5. 3t

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Situation to take charge of engine and boiler. Had forty years' experience in Maine. Inquire B. HUSTON, at John Page's store, 104 Hancock street.
Quincy, Sept. 6. p1w.d3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

ON THE HILL, WOLLASTON.—First-class house, ten rooms, all the modern conveniences; plenty of land. Rent low. F. P. WATERHOUSE, 24 Federal street, Boston, or residence, Wollaston.
April 23. tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

AFTER SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,

THE 10 P. M. car from Houghs Neck to Quincy will be taken off and the 10.30 P. M. car from Quincy.

Also, the 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. from Houghs Neck, and the 10.30 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. from Quincy.

G. W. MORTON, *Superintendent.*
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1890. tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

ROBERTSON HALL,
Wednesday Ev'ng, Sept. 10th,
GOODWIN SISTERS
Star Farce Comedy
And Musical Troubadours
IN DRAMA, COMEDY and VARIETY.
Prices 15, 25, 35 cents.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 6t


HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,
Offices and Wharf,
TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

Washing Wanted
TO DO AT HOME.
— APPLY AT THE —
LEDGER OFFICE.
Sept. 2. 9t

FLANDERS TONIC
THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
TONIC AND STIMULANT
Greatest of Spring Remedies.
RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD
Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists.
$1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00
MAN'F'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL.

Work of Some Quincy Boys in San Jose, California.

The LEDGER is pleased to note the prosperity of Quincy men who have gone abroad in search of wealth and fame. Messrs. Peter and J. O. Bisson who went West about a year ago have just completed a handsome memorial in San Jose, California, which is summounted by the first granite statue cut in the state. It has been placed on the family plot of W. H. Leeman in Oak Hill cemetery, and the Mercury describes it thus:

It stands 14 feet 8 inches high, and the ground dimensions of the base are 6x4 2 feet. The second base has the name Leeman in nice raised polished letters. The die next above is ornamented with six raised polished panels furnishing a beautiful contrast. The next piece above in the work is the cap containing an elegant carved panel on its front in the Renaissance style with an old English letter L in the center. This was executed by J. O. Bisson, the junior member of the firm. The plinth has a laurel branch carved on the face, also the words, "In Memoriam" in raised polished letters. The whole of this foundation work is surmounted by a beautiful figure of Memory in the act of dropping flowers upon the grave. This statue, the crowning piece in the work, is 6 feet in height including its base. The pose is beautiful, and the arrangement of the drapery and execution shows the taste of an artist. The hair falls down in soft folds over the shoulders.

The workmanship of the figure throughout exhibits a free conception of the subject and an exquisite finish of detail. It should be seen by all who delight in art as it not only reflects the highest credit upon the artist, Peter Bisson, but upon the city in which he lives. The monument in its entirety shows good taste in design and proportion and its workmanship cannot be excelled. The best time for a visitor to obtain a view of this imposing piece of work, the time when your reporter saw it, is in the afternoon, when the sun is in a position to shed the best light upon it. Bisson & Bisson have only been engaged in business in San Jose for a year, though they are both experienced and educated men in this art, and the accomplishment of such extensive work speaks well for the confidence placed in them. From the above and other pieces of work that your informer has been prompted to examine these gentlemen appear to possess a complete mastery of their art, and so completely that their designs seem original. Their reproduction is as near perfection as can be, while they are able to lift themselves, as it were, above the definite dictates of art that too often hamper."

Valuable New Members.

"It is a source of great pleasure to me," said a Republic Congressman, who has seen about fifteen years' service in the House of Representatives "to see so many of the new members who have made themselves useful to their constituencies renominated. On the Republican side there are several very likely 'youngster.' Mr. Elijah A. Morse of Massachusetts probably carries off the palm. He has put in more solid licks during this term for the Second Massachusetts district than any one of the old Bay State has sent here in a great number of years. One of his biggest successes, and for which he deserves great credit, was in having the duty on granite increased from 20 to 40 per cent. This had the effect of bringing about an increase in the wages of the granite workers in Mr. Morse's district. He also got a big slice of the twenty-five million River and Harbor appropriation for his district, besides having life saving stations established at some of the most dangerous places along the Massachusetts coast. If we had more Morses in the popular branch of Congress the country would be the gainer. The House of Representatives is no place for a lazy man, and all such should be retired."

Frequent Railroad Accidents.

The Sunday papers reported several serious railroad disasters, which have been surprisingly frequent of late. The Globe thinks it is because of the loss of individuality. It says:

"The net result of corporate consolidation in these times is to place the direction of vast and complicated machinery in a few hands. Large numbers of men, who are individually entrusted with life and property, work for mammoth corporations whose heads they never see—a blank impersonality, sometimes said to be "soulless." It is probable that in many cases, bound by no personal ties to their unseen employers, men become mere machines, only interested in their salaries and wages. Lack of personal interest in the property of such a corporation gradually becomes carelessness, until by and by two trains crashing into each other, or a derailment, discloses the fact that somebody has failed to connect in the complicated management.

"Consolidation is the law of modern life. The danger is that it will so entirely eliminate the factor of individuality, and the identified relationship of employe and employer, and its accompanying sense of duty and accountability, as to seriously weaken one of the strongest safeguards of that due diligence and care on which the travelling public must rely for its safety."

A Depot Plan.

When returning from New Hampshire the first of last week the LEDGER representative commented on the miserable depot at Lowell. It seems that strenuous efforts are being made to secure a new structure. According to the Star, a model and somewhat novel plan has been submitted. They were prepared by a prominent architect of Great Falls, N. H., and were elaborate enough for New York city. The plans call for a lofty five story building of Gothic and Byzantine style, of solid Cape Ann granite and Dracut marble, with a clock tower 340 feet high. Magnificent waiting rooms and offices will be on the first floor; free quarters for the Y. M. C. A., and the board of trade will be on the second floor; dance halls on the third floor for waiting excursionists; the fourth floor was to be a hospital for disabled brakemen, and the fifth floor and clock tower will be fitted up as ticket offices. Four elevators were to be in the building and every floor was to be fitted with hot and cold water, and ice water tanks were to be distributed all through the building.

The land on which the Northern depot stands has a romantic history, and is hampered with conditions. Along in 1689 Aminidab Hoskins settled on the hillside and dwelt in peace with his Indian neighbors, the Wamesits. This tribe were sun worshipers, and upon the spot where the depot stands had erected a temple or wigwam to the sun, in which the religious ceremonies and councils of the tribe were held.

The depot as it stands today differs very little from the wigwam, except that the flooring is pine instead of mud. A chief named Skahtgettiweh had a lovely daughter Anirooni; who was the priestess of the tribe, and the girl was taken deadly sick from eating cucumbers and milk. All remedies failed, and Joshua Hoskins, son of Aminadab, was called in and took in the situation at once. He took a flask from his hip pocket containing a fluid prepared in the West Indies by a negro doctor, and placing the flask to the maiden's mouth he poured down three fingers, and the priestess was cured. Joshua had loved the Indian maiden in secret, and he now boldly demanded her hand. He married her out of hand and converted the tribe to Christianity. The sacred wigwam was the girl's married portion, but it was deeded with the proviso that the temple should be preserved forever, and should not be destroyed until the consent of all the descendants of Joshua Hoskins had been obtained.

Water Supply for Boston.

Boston is in perennial want of water. Year after year she has added to her supply from local sources, till about all the ponds in the vicinity have been pressed into the service. Yet the cry now is that within ten years the demand for water will be in excess of the present supply. Park Commissioner Livermore has written a long letter to Mayor Hart, setting forth the existing conditions and the necessity of taking early measures to provide for the wants of the future. He suggests going to Lake Winipiseogee, which has an area, including its tributaries, of 82 square miles and a water shed of 483 square miles, while the area of the water shed from which the present supply is derived is only 75 square miles. The waters of the Pemigewassett river could be connected with those of the lake, giving an additional water shed of 968 square miles, and they could be brought to Mystic Lake by gravity, the lake being over 500 feet above the sea, and where its waters join those of the Pemigewassett, 176 feet. There would be no considerable engineering difficulties in the way probably none a tenth part so great as those encountered in building the new aqueduct for New York. The distance would be 75 miles, and perhaps could be made less. The chief objection would come from the owners of the water powers on the Pemigewassett and Merrimac rivers, but Mr. Livermore thinks this might be overcome by the city agreeing to purchase and preserve the forests on the water sheds. Over 22,000,000,000 gallons of water which flow over the dam at the foot of the lake, are wasted every year, an amount of itself in excess of Boston's consumption. The cost of purchasing the woodland is estimated not to exceed $3,200,000, the compensation to mill owners $1,285,000, and the total cost about $20,000,000. The scheme is a large one, but the second city in the country, which Mayor Hart claims Boston to be, will have sooner or later to adopt some plan of this kind to obtain sufficient supply of one of the great necessaries of life.—*New Bedford Standard.*

TODAY'S COURT.

Lizzie Casey, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

Richard Allen, for the same offence, fined $5 and costs. Both were committed.

John Noonan of Cohasset, for the embezzlement of $600 from C. Foster & Son of Boston. The latter firm ran a line of coaches at Nantasket, and Noonan made their collections. At the end of the season they claimed he was $136 short, and had him arrested Saturday night. He was arraigned this morning and the case was continued until next Saturday, he being put under $600 bonds.

Alvah Hobart of Holbrook for using indecent and profane language, fined $5 and costs.

George W. Wood of Holbrook for the larceny of a number of railroad sleepers, fined $1 and costs. Appealed and furnished sureties in $200.

The System at Fault.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

You quote or copy from several papers articles bearing on the recent disaster on the Old Colony railroad, and they all seem to lean one way, trying to locate the author and point out an individual in the case when all the blame rightly belongs to a system. Let us look for a moment at the other side of this case. Suppose the victims of it were the laborers, or "gang" of men repairing the road would there be all this fuss? Or suppose it was an early morning "workingmen's train." Let us in simple justice ask would all those good people of Quincy open their houses and make such great efforts to alleviate the unfortunate ones, commendable and praiseworthy though their action surely was, would they do the same if the case was reversed? We will not answer this question, we only ask it.

Now as to the party or parties to blame, let us look a moment at the system these men work under.

Is it not worthy of notice whether or not these same men have done the very same action a hundred times before? Yes; but they did not get caught till this time. Then who or what is to blame. Certainly not any one man, much less the foreman. It might well be another foreman. It simply is or was his turn at that particular place and time, and no foreman is master of his own time and circumstances, they are all governed (or ought to be) by some rules and regulations. If there are rules and regulations established for the guidance of men on railroad repairing, and on the Old Colony particularly, and the said rules have been broken a thousand times, then just once they were broken too often. Is the man on duty at that given time the particular party to whom all blame is attached? Decidedly not.

Then again it appears there was still another man, higher in authority, in that particular "gang." No one seems to blame him, and rightly too simply because no one person is or can be held accountable for the sad affair. Blame the system under which they work and try to mend it. With all the modern improvements and inventions the time is doubtless coming when there will be a better system. Perhaps such repairs can be made at night by the aid of electricity which turns night into day.

Every mistake tends to make us more careful, and it is to be hoped that this one will be the last in our city.

Respectfully,
J. A. MCDONNELL.

Hull Cup Race.

The Hull Yacht Club sailed its cup race of Saturday in the rain. The order of finish by corrected time was

Third class centre boards,—Elite, Moondyne, White Fawn, Almira and Secret.

Third class keels,—Echo and Swordfish.

Fourth class,—Madge and Mabel.

Fifth class,—Rocket and Wildfire.

The Rocket entered five races last week, three of them open, and took first prize in each.

School Begins.

This is the day appointed for the beginning of the new school year, not only in Quincy, but in about all the towns and cities in the state, as well as in other sections of the country. The Boston public schools will open their doors to something like 65,000 pupils today,

According to the New York World 15,000 children will be turned away from the schoolhouse in that city today for want of room to accommodate them. The World characterizes this state of things as a cruel wrong, and so it is.

Rates in Towns.

The tax rate $13.60 in Quincy compares very favorably with that of towns which we have noted. The city is not a Brookline, Milton or Cohasset.

Cohasset,	$7.10	Dedham,	$14.80
Milton,	8.00	Attleboro,	15.00
Brookline,	9.00	Westboro,	15.70
Bellingham,	11.00	Natick,	16.60
Hull,	11.70	Marblehead,	16.80
Hingham,	12.00	Milford,	17.00
Needham,	12.20	Uxbridge,	17.20
Winthrop,	12.40	Medway,	17.50
Plymouth,	14.00	Hopkinton,	19.75
Stoughton,	14.00		

Dedham Couple Burned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Washington street, Dedham, were seriously burned Sunday morning. They attempted to work a quantity of naphtha into a feather bed, but the heat caused an explosion and fire.

☞ In favorable seasons California counts its honey crop by the thousand tons, and bee keepers find a good profit when extracted honey commands no more than four or five cents per pound, and comb honey seven or eight cents. This year, however, the honey yield is light—flowers have been few and nectar vacant.

—D. D. G. D. Thomas Fallon and suite of Braintree will install officers in Chemung Lodge, K. of H. of Stoughton, on Tuesday evening.

—The Old Colony has completed the double tracking of the South Shore branch as far as the Kilby-street crossing, just south of the Old Colony House junction.

—The total tax levy of Hull this year is $28,993.83, of which but $7,859.93 will be paid by residents.

School Begins Monday!

BUY YOUR BOYS
Suits - and - Knee - Pants
— AT THE —
QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH
WE SELL A TON OF THE
WEBSTER NUT COAL,
It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.
[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH
Neatness and Despatch
— AT THE —
Quincy Patriot Office,
115 Hancock Street.

Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,

Everything in the Printing Line
at 115 Hancock Street,
Green & Prescott, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 54-3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The indictment found against Foreman Welch was a long formidable document. He is held for manslaughter, charged with feloniously and wilfully making an assault on Mary E. Fenley. The Grand Jury found that there were rules making it the duty of the foreman to send out proper signals when the road was obstructed, and that he disregarded his duty in that particular.

The Boston Courier has a word of sympathy for the poor cats who have shirked for themselves this summer. It says, "Now that people are returning from their summer vacations, such of the cats turned out in the spring in heartless fashion as have been able to survive the ordeal are likely to get a home for the winter. Those who do not find their old tabbies will probably get new ones, which they will in turn abandon when the time comes for their going away in the spring. The heartless cruelty with which pets are set adrift is one of the things which it is hard for anyone with any bowels of compassion for the brute creation to understand, and it is one of the blots of our civilization."

Experts say that when the lady mosquito—and it is the lady mosquito only that does the work—lights on you and makes that painful puncture on your face or neck, the best method is to let her alone and imbibe your blood to repletion. In so doing she sucks back some of the poison she has injected into the wound and thus make it less painful. We fear few persons will have the patience to try this heroic remedy.

A book has recently been published giving an account of experiments in the raising of dragon flies for the destruction of mosquitoes. The results are not encouraging. A more hopeful way is the spraying of their haunts with petroleum. It is said that $3 worth of crude petroleum will effectually destroy the mosquitos on 100 acres of swamp land if applied five times in the season. We commend this method to our sea shore residents.

The Haverhill Bulletin is moved to congratulate citizens that the humble and despised horse has not been rejected in that city in favor of latest method, "As at present managed," our contemporary observes, "with over-hanging wires, imperfect shut-offs, etc., a voyage on an electric car is attended with far more danger to life and limb than one to Europe or a railway journey across the continent." We quote further:

"In fact, it may be said that the local company is acting wisely in not attempting to introduce electric motors as yet, since it is only a question of a short time when the storage battery will be perfected and an electric car made as safe, convenient, and far more desirable than any as yet invented."

The Salem News raises a good point in connection with the above when it says that "recklessness in the matter of speed can be traced as the direct cause in the great proportion of mishaps, and so long as safety is sacrificed to rapidity in the running time of trips, it mattering little whether the method of propulsion be the storage battery or the trolley, accidents must of necessity take place. We don't want the Bulletin to think for an instant that in offering this observation The News intends to champion the overhead system, for we recognize its limitations and the dangers which attend its use. In spite of defects, however, it is admirably filling a 'long-felt want;' and were the corporations which have substituted it for horse power to insist upon a lower rate of speed, instead of weakly catering to a feverish demand which only an elevated system can satisfactorily meet, there would be a marked diminution in the number of casualties."

A WOUNDED KNAPSACK.

Two Stories by Veterans of the Fight at Bloody Chickamauga.

Of all the reminiscences of Chickamauga's iron hailstorm Jim Brotherton's experience was the hardest strain on credulity. Jim was fighting "the best he knowed how." He was in the thickest of the assault on Snodgrass Hill. As he charged across the road and over the field toward the Dyer farm Jim caught a glimpse of the house he was born in. But valor did not make Jim forget discretion. He took advantage of all the pine trees he could when going into and coming out of the fight. On his back was strapped his knapsack, and over the knapsack was rolled his blanket. The two made a hump which projected beyond the trees behind which Jim took temporary shelter. When Jim unloaded his knapsack and blanket the night after the battle he found that thirty-seven bullets had penetrated it.

"Yes, sir," said Jim, looking the reporter straight in the eyes. "Thirty-seven bullets had gone into my blanket and knapsack—thirty-seven bullets and two buckshot. If I had that blanket and knapsack now I wouldn't take $1,000 for it. After the battle I gave them to mother and told her to keep them for me until I came back from the war. But you know how it is when folks is moving around. Things get lost. I don't know what became of the blanket or knapsack."

There was only one veteran who told a story which approached that of Jim Brotherton in picturesqueness. He was Private Sinnatt, who came all the way from Virginia to attend the reunion. Private Sinnatt was particularly anxious to meet and renew acquaintance with some of the Twelfth Georgians. A big man of the Twelfth Georgia saved his life, Private Sinnatt said. He explained how. When he got into what seemed to him the hottest place he had ever found, Private Sinnatt lay down behind a tree which wasn't more than eight inches through, and made himself as small as possible.

While he lay there wondering how long it would be before he would be hit, a strapping fellow from the Twelfth Georgia grabbed him by the leg, lifted him from behind the tree and lay down where he had been. Sinnatt says the Georgian was about twice as big as he was. He couldn't lick him, so he made the best of a bad situation, crawled up close behind the Georgian and kept quiet. It wasn't but a few minutes until a bullet struck the Georgian and killed him. Sinnatt lay still behind the body, which stopped fifteen bullets before the wave of battle passed on. That is why Private Sinnatt says he will always cherish a kindly feeling for the Twelfth Georgia.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Wonderful Snow Plant.

One remarkable flower of the Sierra Nevada range is that fragile and paradoxical wonder, the snow plant, known to the botanist as the sarcodes sanguinea, meaning "blooded flesh." Nothing was ever more exquisitely beautiful than this rosy, snow tinted botanical oddity, which has the appearance of being a crowned hyacinth. It grows from eight to twenty inches high, each separate bract, sepal and miniature bell frosted as delicately as though done by the hand of the ice king himself. Although the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the deepest and most brilliant parts of the flower, which is five parted, each open one plainly showing the little frosted stamens and pistils.

The Long expedition (one of its members being the original discoverer of Sarcodes) found one or two specimens of the plant bearing eight perfect flowers, one of them having a false bulb twenty or more inches in circumference, shaped like a pineapple and as brittle as spun glass. Hard to the touch, this pseudo bulb dried up in a few days until it was no larger than the odd looking, icicle like stem upon which it grew. Floriculturists of the Pacific slope have made many unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the snow plant, the bulbs being too brittle to stand transplanting, and the seeds refusing to grow.

It was once supposed it would not survive below the line of perpetual snow, but this idea has lately been proved to be erroneous. One thing is sure, however, it makes its early growth while covered with many feet of snow, blooming as soon as the bud is exposed.—St. Louis Republic.

Mining Onyx.

Mexican onyx is a form of stalagmite, and its colors are formed by oxides of metals in the earth over the caves through which calcareous water passes. Gold is represented by purple, silver by yellow, iron by red, copper by green, and arsenic and zinc by white. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have almost destroyed the caves in which only onyx exists, and the native Indians who mine it have to cut through masses of ruins. Blocks of the material are quarried in a primitive way, in order not to shatter the substance.

Deep round holes are drilled by hand on a line. In each hole is inserted a snugly fitting piece of wood, which has been grooved from end to end. Hot water is poured into the grooves at night. This swells the wood, and the block is split along the line without damage. The natives then saw the blocks into slabs and polish the surface by hand. Each piece is semi-transparent, and when placed between the eye and a strong light presents a remarkably beautiful effect in form and color.—New Orleans Picayune.

Safe from Observation.

Stranger (stealthily slipping into the store)—I notice, Mr. Mudd, that you have discontinued your advertisement in the local papers, and I've called to——

Merchant Mudd—Yes; I've made up my mind that advertising doesn't pay, so you needn't waste any——

Stranger—Sh! I'm not an advertising solicitor. My name is Tascott, and I would like to get a job to work for you. —Chicago Times.

BLEACHED

—AND—

Unbleached

COTTON FLANNELS

10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20

Cents per yard,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
"	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
"	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.30 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*



Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BASE BALL.

Results of Games Played by Both Leagues Saturday.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Boston 13, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Hardie, Smith and Schriver.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—New York 10, Brooklyn 7. Errors—New York 1, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Terry and Clark.

Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Chicago 1. Cincinnati 4. Errors—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Mullane and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

New York, 15; Brooklyn, 6.

New York	3	1	0	1	5	5	0	0	—	15
Brooklyn	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—New York 15, Brooklyn 8. Errors—New York 4, Brooklyn 8. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing, Murphy and Cook.

Cleveland, 4; Buffalo, 3.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	4
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland 6, Buffalo 7. Errors—Cleveland 4, Buffalo 2. Batteries—McGill and Brennan, Twitchell and Mack.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago 9, Pittsburg 11. Errors—Chicago 4, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Maul and Quinn.

Second Game.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2

Called on account of darkness.

Base hits—Pittsburg 6, Chicago 3. Errors—Pittsburg 9, Chicago 2. Batteries—Staley and Quinn, King and Farrell.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Crops and Farm Buildings Destroyed—Hundreds of Cattle Killed.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 8.—Reports of a cyclone have reached here from Roan and Jackson counties. The storm passed near Lee Roy and Meadowville, in Jackson county, going in a north easterly direction. It struck the earth near the farm of W. H. Davis, near Lee Roy and swept away everything in its path. Hay stacks, fences, crops and timber were flattened out or destroyed. A number of cattle were picked up and carried several hundred yards and crushed to death. On the Adams place, barns, cattle hay and outbuildings were crushed and carried away. At George Bogg's farm, sheep barns, with a large flock of sheep and his granarie were carried away. Not a living thing was left in the path of the storm. From the Bogg's place the cyclone dropped again and carried away the dwelling of Farmer Kebauch, not leaving a stick of timber. There were nine people in the house—Kebauch, his wife, two children and five others, all of whom were terribly injured, four reported fatally.

A Big Mortgage.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 8.—A mortgage on the lines of the Great Northern railway system St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway has been filed in the county auditors office here. The mortgage is made to the Central Trust company under date of July 1. The amount of the mortgage is $30,000,000. The purpose of the loan is stated to be for the Pacific extension of the Great Northern from Assinaboine to Puget Sound. The extension, it is said, will cost $25,000,000.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The British steamship Bermuda, from the Windward Islands, which arrived here yesterday, brought Capt. Peters and the crew of the British schooner Lion, which was wrecked by a cyclone Aug. 28 while from Lunenberg, Nova Scotia, for Jamaica. The men kept the wreck afloat by pumping until sighted and rescued by the Bermuda on Sept. 3.

TELEGRAPIC BREVITIES.

Pension Commissioner Raum says he will not resign.

The population of Vermont has decreased 814 in ten years.

There is an ambitious plan of defense for Boston now under consideration at Washington.

The demand for a parliamentary eight-hour law is exciting attention among English politicians.

Jay Eye See's half-mile track trotting record of 2:15 1-2 has been beaten by the stallion Nelson at Bangor, Me.

Waldoboro, Me., has voted to procure an injunction against the sale or lease of the Knox and Lincoln railroad.

Five persons were killed and thirty-seven injured in a railroad accident on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

During the last ten days 750 Jewish families have left Berditscheff, Russia, for England, America and Australia.

The Austrian government has granted $1,000,000 for repairing the damage done by the floods and assisting the sufferers.

Census officials give the population of the city of Louisville, Ky., as 161,005, an increase of 37,247 or 30.10 per cent. in ten years.

Cardinal Taschereau, on a point of etiquette, declined to attend the lieutenant-governor's ball in honor of Prince George of Wales.

A telegram from Aden says that Mr. Thompson, an officer of the British East African company has forcibly removed the German flag at Kimbu Vitu.

M. Mermeix, the alleged author of the charges against Boulanger, fought a duel yesterday with M. La Bruyere of Gilblas. The latter received a slight wound.

Fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease were reported in Valencia city yesterday. Throughout the province of Valencia and elsewhere the disease is decreasing.

An epidemic has broken out at Maison Blanche, France, which is alleged to be due to the opening up of the ground in the search for the remains of Count De Mirabeau. Ten children have died.

The six days' go-as-you please race was finished in Detroit Saturday night. Only three men made the limit of 475 miles. Hart did 479 miles and got first money, Moore, 478, second money, and Cox, 475, third money.

The result of the duel between Rochefort and Thebaud, which was fought Saturday in France, is that Thebaud was wounded in the temple, cheek and hip at the first encounter, but none of the wounds are dangerous.

The London Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says it is estimated that the losses by the floods in central Europe will reach $20,000,000. Owing to the damage to the beet crop it is likely that the Austrian sugar exports will be 60 per cent. under the average.

In May last the Gloucester, Mass., schooner Howard Holbrook was fined $500 for violating the Newfoundland bait law. The captain was also fined $500 in lieu of imprisonment. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of Newfoundland and the judgment sustained.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
	3.30 "	12.00 M.	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00
	6.30 "		7.00
	7.30 "		8.00
	8.30 "		9.00
	9.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.00, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.

†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.35, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.35, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

An Umfavorable Report Expected from the Sub-Committee.

COGSWELL WORKING FOR THEM

Forecast for the Week in the Senate—An Extra Session of Congress Likely to Be Called—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Gen. Cogswell is hard at work to secure the concurrence of the house to the senate amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill providing for the French spoliation claims. If the amendment is defeated in committee, he will make a fight for it in open house. The matter was not urged in committee when the deficiency bill was first reported, because it was feared that the majority of the committee were against it. This is still the situation, and an unfavorable report is expected from the sub-committee of five and from a bare majority of the full committee. The members most friendly to the claims are Gen. Cogswell, Col. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Mr. McComas of Maryland. Col. Breckinridge is the only one of these on the sub committee, the other members being Gen. Henderson of Iowa, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Peters of Kansas, and Mr. Clements of Georgia. Some of these gentlemen may possibly favor the claims. Gen. Henderson has recently been talking with gentlemen well informed on the subject, and seems desirous of learning the truth. The chief argument that is used against the claims with the average politician is the political one that the appropriations must not be run up too high. The old bugbear, that if one claim were allowed the total appropriation would run up to untold millions, no longer does efficient duty. The best cases have already been tried, and out of some $11,000,000 in claims passed on, the court of claims has only found in favor of paying about $1,500,000, with contingent payments under certain conditions of about $700,000 more. The senate has cut this down to about $1,250,000 by rejecting claims where losses were covered by insurance, and it is this amount which Gen. Cogswell and his friends are fighting to have appropriated by the house. It is estimated by officials of the department of justice that the total of the findings of the court in all the cases will be only between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000. The sub committee of the house committee on appropriations will give a hearing today, at which Gen. Cogswell will be present and arguments will be made by two attorneys from New Bedford. Gen. Cogswell believes that with a full house the claims amendment will be agreed to.

WORK FOR SENATORS.

Possibility That the Tariff Bill Will Be Returned to the House This Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Another day has been added by the senate to the limit fixed for the debate on the tariff bill, and in accordance with this arrangement, Monday will be devoted to the consideration of the sugar schedule in connection with the reciprocity question, speeches being limited to thirty minutes. Voting on amendments, without debate, will begin Tuesday and continue until all are disposed of. When that time will arrive cannot be stated with exactness, for as long as the bill is before the senate it will open to amendment. But when no more amendments remain to be offered and the vote is on the passage of the bill, six hours will be given to general debate. For the Republicans, Senators Ingalls and Aldrich will occupy the time; for the Democrats, Messrs. McPherson and Carlisle, and possibly Vest. The final vote on the bill will not be taken, it is believed, until near the close of the week.

Conference report on the river and harbor bill, which would have been disposed of Saturday but for the want of a quorum, will be called up to-day by Senator Frye. It is expected that it will be agreed to with but little if any debate. After the tariff bill is out of the way, the conference report on the land grant forfeiture bill will be taken up, in accordance with the announcement made by Senator Plumb, and when disposed of, Senator Sawyer will ask consideration of the anti-lottery bill. According to previous notice by Senator Quay, Saturday will be given to eulogies on the late Representative Randall of Pennsylvania. District of Columbia business will probably occupy the attention of the house Tuesday, the Virginia contested election case of Langston vs. Venable is to be considered, and it will be followed closely by the South Carolina contested case of Miller v. Elliott. In both of these cases the elections committee propose to seat the colored Republican contestants. Later in the week the appropriations committee expect to call up the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, which has been materially amended by the senate.

The tariff bill is among the possibilities, and if it should be returned to the house this week by the senate, accompanied by a request for a conference, there is little doubt but that the request will be granted and the bill thrown into conference directly, as there seems to be no disposition on either side to interpose any objection to the speedy disposition of the bill.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is Stated That It Will Be Called to Meet Nov. 10.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It is stated on the authority of a well posted Republican senator that it is understood between President Harrison and the leaders in the senate and house that an extra session of congress will be called to meet about Nov. 10. It is not alone the force bill that is regarded as important. There are several other party measures, including a reappointment bill that the Republicans feel that they must pass during the existence of this congress. Several of the important bills passed by the house will be left unacted upon at this session, under an agreement that they will be enacted laws before the 4th of March next. It is the general opinion in both houses that this session will certainly not outlive the present month.

Not Satisfied with the Change.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Mr. John L. Whiting and Col. Albert H. Clarke of the Boston Home Market club are in the town to have the rates on bristles in the tariff bill put in more satisfactory shape. Mr. Whiting is not satisfied with the change which has been made in the bill in this respect since it passed the house, and he intends to have a talk with Senator Aldrich with a view of securing a change. The proposal of the senate bill to make raw bristles free and increase the duty on those which have been partially manufactured will, in his opinion, greatly embarrass the trade during the coming season.

The Butterworth Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Butterworth and the other friends of the Butterworth option bill are trying to have two days set apart for the consideration of that measure. Chairman Funston of the agricultural committee has secured fifty signatures to a paper asking the committee has secured fifty signatures to a paper asking the committee on rules to report a resolution giving two days. Cannon of the committee on rules, is in favor of giving the time asked for, but Reed is opposed.

A Report Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—John W. Foster of Indiana, formerly United States minister to Spain, said yesterday that the report that he had been again tendered the Spanish mission and that he would accept, provided a reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill was passed, was not true in any respect. He considered himself permanently out of public life. He was engaged in the practice of his profession and thought it was to his interest not to accept public office.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A. J. Menocal and several other gentlemen of the engineering staff of the Nicaragua canal construction corps have just reached Washington from Greytown on a short leave of absence. They report commendable progress already on the great engineering project. Several million dollars have already been spent and the active work of canal construction is now well under way.

Gen. Grant's Remains.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—This day week the house will pass the Plumb resolution to remove Grant's remains to Arlington, says O'Neil of Pennsylvania, who will be recognized to move its passage under suspension of the rules. O'Neil, having canvassed the house, finds but three members against the resolution, outside of the thirty-three in the New York delegation.

RIOTOUS CATTLEMEN.

Many Complaints Made Regarding Their Bad Conduct on Board Ship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The unruly and riotous conduct of cattlemen on ocean steamships returning from Europe have been the theme of many complaints made to Col. Weber at the barge office landing bureau. These men go to Europe to take care of the large consignments of cattle and on that voyage are kept busy and out of mischief, but when they return home with nothing to do in transit then the trouble begins.

The latest case of a disturbance raised by cattlemen was on the steamship Amsterdam which arrived yesterday. There were sixteen in this crowd, and their actions were so bad in the voyage over that this company, Netherlands-American, has refused to ship any more of them as passengers. A similar edict from the lines that sail from England had previously driven cattlemen to cross over to Holland in order to secure passage for the United States again.

SETTLED BEYOND DOUBT.

Ex-Governor Waller Refuses to Be Nominated by Connecticut Democrats.

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ED BEYOND DOUBT.

Waller Refuses to Be Nom- Connecticut Democrats.

STON, Conn., Sept. 8.—The
hether ex-Governor Waller
a renomination for governor
y the Democratic convention
n the 16th has been settled
doubt. In an interview
Ir. Waller said: I have re-
nd over again all I care to
I have been reported as
s I never dreamed of saying
bernatorial nomination. The
committee knows, the public
he delegation from this city
I am not a candidate and
ept a nomination if it was
he Democratic nominee for
' in my opinion, have to at-
ties of that office for the
d I have for that period made
ments.

losion in a Bedroom.

lass., Sept. 8.—A curious and
ent occurred here yesterday
, p. m., by which John Brown
who reside on Washington
erribly burned. When they
bed, Mr. Brown, for the
killing bed-bugs, poured a
of naptha upon the
hich contained feathers, and
n to stir up the tick and
n suddenly there was a loud
sheet of flame, the naptha
d from the hot air contained
is said. He and his wife
cross the room by the force
on and partially blinded and
ed, the room at the same
fire. The fire department
t and the flames in the room
with a loss of $150.

Kansas Crops.

an., Sept. 8.—The monthly
f the state board of agricul-
at the condition of growing
corn, is better than a month
s from all but two counties
the total area of corn only
is worth harvesting, and the
per acre is only sixteen
ing the total yield about
hels. The crop is nearly all
The yield of wheat is placed
ushels. Oats and flax have
ually well. Potatoes are a
ly 30 per cent. of the average.

Man Chosen for President.

ES, Sept. 8.—At a meet-
executive committee of the
Order of Railway Conductors
ty yesterday, the resignation
Calvin S. Wheaton was ac-
. D. Nash of St. Albans, Vt.,
o fill the vacancy. W. W.
ductor on the New York and
oad, was elected a vice presi-
mittee of five was appointed
nd issue a circular setting
nciples and aims of the order.

Known Actress Dead.

Sept. 8.—Lillian Grubb, the
ctress and opera singer, died
of her father in this city
rning. The immediate cause
s was malnutrition, and for
r years there has been a
of vital powers. Her name
was Mrs. David Hayman.

for His Miserly Policy.

pt. 8.—The finance minister
his miserly policy in regard
protection against floods. It
at entirely insufficient ap-
have been made for this
e emperor has given nearly
nally for the benefit of the
he floods.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 8.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1636—Town of Dedham incorporated.
1851—Francis Williams became postmaster of Quincy.
1869—Most terrific tempest since 1815.

World Wide.



FESSENDEN.

1664—New Netherlands ceased to exist; the English flag was hoisted over the fort, and the name of New York was substituted for New Amsterdam.
1755—British defeated by Dieskau near Lake George. French defeated on same day.
1760—Montreal and the whole of Canada surrendered to the English.
1781—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., one of the most sanguinary fights of the Revolution; American loss 555, British 608.
1847—Battle of Molina del Rey, Mexico.
1855—The French capture the Malakoff; the Russians retired from Sebastopol, and the allies enter the city.
1855—Attempted assassination of the French emperor by Bellemarre.
1869—Death of William Pitt Fessenden, financier.
1870—The French republic recognized by the United States.
1880—Gilford, Conn., celebrated its 250th anniversary.

Sterilizing Cow's Milk.

Much stress has been placed upon a method of preparing, or rather preserving, cows' milk, known as "sterilization."

As the milk exists in the healthy cow's udder it is aseptic, i. e., free from any poisonous or dangerous ingredient; but during milking, and subsequent handling and transportation, particles of manure or various forms of dirt get into it, and are apt to set up fermentation or other injurious changes. To deprive these accidentally introduced organic impurities of their activity, or, in other words, to sterilize, it is necessary to subject the fluid to high heat under pressure.

Several admirable implements have been devised for conducting the process. One is of tin, and consists of an oblong case provided with a well fitting cover and having a movable, perforated false bottom, which stands a short distance above the true one, and has attached a framework capable of holding ten six-ounce nursing bottles. On the outside of the case is a row of supports for holding inverted bottles while drying, and at the proper distance below these is a gutter for carrying off the drip. A movable water bath is hung to the side, in which each bottle of food may be heated at the time of administration.

The bottles are made of flint glass and graduated, the markings being specially convenient for measurement, and rendering the use of a separate measuring glass unnecessary, a matter of no little moment, as every implement that comes in contact with the milk in sterilization must be kept chemically clean. Ten bottles are used, so that the whole supply of milk intended for a day's consumption can be prepared at once. Each bottle is provided with a perforated rubber cork, which in turn is closed by a well fitting glass stopper.—Louis Starr, M. D

New Idea in Mourning Stationery.

Some attempt has been made, I notice, to modify the hitherto unredeemed hideousness of mourning stationery, says The Lady's Pictorial. The new idea is a curious one and consists of a single black triangle in a corner of otherwise white note paper and envelopes. I cannot say that the effect strikes me as particularly elegant or attractive, but the new notion deserves to be welcomed, if only because its general adoption would finally dispose of the vulgar and absurd custom still observed by many people of regulating the depth of the mourning border on their stationery by the nearness of the relative whose loss it indicates.

Queen Natalie a Physical Wreck.

Queen Natalie's, of Servia, troubles have told terribly upon her. In two years she has aged twenty. It is said that she suffers from want of sleep and has recourse to opiates. Her beauty is gone and with it her youth, and the wreck of her former self is all that is left to tell the tale of her life. She is the personification of a political riddle, in the solving of which a nation is rendered wretched, a queen outraged and a mother disconsolate.—New York Telegram.

Worth Their Weight in Pound Notes.

Many parents are apt to consider their daughters worth their weight in gold, but a Scotch gentleman estimated his two daughters' value at even a higher rate than this, bequeathing to each her weight in £1 notes. The elder seems to have been slimmer than her sister, for she got only £51,200, while the younger received £55,344.

At Long Branch even the West Enders go in the surf barefooted. It should be said to the credit of these sensible girls that they take a bath and return to the pavilion without a moment's running or sanding on the beach. More than that, they wear long suits that reach from ear to wrist and from chin to knee.

The wire to be used for the telephone between Paris and London is made of bronze. It is estimated that the French share of the expense of establishing the telephone will be about $150,000. Enthusiasts believe that all the telegraphic communication will be superseded.

THE FEDERATION.

How the Big Railway Organization Is Constructed—An Important Law.

Formerly all bodies of organized craftsmen or laborers were separate and distinct. The latest development of the labor movement is a tendency to combine these distinct bodies.

One of the most important of these federated organizations is composed of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Conductors, the Switchmen's association and the Trainmen's association. It is called the Federation of Railway Employes. In all ordinary matters each of these organizations acts for itself without respect to the others, but in the event of a difficulty between the members of one body and the corporations employing them an order of the chief of the federation makes the difficulty the concern of all the others. The arrangement greatly facilitates the work of re-enforcing a body of strikers, as all the members of the federated organizations may be ordered out at once by a vote of the supreme council.

The supreme council is composed of the chief and three grand officers of each Brotherhood. The method of determining upon a course of action by the Federation is prescribed as follows in the constitution of the supreme council:

"The three representatives of each organization shall be convened separately by their respective chief executives, and each of them shall prepare his ballot with the word 'Approved' or 'Disapproved' written thereon. If two or more of the representatives vote in favor of approval such shall be the vote of the organization they represent, and the chief executive shall cast said vote accordingly; and if two or more of said representatives shall vote in favor of disapproval such shall be the vote of the organization, and it shall be cast accordingly by the chief executive. When all the organizations are prepared to ballot, the council shall be reconvened, and the secretary shall call the roll of organizations, each of which shall be entitled to one vote, predicated upon a majority vote of its representatives, and the vote shall be announced by the chief executive, and entered upon the minutes by the secretary. The secretary shall then announce the result of the ballot, and if it shall be found that all the organizations have cast their vote in favor of approval, such shall be the decision of the supreme council; but if it be found that one or more of the organizations have cast their vote in favor of disapproval, such shall be the decision of the body."

The chief of the Federation of Railway employes is F. P. Sargent, who for many years has been at the head of the Firemen's Brotherhood.

The other members of the supreme council are Chairman Howard, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's association; Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Trainmen's association; Eugene V. Debs, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Terre Haute; J. J. Hanahan, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Chicago; William Sheehan, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Gaylesburg, Ills.; B. H. Morrissey, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Peoria, Ills.; James Downey, vice grand master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, Chicago; John Hall, grand organizer of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, Chicago; George Lovejoy, assistant grand chief conductor of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, Terre Haute, and James Carr, assistant chief conductor, Kansas City.

Generalities and Exceptions.

On August 23 the New York Herald printed an editorial, of which the following was a part:

"A strike is a revolution, not to be lightly entered upon, nor, once begun, to be hastily abandoned. It means, or should mean, the existence of some evil, some oppression so intolerable that the workingman will leave his work and bring privation to himself, suffering to his wife and children, rather than submit. There have been, unfortunately, many provocations of this kind, and the men who resented them, even at bitter cost to themselves, deserve praise for their endurance and courage."

But according to The Herald the New York Central strike was an exception, as the "evil" did not exist. It is always so. Principles which read well in a republic are always in order, but practices on a line with those principles never.

But one thing is beyond doubt: Any man who leaves his work, and brings privation to his wife and children, should first be sure he is right, then fight to the death for his cause.

WILLIS WILLIAMS.

All Samee Like Melican Man.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation brought about by the great labor struggle in South Wales, where all passenger traffic is now stopped and trade is almost entirely paralyzed. If, as is asserted, the present deadlock is owing, not to a refusal of the railway directors to admit the existence of grievances or consider the proposals of their employes, but to their repugnance to recognize the railway men's union, an impatient public will hardly acquit the directors of a grave error of judgment. For in such a case the dispute ceases to be a question of hours and wages, but the underlying principle of trades unionism is impugned. And impartial opinion is pretty well agreed that in the better organization of labor lies the surest prospect of ultimate industrial peace.—London Graphic.

The Novoye Vremya is informed that several societies agitate the project of petitioning the government for laws by which the number of foreign laborers in Russian factories shall be diminished. This, the paper says, would be a great benefit for the Russian laborer, who cannot compete with the foreigner either in skill or in the ability to economize time.

PRETTY LITTLE GIRL FLIRTS.

They Lavish Their Attentions on the Dear Old Summer Ladies.

It is the fashion to flirt. But it takes money, pretty clothes, a sweet vocabulary, winning manners and a little dash of assurance. The delightful pastime, which is purely feminine, is said to have had its origin at Narragansett Pier. The girls who habitually go to the pier are the prettiest creatures imaginable. Most of them are southerners. They talk with a liquid lisp, and talk incessantly. They have tiny feet, small heads, bright eyes, soft hands, and light dresses which they wear with gay hats and gayer sunshades. They flirt because they can't help it. They were designed for that purpose. A victim selected, they begin by smiling at the lady. If she is met on the beach, the rocks or piazza, in the casino or dining room, she is greeted with the most winning face, which is followed by a timid "Good morning" or "Good afternoon."

The ice broken, a few words are exchanged, and then comes the flower favor. Sweet pea, roses or carnations are selected, and a little bunch sent to the lady by a messenger with her love. This is repeated until the "object" becomes curious, finds out the name of the girl in some way and sends an invitation to call. From that time the "object" and "idolatress" are inseparable. The young lady carries her parasol, spreads a rug on the rock or the sand for her "sweet one" to sit on, brings her books and papers to read, divides her bonbons, fans her and invites her to have ice cream and soda every day. She tells her all about her love affairs, lets her read the letters she receives, and anticipates her every want.

On the piazza she sits at her feet, holds her hand, tells her how good looking she is, calls her by sweet names, hugs her inordinately, and kisses her on the neck, ear and hair, but never presumes to touch a powder spot or rouged place. She begs her to wear a special dress or color "for her sake;" she puts bows or buckles on her slipper; she gives her handkerchiefs, scent and fans and dilates on her pretty hair, her sensitive, nose, thin lips, artistic finger or graceful figure. To a third party she sounds very like a gusher; to the object of her adoration she is as refreshing as a sea breeze, as intoxicating as champaigne. To have attention called to her good points is delightful; to be a "sweet thing," a "dear," a "darling," a "queen," a "love," is delicious.

These girl flirts are gay little philosophers. They turn their witchery into real triumph. The "dear, sweet thing," is sure to have a nephew, a second cousin or a grandson, who is invited down to the pier and proceeds to devote himself to the little idolatress. When madam gets ready to go to the mountains she finds that she "can't possibly leave her little girl," and Miss Flirt is invited to accompany her, and accepts. We reap as we sow. The girl flirt has a value. She puts her victim in harmony with herself and the world at large; she revives her youth; she brightens her life and makes her forget her years, her gout, her adipose and her discontent. And for such sweet service she is a blessing. Long live the girl flirt!—New York World.

The Capri Girls.

And now we come to the Capri girls. Well, of course they alone would furnish material for an article. There is something peculiarly winning about them. I do not think it is their beauty half so much as their frank, natural ways that please one. I have observed in them a simple tact, a sweet courtesy of manner which would not disgrace a duchess. Yet there is nothing studied, no effort; the attraction lies in their being so entirely unaffected,

And being natural, naturally please.

This is made obvious by the fact that when a Capri girl is taken out of her original sphere she loses many of the winning qualities which so become her.

Ladies do not always perceive how taking these girls are. "I cannot understand how men, gentlemen by birth and education, are attracted by those common girls," is a very general remark. Why is it that ladies see no charm where men find so much? Can it be that simplicity and other of nature's graces have a certain mawkish flavor to our feminine palates? I hope not.—Cornhill Magazine.

Spots and Dots Again.

Spots and dots seem to have re-established their former prestige, and it is said will continue in favor through the autumn. The polka dot, while fashionable, is not so popular as a much larger disc placed at wide intervals. A new dahlia red, with white spots, is much used for tea jackets and house toilets. Fine cottons of this class prove a better investment than woolen materials of similar color and design.—New York Post.

She Paid Her Husband's Fine.

The other day, just as one of Belfast's (Me.) fish peddlers was starting out with his load, for some cause he was arrested and placed in jail. His wife learned of the affair, hunted up his team, mounted the seat and drove into the country, peddled out the fish herself and returned to her home late in the night with an empty wagon and a full purse. She then paid her husband's fine and they began housekeeping over again.

Would Make a Careful Wife.

There is an old maid in Bellefonte who, being possessed of considerable property, pays a large amount of school tax. She now wants the privilege of pasturing her cow on the school house grounds, because, as she says, she has no children to send to school. This woman ought to have been born a lawyer.—Bellefonte News.

Mary Anderson-Navarro will sit for Felix Moscheles, the London artist, in her bridal robe. During his visit to Chicago the ideal Galatea was the model for a study in green, showing the classic beauty of the actress in a gown of apple green silk.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

THE CLIFFS.

These iron rifted cliffs that o'er the deep,
Wave worn and thunder scarred, enormous lower,
Stand like the work of some primeval power,
Titan or Demiurgos, that would keep
Firm ward forever o'er the bastioned steep
Of turret crowned Beltard, or mightiest Moher.
Vainly beneath, as though they would devour
The rooted rocks before them, reel and leap
The headlong waves; and as a plumed phalanx,
Crushed in the assault of some strong citadel,
Indomitable still, its shattered ranks
Cheers to the breach again, and yet again,
So from the battling billows bursts the swell
Of a more awful combat than of men.
—Aubrey de Vere.

DECIDED BY CHANCE.

The sun, a great glowing ball of fire, had just descended behind the fringe of elm trees on Meadow Hill, and the parched summer world was free to breathe at last. Wayne Hillard, finishing his sketch of the fern shaded pool in the glen, dropped his pencil and inflated his lungs with the fragrant oxygen. Mrs. Mix, cleaning trout for the morrow's breakfast, in the kitchen, sighed a sigh of infinite relief. "One more day's gone!" said she; and Kitty and Tilly, skimming cream in the cool cellar, made haste with their work so as to finish without the light of a candle, and as they worked they talked and laughed lightly, as girls will do.

Who were Kitty and Tilly? Why, they were Mrs. Mix's "hired help"—the rosy daughters of impecunious neighbors, who were more than glad to eke out their slender allowance of pocket money by assisting the harassed landlady in "busy times." Kitty was a radiant blonde, with hair just warmed with red, eyes of mischievous gray, and a complexion that would have been perfect were it not for the sprinkling of freckles across the bridge of the saucy nose. Tilly, on the contrary, was pale and dark, with big, solemn eyes full of jetty lights, and a small head set with imperial grace on her slim shoulders: and their voices sounded like the indistinct twitter of orioles as they talked and skimmed great leathery sheets of cream and strained the "night's milk" into broad, shining pans.

"I think he's splendid!" said Kitty.

"So do I!" said Tilly, enthusiastically.

"I mean to have him!" said Kitty, waving her skimmer above a fresh pan.

"I like that!" ironically observed Tilly.

"I've always pined to be an artist's bride," said Kitty.

"Yes," interrupted Tilly, "and I have made up my mind to a city life. This country vegetation don't suit me! I must marry a city man!"

Kitty covered up the stone cream jar with a little clink.

"Well, how are we going to settle this matter?" said she, with a laugh. "We both want Wayne Hillard! We're both determined to have him."

"Draw lots," suggested Tilly. "Nothing like chance for determing a question like this. Oh! I say, Kitty, this pan leaks. Give me one of the new ones. I do like a new milk pan—it makes one think of sheets of silver."

"No, we won't do that—it's too hackneyed," said Kitty. "I'll tell you what we'll do, Tilly. Mr. Hillard never comes into the house without going straight into the milk room for a drink of new milk. Mrs. Mix always leaves a little brown pitcher there for him. Well, we'll leave two pitchers, one white for you, the other blue for me. The one that he selects shall decide the question. If it's blue—then he's mine! If it's white—I cheerfully give him up to you!"

"Girls, I should think you'd be ashamed of yourselves!"

Tilly gave a great start; Kitty colored until the freckles looked like a fleet of tiny brown boats on a sea of scarlet. Mrs. Mix was at the head of the stairs, glaring down at them like an indignant tabby cat.

"We — we didn't mean anything," feebly uttered Kitty.

"We were only making fun," murmured Tilly.

"It ain't the sort o' fun they used to make when I was a girl," said Mrs. Mix.

"We were talking about the milk," apologized Kitty, with excusable equivocation.

"'Tain't worth while to fib," said Mrs. Mix. "I was standin' jest by the winder, and I heerd every word you said. Here's the platter o' fish. Put it in a cool place, not too near the milk."

Kitty Farrar and Tilly Grey looked guiltily at each other, and indulged in a surreptitious titter when the door closed sharply.

"Do you suppose she did hear it all?" said Tilly breathlessly.

"It isn't a hanging matter if she did," declared Kitty. "Quick—get the pitchers! Take them in the back way. I hear him coming now."

"Oh, if it's come to your knowing his very step"——

"Do hold your tongue, Tilly!"

On the whitely scoured milk room shelf stood the two little pitchers, one of old "flowing blue," the other a squatty white ware specimen, with a crystal clear tumbler beside them. In Kitty's haste she had forgotten to fill but one, and as the two dimpled faces peeped from the twilight darkness at the head of the cellar stairs they could see Wayne Hillard come direct to the little milk room and take up the white pitcher.

"There!" whispered Tilly, spasmodically squeezing Kitty's round little arm.

But the white pitcher was empty. He set it down with a smothered exclamation of impatience, and seizing the flowing blue poured out a glass of cool, foaming milk and drank it. Then he walked out again.

"There!" retorted Kitty. "He took my pitcher after all."

"But he took mine first."

"Don't be shabby, Tilly. If ever anything was rejected your pitcher was. He is mine."

"Nonsense, Kit! By all the rules of love and war he belongs to me."

"I mean to have him, anyhow."

"I'll see about that," said Tilly resolutely.

"Hush!" cried Kitty. "What's that? Some one giggling. It's Tom."

"No, it isn't. Tom has been sent up to Spotswood farm for half a dozen ducks for Sunday's dinner. It's your guilty conscience, Kit, that's all."

* * * * * * *

"I'll tell ye, mister," said Tom, if you'll promise never to let on who it was, and if you'll gimme that 'ere j'inted fishin' pole o' yourn as ye don't use no more."

"I don't think I care much about your news, Tom," said Mr. Hillard, who was just settling himself for a morning's sketching by the river heights.

"Oh, but you will when you hear it," said Tom. "Mother says, says she, 'Girls, you'd orter'd be ashamed of yourselves.' And Kit Farrar she said she knowed your step, and Tilly Grey she said she 'lowed to marry a city feller like you, and then they agreed to chance it. And there was something about two colored pitchers—I don't rightly understand that; but I ruther think you fell to Kitty's lot, and she was awful tickled and"——

"Look here, Tom," said Mr. Hillard, leisurely turning over his tubes of color, "don't it strike you that this is very like telling tales out of school? It isn't likely the young ladies meant you to repeat these little jokes!"

"But they was dead in earnest," wheezed Tom.

"Much you know about it," said Hillard. "No—you can't have the rod. Clear out, and remember for the future never to tattle."

Tom Mix retired much discomfited and Wayne Hillard began to paint, but as he painted he pondered.

"If I'm really the sport of battle," said he, "I ought to surrender myself at once. Pretty little beauties they are—fair and dark, like a sunbeam and a shadow, side by side!

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away,

Kitty Farrar is my possessor, eh? I do really think I ought to have given that young marplot the fishing rod after all."

He laughed as the idea grew in his mind; yet more and more he liked it. He had noticed Kitty and Tilly oftener than they had dreamed of. He knew that Kitty was the clergyman's niece, and that Tilly's dead father had been a colonel in the civil war. He was quite aware that they were pretty and graceful, with sweet low voices, and a picturesque way of wearing flowers in their hair.

"They began a joke," said he to himself, "I'll finish it!"

Kitty Farrar was spreading table napkins out to bleach on the grass beyond the lawn tennis court. Tilly stood holding the basket for her when Mr. Hillard approached. But the instant they saw him a gentle ice of indescribable dignity froze around them. They recognized his greeting as two young duchesses might have done.

"I can't do it," he told himself, and fell to talking about the weather. How he wished that scapegrace Tom had held his tongue. But after that he observed Kitty quietly and often.

"She is a violet in the shade," he thought. "A dewdrop hiding from the sun. Yes, I really think I shall ask her to marry me, but I would like my Uncle Churchill to see her first."

Uncle Churchill arrived on the scene—a handsome middle aged lawyer, with dark eyes and a shrewd mouth.

"Which is it?" said he.

"Oh, you must decide that for yourself," laughed Wayne.

"That's hardly fair," said Mr. Churchhill.

"It's so important that you should be entirely free from bias or prejudice," pleaded Wayne. "At the end of a week let me know what you think."

At the end of the week Uncle Churchill reported.

"It can only be Tilly Grey," said he. "She is perfect—simply perfect!"

"Tilly Grey!" repeated Wayne. "She is a very pretty girl, I admit; but as compared to Kitty Farrar"——

"I can only say what I think," said Uncle Churchill.

"Take another week to consider it," said Hillard.

"I will," said Uncle Churchill.

Kitty and Tilly, however, were not entirely unobservant of matters, and one evening when Churchill and Hillard returned from a day's fishing two stolid German madchens were waiting at table. The girls had gone home.

"Their folks wanted them," Mrs. Mix said regretfully.

"We'll follow them," said Mr. Hillard sotto voce.

"An excellent idea!" said Churchill promptly.

Kitty Farrar sat on the doorstep of the old house with a black kitten in her lap when Mr. Hillard came up the walk. She colored like a carnation.

"You see I have found you out," said he. "Kitty, were you running away from me?"

"Not—not because I was afraid," answered valiant Kitty.

"Well, wherever you run for the future I shall follow," said he, "because I love you, Kitty."

And it was not until the little diamond ring that had been his mother's was safely fitted on her finger that he mischievously alluded to Tom's betrayal of the state secret.

"You know," said he, "that I have belonged by right to you ever since I took up the blue pitcher."

Kitty's eyes flashed.

"But you took up the white pitcher first!" said she. "Go back to Mitilda Grey, if you please; I shan't detain you."

"I couldn't if I wanted to," said Wayne. "Miss Grey—if she chooses—is to be my aunt. Besides, blue is my color," with his eyes fixed on the knot of ribbon at Kitty's throat.

"Mr. Churchill is a very handsome man," said Kitty solemnly, "and I do think Tilly fancies him. Oh, I am so glad!"

"Let's walk over to the Grey farm and congratulate them," said Hillard.

"But," cried Kitty, "we will neither of us ever be married if you dare again to allude to the—the two pitchers."

"No, that we will not!" said Tilly.

And Tom got the jointed fishing rod after all. He didn't deserve it, but what sort of a world would this be if people only got their deserts.—Shirley Browne in Fireside Companion.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Soutber's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
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Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 8.

High water at 7.00 A. M. and 7.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.16; Sets at 6.06.
Moon rises at 11.53.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The public schools open today.

Mr. Wellington Mitchell has returned from North Eastham.

The number of polls assessed this year is 4,641, against 4,310 in 1889.

The annual drill of the 5th regiment will take place at Attleboro, Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Patch returned last evening from their bridal tour.

It was a very heavy rain which visited this city Saturday afternoon and evening.

Quincy's gain in valuation was over twice as large as that of the city of Fitchburg.

The funeral of Timothy Coffey was held from St. Johns church this morning at nine o'clock.

Mr. George B. Wendell returned Sunday from New York, where he has been spending his vacation.

Miss Nellie Faircloth of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. Wm. Faircloth of this city, left for home Sunday.

The St. Paul church is steadily growing. The communion service yesterday was well attended, and six were received into the church.

The St. Johns went to Whittenton on Saturday to play the nine of that place. On account of rain the game was postponed two weeks.

The stone cutting machines which Miller & Luce have placed in their carving shop are working first class and are giving very good satisfaction.

Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER will publish the names of those children who entered the public schools today for the first time. There were a large number.

Saturday's rain created havoc among the Wollaston streets and sidewalks. Central avenue was so badly washed and gullied that it was dangerous to travel on.

Republican caucuses for the choice of delegates to the various conventions will be held in all the wards, except Ward Six, on Wednesday evening, and in that ward on Thursday evening.

"A Rough Diamond" with Mr. John W. Rose, whose creation of cousin Joe was so well received at Union Hall, Boston, will be produced with the same cast in Faxon Hall, upon the evening of Sept. 17.

The heavy shower prevented the ball games on Saturday afternoon. The Goodyear Machine Co. nine came out to play the St. Marys but were obliged to return on the next train.

The final set in doubles of the Quincy tennis tournament will be played this afternoon between Messrs. Harlow and Packard and Messrs. Mildram and Wright. These teams are very evenly matched.

It was useless for a pedestrian without rubber boots on to attempt to walk through Water street between W. H. Doble's and Abel Nutting's on Saturday evening, for it was flooded with water from two to six inches deep.

Mrs. Frank S. Gray, formerly Miss Alice Baker, and Miss Bessie Gray of Chicago and Mrs. C. E. Lichtenhein and daughter of New York are visiting their sister, Mrs. C. A. Winslow, after a six weeks' sojourn at Saratoga.

A grand fair will be held at the new St. Paul's church, corner of Fort and Granite streets, Sept. 15 to 18 inclusive. The committee in charge will do their best to make it successful there will be several departments and tables. A half hour every evening will be given to speaking and singing.

A large number of people paid Common street a visit Sunday to see what effect the heavy shower of Saturday night would have on it. The street looked very well and stood the test as well as could be expected. The gutters carried the water down the hill and did not allow it to cut across the street and make ruts.

The rascally work of cutting the trees on the grounds of the First Church, charged in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER to the New England Telephone Co., should have been laid at the door of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Co. The former company have no wires on Temple street and it was the latter that changed location.

Friday evening a horse on Washington street became frightened at an elecetric car, and jumped the fence in front of the Vining estate. The occupants of the carriage were thrown and the woman fainted, but no one was injured. No blame is attached to the motorman as he was running cautiously at the time; in fact it was he who caught the animal.

Dr. William Everett arrived home from Europe today.

Wilson Marsh of Quincy is visiting friends in Sturbridge.

The Ward Five Republican caucus will be held at Hose hall, on Wednesday evening. Thursday's LEDGER will contain a full report.

The yachts of Capt. Hatch and Capt Bennet of Germantown have recently been plundered by thieves. From the former all the movable fixtures were taken, and from the latter the lead ballast. Officer Furnald has recovered some of the property.

Exciting Runaway.

About 11.30 this morning a runaway horse attached to a light express wagon run through Hancock street, bound north. In the yard of J. R. Wild the wagon collided with a nearly new buggy owned by Mr. Elbridge Porter and nearly wrecked it; taking a diagonal course across the street the team brought up against the casing of the large plate glass window at Tirrell & Sons, without smashing the glass. The animal here freed himself of the wagon, but continued through the square with a broken shaft dangling at his feet. Both shafts were broken, axle sprung and wheel smashed. The runaway team belonged to David Roach, the carpenter, who was at work on President's avenue, South Quincy. The horse probably brought up at the residence of the gentleman near Merry Mount Park.

HOUGHS NECK.

Miss Mamie G. Myers of Boston Highlands is at the Loretto for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Spear of Newton Highlands visited Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Newell, Saturday.

Mr. Whitehead and family of Savin Hill, who have been occupying the cottage next the Linden, returned Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin Newell and family returned to Newton Saturday.

Mrs. Emma Atwood and child of Boston returned Friday.

Mr. Hosea Ballou and Mr. Messina Ballou of Stoughton were at the Great Hill house Friday. The former gentleman is over ninety years of age and was always a great admirer of Houghs Neck. Mr. Ballou thought it the last visit he should ever pay this place.

Mr. Angus McDonald of Roslindale, Miss Minnie H. Hayes, Miss Maggie Kelley of Boston, Mrs. B. F. Brogan and Miss Lillian Brogan of Cambridge, Mr. Charles Herman, Miss Ida Boysen and Miss Lilla T. Boysen spent yesterday at the Loretto.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Hoey and family of Boston left their cottage, the Moondyne today, and returned to their home in Boston for the winter.

Some time Thursday night some thieves stole a cat rigged yacht, moored off the Yacht Club House and owned by Mr. J. L. Harvey. Two of the party were arrested Saturday at City Point where they took the boat. The remaining member of the party made his escaped. Officer Furnald of Quincy, and three Inspectors of Boston, are after the third party.

Mr. Thomas Downey, Jr., of the Boston Globe, and family who have been occupying the French cottage, returned to their home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Davids of Abington are spending a few days at the Linden.

Surprise Party.

Ten of the young friends of Miss Eva Thayer of Quincy Neck, surprised her on Saturday afternoon last it being her eleventh birthday, and presented her with a number of useful presents. The little folks were as follows:

Miss Marcia Young, Miss Bertha Hayden, Miss Mamie Cain, Miss Minnie Wight, Miss Leona Hayden, Misses Maggie and Christina Mitchell, Misses Angie and Gracie Harris.

Although it being a wet afternoon it was spent very pleasantly in singing and playing games. At four o'clock they took supper from a bountifully spread table. Miss Mamie Cain made it very enjoyable for the little folks by keeping them in a laughing glee by her witty remarks. The party broke up at six o'clock wishing Miss Eva many happy returns of the day.

Driving Association.

Something this city has wanted for some time, and which has been talked to a considerable extent, has at last been formed. It is the Quincy Driving Association. It is composed of a number of gentleman who own trotters and others who are interested in the sport. Grounds on which to make a half mile track have been looked for and have been found, and the purchase has been made. It is to be laid out on a tract of land beyond the Quincy Point bridge and is in a first class location. The thing has taken quite a boom and operations will commence at once.

Lost Man Heard From.

HINGHAM, Sept. 8.—George A. Wolfe, a comrade of Edwin Humphrey Post, 104, G. A. R., recently received a letter from William Riley, long ago supposed to be dead by his family who resides at West Hingham. Riley wrote from some town in Maine, where he has been all these years, in regard to getting out a set of pension papers. Every one in Hingham supposed that Riley was dead and some years ago a stone was erected to his memory in one of the cemeteries in Hingham.

DIED.

LORENDO—In South Quincy, Sept. 7, Felix, son of Mr. Felix and Mrs. Emma Lorendo, aged 1 year, 3 months.

FOURNIER—In West Quincy, Sept. 7, Ersene, son of Mr. Wilfried and Celia Fournier, aged 1 year and 27 days.

COBB—In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. A. G. Cobb, formerly of Quincy, aged 49 years.

Representative Morse Indorsed.

At a Republican caucus in Stoughton, on Friday evening, resolutions were passed indorsing Hon. Elijah A. Morse.

—The Mechanics building in Boston will be opened on Wednesday to allow exhibitors to put in their goods for the coming exhibition which will open Oct. 1.

CITY — OF — QUINCY.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

REGULATION 1. Every householder shall keep his premises free from all nuisances and sources of filth that are injurious to the public health and safety; and any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, found on private property must be abated upon notice from the health officers, and within such time as they shall designate. If such premises are not put in proper sanitary condition the same shall be vacated upon order of the Board of Health.

REG. 2. All privy-vaults and cesspools shall be emptied before the fifteenth day of May. During the summer season they shall be disinfected and emptied as often as (upon examination of the Board of Health) shall be deemed necessary to keep them free from offensive odors.

REG. 3. From the fifteenth day of May to the first day of October, no privy-vault or cesspool shall be emptied between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening. This shall not apply to the cleaning of cesspools by the use of any odorless excavator approved by said Board of Health. Water-tight vessels or barrels with tops tightly sealed only shall be used in removing the sediment from said cesspools, or such matter as cannot be pumped by said excavator, and disinfectants shall be used in all cases.

REG. 4. No person shall deposit the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or any other filth, upon any premises within the limits of the city without first having obtained a permit to do so from the Board of Health.

REG. 5. No privy-vault or cesspool that is not water-tight shall be maintained within two rods of any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking purposes,

REG. 6. Water from the kitchen sink shall not be allowed to run under any house, nor shall any cesspool for the retention of such waste water be within five feet of any house, unless the cesspool be cemented water-tight. All drains connecting water closets and sinks with cesspools shall be trapped and ventilated, so as to prevent the passage of gases into the house. No house the cellar of which is habitually wet shall be used as a dwelling.

REG. 7. All putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter, manure, garbage, and every kind of filth must be removed from all cellars, yards and outbuildings before the first day of June.

REG. 8. No person shall throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk, court, square, public place or vacant lot, or into any pond, creek, river, brook, canal or ditch, any dead animal, decaying vegetables, offal, dirt, garbage, refuse, manure, or the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or filth of any kind. No person shall allow any liquid from swill teams to drain upon any public or private way within the city.

REG. 9. No person shall allow the sewage, waste water or liquid of any kind from his premises to flow into any canal, pond, brook or open ditch, or upon any sidewalk, gutter or street surface, or upon any public or private way, or to form stagnant pools in any place within the city.

REG. 10. The exercises of the trade or employment of keeping swine, which is a nuisance dangerous to the public health, attended by noisome and injurious odors, and is otherwise injurious to the estates of the inhabitants of Quincy, be and the same hereby is forbidden within the limits of the city of Quincy.

REG. 11. Any well, spring, cistern, or other source of drinking water, that is contaminated from any surface drainage, cesspool, privy, sink spout or other source of water pollution must be disused.

REG. 12. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or bring into the city for sale, any diseased, putrid, stale or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, or provisions, or any adulterated article of food.

REG. 13. When a householder knows that a person with his family is sick of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such householder in a manner approved by the Board of Health. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

REG. 14. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

REG. 15. Cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, measles, and typhoid fever are deemed by the Board of Health to be diseases dangerous to the public health and safety. In all cases where death shall occur by reason of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever or measles, the body of the deceased shall be conveyed to the place of its interment in a hearse; and the interment must take place within twenty-four hours after death.

REG. 16. No grave containing the body of a person who died of an infectious disease shall be opened without the permission of the Board of Health.

REG. 17. No child or adult person belonging to a household in which small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, exists, or whose residence has a common entrance with such household, shall be allowed to attend any public or private school until the expiration of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and every such child or adult person shall be required to present to the teacher of the school a certificate from the attending physican or a member of the Board of health, stating that he is free from contagion, and that the requirements of this regulation have been complied with.

REG. 18 No person shall become a member of any public or private school either as teacher or scholar, nor shall he be employed as janitor therein until he has shown satisfactory evidence that he has been successfully vaccinated.

All complaints in relation to nuisance and sources of filth injurious to the public health and safety, must be made in writing, to the Board of Health, with the description of said nuisance and of the premises on which it exists, with the owner's name, if known to the complainant. Such complaints must bear the signature of complainant.

J. M. SHEAHAN,
G. B. RICE,
B. F. THOMAS,
C. C. HERNE,
} Board of Health.

Quincy, Sept. 8, 1890. 2t

MANGLED TO DEATH

Terrible Results of a Premature Explosion.

CARELESSNESS THE CAUSE.

Fourteen Bodies Recovered and Twenty-Seven Men Unaccounted for—A Horrible and Unexpected Calamity.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Sept. 8.—Time only heightens the horrors wrought by the premature explosion of a blast in the Northern Pacific freight yards here Saturday night. At 11 p. m., the men engaged in the sad task of taking out the mangled victims, were forced to desist because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried the victims. Up to that hour fourteen bodies had been taken out. Of these the following have been identified: Veyeller, Henry Aptell, Charles Veyeller, Andrew Puellonello, F. A. Halm, Joseph Ray, John Cardinio, James McPherson, Roy Pinkney, B. Vitter, J. Talbo, Henry Jacobini, A. W. Warren, Isaac Johnson, Dan McArthur.

There are yet twenty-seven men unaccounted for, all of whom are possibly buried beneath the mighty mass of rock. There were about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is the custom to prepare blasts, and charge them, and at noon, and after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety, to shoot them. In this case, however, it seems that one blast had been prepared and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second while the men had all finished their work and were making ready to go home after their day's work, when they met a horrible and unexpected death. Either the rock was too hot from the action of the drills or else tamping exploded the second blast, and exploded the first. The men were working in a cut leveling off the ground for the new freight yards. The cliff of rock on the side of the cut which was being removed, was twenty feet high. The blast is so arranged that the rock is thrown toward the cut. Not anticipating the blast, about thirty men were under the cliff when the blast exploded. A great mass of rock and earth raised in the air and pitched over into the cut, burying the men beneath. Over 100 men at work in the adjoining cuts at once began to hunt for the buried bodies. From all over the huge mass of rocks groans and shrieks issued, and the air was filled with the appeals of the wounded and dying. A short half hour and all was still, except for the workingmen, who by the lights of lanterns worked late into the night removing dead bodies.

A later account is that although a large force worked yesterday until all the rock disloged was removed, no more bodies were found. The number of dead found last night was fourteen. In addition to these, one man died at the hospital, and it is also reported that two more badly injured have died at their homes during the day. General Foreman Charles Bolt states that forty-two men were in the gang at work in the cut at that ledge. Of this number fifteen, and perhaps seventeen, are dead, eight in the hospital and it has so far been impossible to determine the whereabouts of the other men. Of these many supposed to have been hurt will probably be present at roll call to-day. Until then the number missing cannot be determined. Funeral services will be held over the remains of the fifteen already dead, and a public burial will be given.

SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATES.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Entrance of California Into the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—This city yesterday celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the entrance of the state into the Union. The festivities are under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, an order composed of native Californians, aided by the California Pioneers and other kindred organizations. The city was elaborately decorated, and the vessels in the harbor made a liberal display of bunting. An immense memorial arch was raised, which was decorated with flags and with paintings of the early mining scenes, illustrative of the progress of the state for the past forty years. The celebration will continue several days. Tuesday there will be a military and industrial parade, followed by a number of concerts, balls and literary exercises.

Mail Bag Found in the River.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—A special to The Argus from Augusta gives particulars of the finding of a mail bag at the bottom of the river, weighted down with stones, in which were a large number of letters that had been opened. The letters were addressed to large publishing houses at Augusta and bore the postmark of the local postoffice, showing that they were stolen there. Postmaster Manley has been striving to keep the matter quiet, but the facts were learned by an Argues correspondent yesterday, and now that they are made public, a thorough investigation is likely to be made.

Big Price Offered for Nelson.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—A gentleman representing a French syndicate, who witnessed Nelson's great performance on Satday in beating the world's record of 2:15 1-2, on a half-mile track, offered C. H. Nelson $58,000 for the great Maine stallion. The purpose was to take Nelson to Paris, France, and there trot him for a time, after which he would be put into the stud. The offer was refused by Mr. Nelson, who says the horse will remain in Maine.

Social Science Congress.

LIEGE, Sept. 8.—The Social Science congress opened yesterday. Two thousand delegates were present from all parts of Catholic Europe. Cardinal Gibbins, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Windthorst and other Catholic leaders sent letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the congress. After a number of speeches had been made, it was resolved to send telegrams to the pope and King Leopold, expressing the devotion of the members.

Statements Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Rabbi Adler, at the services which marked the opening of the new synagogue in Hammersmith, declared that he had received an unquestionable confirmation of recent statements in the newspapers as to the persecution of Jews in Russia.

An advance on the capital of Dahomey is to be made by three French columns.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

The Warm Days During the Greater Part of Last Week Proved Beneficial to Nearly All Growing Crops.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 8.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The average temperature for New England for the week ending Sept. 5, 1890, has been slightly below the normal. The first part of the week was cool and the last part warm. No frost was reported and the temperature has been for the most part favorable, although with warmer weather corn would mature much faster. The maximum temperature at Newton, N. H., was 76 degrees, and the minimum 46 degrees. At Kingston, R. I., the maximum was 78 degrees, minimum 48 degrees. At Waterbury, Conn., maximum 82 degrees, minimum 44. At the latter station the maximum and minimum both occurred on the same day—the 2d—making a range of 38 degrees in less than twelve hours.

The generally fair warm days during the greater part of the week, following a week of heavy rain, has been very beneficial to nearly all growing crops. Corn has failed to mature as fast as it should on account of the cool nights and for some reason tomatoes are not ripening well, but rot on the vines. If the frost holds off a week or ten days longer, the crop will be beyond danger and a large yield will be insured. Some are cutting their corn already, preferring to cut it a little green rather than to risk a frost. Corn for ensilage is a fine growth everywhere. In Maine, where they are picking sweet corn for canning, the crop is reported below the average. Harvesting is now going on in good earnest throughout the greater part of New England. Reports continue to come from the northern section that the oat crop is of small quantity, but that the grain is of excellent quality. Late potatoes are being dug in some sections, while in others the topa are still green and they are growing well. They still remain free from rot in the north, but at Blandford, Mass., they are decaying badly. The observer says that those already dug are rotting in the cellar and many have to be carried out. Beans are yielding well and the acreage is large. Cranberries are being harvested, and while there is a fair crop it is not as large as last year. Quinces are good and pears and grapes promise well in Rhode Island, but apples are poor everywhere; it is estimated that there will not be more than one-fourth to one-half crop.

TENANTS ADVISED NOT TO PAY RENT

William O'Brien Says Irishmen Should First Look After Their Families.

CORK, Sept. 8.—William O'Brien, speaking at Meelin, County Cork, said it would be Ireland's own fault if a single child starved. The tenants ought not to pay a penny of rent until their families are provided for. They had no business to make begging appeals to Irishmen abroad, but should look to Mr. Balfour and his sublime schemes. It would be perfectly within their right to demand that the boards of guardians compensate them for the loss of their crops. If the guardians had the courage to boldly relieve the people, the Irish leaders would promise to hammer extra relieve out of the government. In regard to the writ recently served upon him, Mr. O'Brien said that Lord Salisbury thought to prevent him from going to America by means of a bankruptcy notice. It remained to be seen whether he would be more successful than in the role of a runaway libeller and blackmailer.

Gen. Noyes' Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. F. Noyes were held yesterday afternoon at the Mt. Presbyterian church, and were conducted by Bishop Walden and Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes. The interment took place at Spring Grove cemetery. The procession was a very large one. The hearse was escorted by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Noyes post, Sons of Veterans, Grand Army veterans, and members of the bar of Hamilton county. Ex-President Hayes was one of the honorary pallbearers.

Prolonged Drought.

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—An unprecedented prolonged drought has prevailed in a portion of Jamaica. The agricultural condition of St. Catherine, Clarendon, Vere and St. Ann parishes was reported as distressing, the loss of cattle being very great. In Vere only ten inches of rain fell during nine months. On the other hand other parishes were deluged by an excess of rain, and people prayed for a few continuous fine days.

Serious Clerical Error.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—There is considerable agitation throughout the state over the discovery of a clerical error in the bill passed by the last legislature, to submit certain amendmen ts to the constitution of the state to the people, at an election to be held Sept. 30. In this bill "clause 2" of a certain article in the constitution is alluded to, whereas it should read "clause 11." It has been stated that the error is serious and will invalidate the act.

Killed by Lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—William S. Smith, aged 30, of West Springfield, was killed by lightning Saturday afternoon in an open pasture. The bolt went through his entire body, and made a hole several feet deep in the ground. A search party was kept out all Saturday night, but he was not found until yesterday. He was unmarried.

Fatal Quarrel Between Boys.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—While a number of boys were playing together at Tenth and Christian streets, Francisco H. Papolio, a 12-year Italian, became engaged in a quarrel with Lewis Peal, 11 year old, and drawing a penknife he stabbed young Peal in the back inflicting a wound from which the boy will die.

Fell Out of a Boat.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 8.—Emma Cheneaux, a girl 15 years old, fell out of a boat on the Shetucket river yesterday afternoon and was drowned. She sank and grabbed a rock in the bottom of the stream and did not rise again. The body was recovered after it had been in the water fifteen minutes.

Australian Labor Trouble.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 8.—The strikers held a monster demonstration here. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the men would remain firm. Four steamers sailed yesterday, all manned by blacklegs.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.

STRIKERS ARRESTED

Charged with Wrecking the Montreal Express

ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

It is Said That One of Them Has Confessed His Crime and Has Given the Names of Four Companions.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—John Reed, a brakeman, residing at East Albany, was arrested yesterday at Hudson, charged with wrecking the Montreal express train near Castleton, Thursday night. It is said that he has confessed his crime and has given the names of four companions, all of whom, it is said, are strikers. The greatest excitement prevails here and the strikers themselves make threats against Reed. He was brought to this city very quietly, and is thought to be confined in the Central depot, although Superintendent Bissell denies it.

The supposition is that Reed, after fixing the deathtrap Thursday night, struck across the country with his companions, took the first train on the Boston and Albany going east, and left it at Chatham and went down to Hudson on the first train in the morning over the Hudson and Chatham branch of the Central railroad. Whether his companions went with him or scattered in other directions is not known.

Superintendent Bissell, when asked if he could give some facts concerning the arrest, replied that, while he knew of it, he would refuse positively to say anything about it. Capt. Bob Pinkerton smiled when he was interrogated, and plaintively remarked: "I did not arrest him." Then he continued: "He was not arrested by my men, and if I knew all about it I could not say a word concerning it." It is understood that the reticence of the railroad officials is due to the fact that several men here and in East Albany are being shadowed, and it is not deemed best to alarm them.

District Master Workman Lee declared with more than necessary emphasis that, if Reed was a Knight of Labor he was not a striker, and his absence from work was probably due to his taking a few days' vacation.

Reed was brought to this city early this morning, and has been concealed all day, for the purpose of securing a confession from him. The officers seem to have been successful in this, for last night "Lom" Miller, who lives on the new road East Greenbush, a short distrance from the scene of the wreck, was arrested. He is 33 years old, and boarded at Thomas Dumas' on Broadway, Greenbush, up to the day of the wreck, since which time he has not been seen about the village. He is, notwithstanding the assertions of the Knights of Labor leaders to the contrary, a Knight of Labor, and was one who went out on the strike.

Accident on the Central Road.

A misplaced switch near the upper bridge again threw two freight trains together on one track, late yesterday afternoon. Both engines were sent to the repair shops, and three broken cars block the track at almost the identical place where a train and engine came together on Saturday, and where there was a derailment earlier in the week.

A Sloop Found Adrift.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 8.—Friday morning three young men from Boston, named Purcell, Rollins and McManus, while on a fishing trip off the Nantasket banks, picked up a sloop which they found adrift. The name on the stern was the Elk. Her jib was set and she bore evidence of having been suddenly abandoned. In the cabin was found a calendar on which was written the name of B. S. Parker, Boston. Unable to reach Boston that night, the wind being against them, the party directed their course to the south, and after losing their yawl boat and meeting with other mishaps, they put in at Plymouth with the Elk.

A Riot in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—A conflict between the Nationalists and the police occurred at Lurgan yesterday. The officers attempted to prevent a Nationalist procession from marching through the quarter inhabited by the Loyalist section of the population. A serious affray resulted and many heads were broken before the police succeeded in enforcing their mandate. A number of arrests were made.

The Cigarette Ignited Her Clothing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Ethel Curtis, also known as Lizzie Brown, a stenographer, 19 years old, was smoking a cigarette at her boarding place, No. 54 Lexington avenue, last evening, when she fell asleep and the cigarette ignited her clothing. She was so badly burned that she died in Bellevue hospital a few hours later. Her step father, John Wilson, lives in Providence, R. I.

Prominent Fire Chief Dead.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 8.—Chief Engineer J. B. Carrier is dead at the age of 55. He has been twenty years chief of the Norwich fire department, is a vice president of the national convention of chief engineers, and vice president and a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut State Firemen's Benevolent association. His funeral takes place Wednesday afternoon.

Comment on the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Standard, commenting on the tariff system of the United States says: The west and south have taken a long time to discover that they are being taxed in order to allow certain eastern manufacturers to earn 20 instead of 10 per cent. profits. The working of the McKinley bill will greatly assist them to realize the fact.

Fatal Results of a Spree.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—John Bogart, aged 66, of this city, went on a spree yesterday, and afterward turned his wife out of doors. The police were called, but pending their arrival Bogart took a dose of Paris green, and died a few hours later.

Convention of Labor Organizations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Central Labor union yesterday decided to issue a call for a convention of labor orgauizations with the object of forming a new political party. The convention is to be held Sunday, Sept. 28.

Freight Trains Collide.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Two Erie freight trains collided at Hooper, six miles west of this city. Four cars and a caboose were wrecked, and the tracks were blocked for five hours.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

A New Story by Katharine Pearson Woods, Author of "Metzerott."

The September number of Lippincott's Magazine contains a story by Katharine Pearson Woods, author of "Metzerott, Shoemaker." It is entitled "The Mark of the Beast," and is, like "Metzerott," a contribution to the literature of Christian socialism. The central character is Grandfather Engel, an old German, a wood carver by trade, who is so opposed to the system of modern commercialism that he refuses to accept money in exchange for the products of his labor. The old man is a thorough Christian, and takes as the foundation of his creed the following Bible sentiment: "The mark of the beast is in the right hand and on the foreheads of all, the small and the great, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free, so that no man is able either to buy or to sell, save he that hath the mark, even the name of the beast, or the number of his name."

The representative of capitalism in the story is a clothing manufacturer, who lets out the work of his establishment to the sweaters, who in turn grind and cheat the sewing women. With characteristic consistency the rich manufacturer justifies himself by using the cold blooded excuse of the present time, that he gives his work out to contractors and pays the price, hence he is not responsible for the sufferings of the workers.

The women form an organization and begin to plan a strike, when Grandfather Engel, who believes in mild and persuasive methods, goes to the manufacturer to warn him and to plead for justice to the workers. He is coldly received and arrogantly treated, being finally ordered to leave the premises on penalty of forcible ejection. The manufacturer, a professed Christian, declared that he wanted none of the old socialist's "infernal piety." In leaving the office Grandfather Engel walks into an open elevator shaft and is killed, while the capitalist, who could have warned him of his danger, looks on, nor utters a word to save the old man.

Remorse at once seizes the manufacturer, and he charges himself with murdering Grandfather Engel because he looked on indifferently while the old man walked to his doom. While in this frame of mind his eyes are opened, and he realizes that he is in the same way largely responsible for the miseries of the women who do his sewing. His change of heart is almost complete, and the sweaters are no longer allowed to stand between the factory and the workers. The women are taken into direct employment by the manufacturer, wages are advanced and everything possible is done to lighten the toil and increase the happiness of the workers.

So Grandfather Engel, even in his death, had an influence for good. It was, as one of the young men who had learned to love the old grandfather said: "The greatest reformer is he who so reforms his own life that it purifies and ennobles every life that touches it. Of what use will it be if we reform the body of society without touching the soul? Yet there are outward reforms that must be made, but he who overcomes the Beast, the mammon of greed and selfishness, must do so by the word which proceedeth out of his own mouth, by the breath of the life that is in him."

A pretty little love story is woven into "The Mark of the Beast," but there is an entire absence of straining at the romantic; everything is real, as real as life itself.

Miss Woods has in course of preparation for the publisher another novel which she has called "A Web of Gold." It is of the same school as the two she has already published.

In addition to her valuable literary work Katharine Pearson Woods is also actively engaged in the movement for the emancipation of labor. She is a member of a Nationalist club and an assembly of the Knights of Labor. Besides, she is an earnest worker in the efforts put forth by the good women of Baltimore for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. She is a member of the Literary club, of Baltimore, and is fast receiving the recognition her literary abilities entitle her to. JARA.

New York.

A Voice from the Pulpit.

The following truths were given out by Rev. E. R. Andrews, president of Brown University at Providence, in a sermon delivered from the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Brooklyn: "A strike is like a revolution—an effort to extort justice by means which at the moment are terrible. No strike can succeed without hurting many people. It is at best a drastic remedy. If resorted to without enforcing the desired effect the evil appears wanton, and the public, aggravated, is rendered deaf to labor's just complaints. Laborers ought never to go out till their preparations are so ample and so wise that their act will fall like a thunderbolt. * * * Many strikes have done great good. The knowledge that men may strike does good continually. As wisdom and justice grow more to characterize laborers and employers alike, this last resort will become more fateful, hence less often necessary, and finally go out of use altogether."

Master Workman Miss Rose McBreaty reports Florence Nightingale assembly, K. of L., to be in a most flourishing condition. Forty members are enrolled, and a keen interest in the affairs of the assembly is being felt. The might of the only woman's assembly of the order in the city is becoming greater daily, and the importance of the assembly in the order is fast becoming as great as those of the ruder sex.—Detroit News.

Colored girls to the extent of over 300 took the places of the Philadelphia striking cloakmakers. They went in under the form of partial organization.

The United Labor League of Philadelphia is making an effort to have the city council adopt the eight hour workday on all municipal works.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 126. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CITY — OF — QUINCY.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

REGULATION 1. Every householder shall keep his premises free from all nuisances and sources of filth that are injurious to the public health and safety; and any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, found on private property must be abated upon notice from the health officers, and within such time as they shall designate. If such premises are not put in proper sanitary condition the same shall be vacated upon order of the Board of Health.

REG. 2. All privy-vaults and cesspools shall be emptied before the fifteenth day of May. During the summer season they shall be disinfected and emptied as often as (upon examination of the Board of Health) shall be deemed necessary to keep them free from offensive odors.

REG. 3. From the fifteenth day of May to the first day of October, no privy-vault or cesspool shall be emptied between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening. This shall not apply to the cleaning of cesspools by the use of any odorless excavator approved by said Board of Health. Water-tight vessels or barrels with tops tightly sealed only shall be used in removing the sediment from said cesspools, or such matter as cannot be pumped by said excavator, and disinfectants shall be used in all cases.

REG. 4. No person shall deposit the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or any other filth, upon any premises within the limits of the city without first having obtained a permit to do so from the Board of Health.

REG. 5. No privy-vault or cesspool that is not water-tight shall be maintained within two rods of any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking purposes.

REG. 6. Water from the kitchen sink shall not be allowed to run under any house, nor shall any cesspool for the retention of such waste water be within five feet of any house, unless the cesspool be cemented water-tight. All drains connecting water closets and sinks with cesspools shall be trapped and ventilated, so as to prevent the passage of gases into the house. No house the cellar of which is habitually wet shall be used as a dwelling.

REG. 7. All putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter, manure, garbage, and every kind of filth must be removed from all cellars, yards and outbuildings before the first day of June.

REG. 8. No person shall throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk, court, square, public place or vacant lot, or into any pond, creek, river, brook, canal or ditch, any dead animal, decaying vegetables, offal, dirt, garbage, refuse, manure, or the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or filth of any kind. No person shall allow any liquid from swill teams to drain upon any public or private way within the city.

REG. 9. No person shall allow the sewage, waste water or liquid of any kind from his premises to flow into any canal, pond, brook or open ditch, or upon any sidewalk, gutter or street surface, or upon any public or private way, or to form stagnant pools in any place within the city.

REG. 10. The exercises of the trade or employment of keeping swine, which is a nuisance dangerous to the public health, attended by noisome and injurious odors, and is otherwise injurious to the estates of the inhabitants of Quincy, be and the same hereby is forbidden within the limits of the city of Quincy.

REG. 11. Any well, spring, cistern, or other source of drinking water, that is contaminated from any surface drainage, cesspool, privy, sink spout or other source of water pollution must be disused.

REG. 12. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or bring into the city for sale, any diseased, putrid, stale or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, or provisions, or any adulterated article of food.

REG. 13. When a householder knows that a person with his family is sick of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such householder in a manner approved by the Board of Health. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

REG. 14. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

REG. 15. Cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, measles, and typhoid fever are deemed by the Board of Health to be diseases dangerous to the public health and safety. In all cases where death shall occur by reason of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever or measles, the body of the deceased shall be conveyed to the place of its interment in a hearse; and the interment must take place within twenty-four hours after death.

REG. 16. No grave containing the body of a person who died of an infectious disease shall be opened without the permission of the Board of Health.

REG. 17. No child or adult person belonging to a household in which small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, exists, or whose residence has a common entrance with such household, shall be allowed to attend any public or private school until the expiration of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and every such child or adult person shall be required to present to the teacher of the school a certificate from the attending physican or a member of the Board of health, stating that he is free from contagion, and that the requirements of this regulation have been complied with.

REG. 18. No person shall become a member of any public or private school either as teacher or scholar, nor shall he be employed as janitor therein until he has shown satisfactory evidence that he has been successfully vaccinated.

All complaints in relation to nuisance and sources of filth injurious to the public health and safety, must be made in writing, to the Board of Health, with the description of said nuisance and of the premises on which it exists, with the owner's name, if known to the complainant. Such complaints must bear the signature of complainant.

J. M. SHEAHAN, G. B. RICE, E. F. THOMAS, } Board of Health.

Quincy, Sept. 8, 1890. 2t

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Names of Those Who Have Entered the Class of '93.

The Quincy High School opened Monday with Mr. H. W. Lull, formerly of Milford as principal. The seating capacity of the building is fully tested, the new class alone having 72 scholars; 52 young ladies and 20 young men.

It is a singular fact in connection with this new class, that the school in the smallest ward of the city, the Quincy at Atlantic, sends the largest number, while the school in the largest ward, the Willard at West Quincy, has the smallest representation. The class lacks one of being one-half the number who were graduated from the grammar schools in June.

The following snmmary will prove interesting, showing as it does, the number graduated from the grammar schools and the present representation in the High.

	Graduated.	In High.
Adams,	27	14
Coddington,	27	13
Quincy,	24	16
Washington,	18	8
Willard,	29	7
Wollaston,	21	11
Elsewhere,	—	2
	146	72

Through the kindness of Principal Lull the LEDGER is able to give the members of the new class:

Name.	School from.
Michael W. Daly,	Adams.
Mary M. Duran,	Adams.
Jennie Griffin,	Adams.
Edward G. Gilloohy,	Adams.
Mary L. Gavin,	Adams.
Isabella Hay,	Adams.
John H. Lyons,	Adams.
John H. McDougal,	Adams.
Alice M. McLean,	Adams.
Josephine G. Mitchell,	Adams.
Margaret H. Sweeney.	Adams.
Christine Sweeney,	Adams.
Jessie A. Smith,	Adams.
Nellie G. Trepanier.	Adams.
Elizabeth G. Walsh.	Adams.
Sarah D. Badger,	Wollaston.
Tena M. Baker,	Wollaston.
Fannie A. Ball,	Wollaston.
Annie M. Bennett,	Wollaston.
Charles E. A. Bennett,	Wollaston.
Honora G. Forest,	Wollaston.
Bertha V. Jameson,	Wollaston.
Annie V. Lingley,	Wollaston.
Herbert A. Thompson,	Wollaston.
Stephen D. Welsh,	Wollaston.
James W. White,	Wollaston.
Rosa M. Bill,	Washington.
Helen S. Delory,	Washington.
Dennis F. Greany,	Washington.
Annie S. Keenan,	Washington.
Catherine G. Meaney,	Washington.
Lillian W. Phillips,	Washington.
Margie L. Souther,	Washington.
Pauline C. Wilkins,	Washington.
James E. Cashman,	Willard.
Albert Clark,	Willard.
William J. Hayes,	Willard.
Katie M. Keenan,	Willard.
Mary E. B. Monahan,	Willard.
Julia E. O'Brien,	Willard.
Ada B. Thompson,	Willard.
Frank M. Chubbuck,	Coddington.
Faustina M. Cleaves,	Coddington.
Maud A. Curtis,	Coddington.
Marian I. Bailey,	Coddington.
J. Robert Emery,	Coddington.
George W. Ewell,	Coddington.
Charles Fostello,	Coddington.
Lillian S. Gay,	Coddington.
Mary E. Harkins,	Coddington.
Jennie McGovern,	Coddington.
Mary E. Menhinick,	Coddington.
Nellie L. Saunders,	Coddington.
Annie M. Stancombe,	Coddington.
Harry E. Winslow,	Coddington.
John P. Grannahan,	Quincy.
William J. Cunningham,	Quincy.
Frank J. Aulback,	Quincy.
George M. Melzard,	Quincy.
Hanora M. Leary,	Quincy.
Agnes C. Bennett,	Quincy.
Alice C. Pope,	Quincy.
Gertrude W. Hall,	Quincy.
Alice J. Crocker,	Quincy.
Charles H. Hodgkins,	Quincy.
Bessie L. Drew,	Quincy.
Ellen D. Granahan,	Quincy.
Florence M. Gray,	Quincy.
May A. Webster,	Quincy.
Alice G. Coe,	Quincy.
Lillian N. Maxwell,	Quincy.
Marion J. Gurney,	out of town.
Marcie L. Ray,	out of town.

Tennis Prizes.

One of the features of the Plymouth County fair will be a tennis tournament. The Bridgewater Independent says: Some crack tennis players from Quincy, Taunton and Fall River, as well as from Campello, Bridgewater and East Bridgewater will enter the contest for the prizes. The prizes in the lawn tennis contest are elegant pieces of silver ware which are fine examples of the silver smith and engraver's art. The first prizes in doubles are two shaving mugs of oxydized silver, gold lined; second, pair drinking cups. First prize in singles, silver bowl; second, ink stand and pen tray.

Superior Court.

There were no Quincy cases in the Superior Court at Dedham Monday and the only case from the East Norfolk district was that of William Felch of Weymouth for felonious assault upon John Fitzpatrick and he was sent to the Concord reformatory.

—The Prohibitory State Convention will be held tomorrow.

GO TO SCHOOL NOW

The Little Ones Known as the Babies Who Began School Life Monday.

Little folks, and their parents as well, like to see their names in print, and the DAILY LEDGER will therefore gratify a small army who entered the lowest primaries of the public schools of the city on Monday. We are under obligations to principals and teachers in the various buildings in compiling the list.

Temperance hall, in which the Willard primaries are located, will not be opened for three weeks, therefore no list can be published now.

New pupils are allowed to enter the first two weeks of the term, and the list will then be somewhat larger.

Adams School.

Robert Summers,
Leon Jackman,
Julian Taft,
Maggie Powers,
Lizzie Desmond,
Margaret Gavin,
Joseph Burns,
Timothy Haynes,
Joseph Malley,
Frank Higgins,
Mercedes Donovan,
Willie Richardson,
Willie Linton,
Charles L. Tere,
Raymond Donovan,
Richard Robertson,
Sadie Chism,
James Small,
John McCarty,
David Lee,
Nellie Lee,
Fred L. Tere,
Eddie Swain,
Jame Hill,
Henry Maloney,
George Turner,
Katie White,
Alice Courtney,
Gertrude White.

Coddington School.

Beatrice Tisdale.
Jennie Norry.
Everett Wilby.
Robert A. Hardwick.
William Nash.
Annie Harkins.
Bertie Brown.
Mollie Brown.
Muriel Clapp.
Harry Heffernan.
Vera E. Parker.
Ethel Randall.
Arthur O'Neil.
John White.
Abel Gomez.

John Hancock School.

Gracie Beaulieu.
Stanley Barnicoat.
Charlotte Barton.
Robert Barton.
Tinnie W. Booth.
Mary A. Bonner.
Herbert Browe.
Fannie Cunniff.
Nora Conor.
John Dinnie.
Mary Ellison.
John Ellison.
Annie F. Foye.
Cora Furbish.
Marjorie A. Gillis.
Alice F. Gill.
Willie Griffiths.
John Gillis.
Mattie Houghton.
Henry E. Hayden.
Katie Higgins.
Alice Jones.
George Johnson.
Theresea Kelly.
Roger Kenney.
Rosie Laurandeau.
Elsie Lombard.
Charles Lombard.
Theresa Lombard.
Lizzie Marnock.
Alfie McDonald.
David Mackintosh.
Frances McNeil.
John V. Matthison.
Belinda Matthison.
Ethel Miller.
Frank Morrissey.
Ada B. Nutting.
Lizzie Orr.
Gustie Peterson.
Arthur Philips.
Katie Roche.
Theresa Roche.
Jennie Wilson.
George Ross.

Quincy School.

Wm. Newell,
Frank Martin,
Mabel Johnson,
Annie McKeon,
Catherine Sullivan,
Daniel Goolden,
Mary McGrail,
Edward Clifford,

Wollaston Schools.

Mabel Marian MacLeod.
Albert Stanley Armstrong.
Edward Crotty.
Howard Penniman.
Edith Ward.
Ethel McKay.
Alice Maria Waterhouse.
William J. Plummer.
Clara Ela.
May Thomas.
Frank L. Belanger.
Mary O. Lavelle.
Thaddeus S. Dunn.
Charles K. Dunn.
Ray F. Weston.
Marie W. Melville.
Morris Welsh.
Ralph E. Coates.
May Bell Ann Crook.
Kathleen Reece.
Alice Morgan.
—— Murphy.
Maria Monk.

Over an Embankment.

As G. F. Wilson & Co.'s order wagon was returning from Houghs Neck Monday night, the horse, when on the easterly end of Manet avenue, became frightened at the tower used on the electric street railway and shying to the left threw the whole team down the high embankment into the pond. The only damage was a broken shaft. In the wagon were Mr. Walter Wilson, Mr. W. T. Pierce and a boy, all of whom jumped and escaped injuries. It was a lucky escape.

Prefers Legislature to Congress.

A Boston letter to one of our exchanges has the following political news: "Mr. Quincy, who ran against Congressman Morse in the second district two years ago, says that he shall not under any circumstances which are likely to arise be a candidate for congress this year, but will probably be a candidate for another term in the state house of representatives. The Democrats seem to be as much at sea as ever in their candidates for congress in the different districts. Aside from the two men who now represent them, it does not appear that they have decided upon their leaders in a single district."

Springfield Mass.

Since the census revealed the fact that Springfield proper contains nearly 50,000 people, to say nothing of the populous and booming cities of Holyoke and Chicopee, which are within easy distance, there has been something of a boom in the ancient town. The fact that she has nine national banks, all in solid condition, and various other banking institutions, shows something of the volume of business done there, which, it is claimed, is not equalled by any other city in the United States having the same population. That the city supports twenty-seven newspapers, thirty miscellaneous publishers, twenty-seven hotels and only five undertakers, also speaks well for it. Springfield is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, says the Boston Globe, has superb views, famous newspapers, villianous water, fine railroad facilities, flourishing manufactures and the richest outlying farming country east of the Hudson river. It has the "makings" of a much greater city in it, and if it were located out West it would be aspiring to eclipse Chicago.

Webb and Toucey.

Mr. Webb and Mr. Toucey, who at present usurp Mr. Depew's functions, are men cast in an entirely different mold. Mr. Webb is a handsome young gentleman, who in his brief career has successively been a classical scholar, a chemist, an engineer, lawyer, broker, banker, man of leisure, bank director and vice president of a railroad. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and through the judicious marriages of the members of his family has managed to pass his life almost exclusively in the society of millionaires. Despite his wealth and position he is noted for his absence of generosity and utter apathy to all people who are not born under the same pecuniary star as himself. To say that he is not in sympathy is to say nothing. He has no conception of the wants, desires and tendencies of the working people, and no more feeling for them than for the ties and rails of his tracks.

Mr. Toucey is a hard hearted, hard fisted employer who obeys orders to the letter. A workingman once himself, he has risen from the ranks and become a very rich man. He is a thorough disciplinarian, and, were he so directed by his superiors, would be as warm a friend of labor and labor unions as he is now a bitter enemy. In the present conflict he is a mouthpiece and general factotum of young Mr. Webb.—New York Letter to Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Co-operative Success.

Ralph W. Pope, of New York, secretary of the American Society of Electrical Engineers, has recently returned from a visit to the Kaweah Co-operative colony, situated in Tulare county, Cal. Mr. Pope says the colony is already a success, and furnishes a practical demonstration of the efficacy of co-operative effort as a solution of the vexing problem of labor and capital. Of course there is much yet to be accomplished by Kaweah, in fact its possibilities have hardly been touched, but enough has been done in the four years since its establishment by the band of pioneers who have worked against almost insurmountable obstacles to prove that labor can work out its own salvation if it will join hands and hearts.

A little band of men in Kaweah, for awhile less than twenty in number, and only for a short time numbering forty, frequently heavily handicapped for want of means, have constructed a mountain road sixteen miles in length and superior to any road in the section. This road is estimated by men outside the colony to be worth over $200,000, and Mr. Pope says that if Kaweah should never do anything more the road will stand for ages as a monument to co-operative effort. But a great deal more has been done, and is now being carried on, by the Kaweah colonists.

"I have prescribed your Mellin's Food for years, and know of nothing to take its place; I often use it for grown patients also," writes a physician.

☞ What's the matter with Reed?

BAIL INCREASED.

Foreman Welch's Case for Manslaughter Will Not Be Tried Until December.

James E. Cotter, Esq., of Hyde Park will defend Joseph F. Welch, the foreman of the railroad gang at Quincy when the disaster occurred. He has secured a continuance of the case until the December term of the Superior Court at Dedham. Welch's bail has been increased from $2,000 to $3,000.

Bail was furnished by Mr. John Crowley of Dedham and Mr. R. E. Corcoran of Forest Hills and Welch is at liberty.

List of Injured Growing.

The Old Colony Railroad Company are in receipt of additional claims for damages on account of the Quincy accident every day, and it will be a long time before they are all in. As a matter of fact scores who were certain that they escaped uninjured have since found that they are sufferers. The shock was too great for the nervous temperaments of many, and they are now feeling the effects. While nervous prostration is not as apparent as a cut across the hand or face, it is much more dangerous to the victim.

Free Coal is Coming.

The stampede to the tariff reform camp goes bravely on. Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, thus declares for free trade in coal:

I favored Senator Sherman's proposition for reciprocity on coal between the United States and Canada, as a portion of New England would like to bring coal from the maritime provinces, and Canada already imports American coal far in excess of her exports, past, present or prospective. If this is free trade, then I am guilty.

TODAY'S COURT.

Joseph F. Welch who was arrested last week in connection with the Old Colony disaster and whose case was continued until today, failed to appear and was defaulted. The case was taken to the grand jury without waiting a decision in the Quincy court.

Frank Conlin of Weymouth for being drunk fined $5 and costs. In default was committed.

A Good Dinner.

Have tomato soup, stewed chicken, baked potatoes, string beans, cranberry jelly, lettuce salad, cheese, apple dumpling, coffee. Tomato soup: Take one quart of tomatoes, two sliced onions, one quart of stock, or boiling water, two tablespoons of butter, salt and one teaspoon of pepper. Stew fifteen minutes and serve hot. Stewed chicken: Cut in small pieces a spring chicken, place in boiling water and stew until tender. When cooked add salt, pepper, butter to season, and pour over slices of soaked and buttered toast. Serve hot. String beans: String and cut in small pieces, boil until tender and serve hot after seasoning with salt, butter and pepper. Lettuce salad: Pick to pieces and dress with sweet cream, salt, pepper and vinegar. Apple dumpling: Take two teacups of flour in which have been mixed two teaspoons of baking powder, three tablespoons of butter and a teaspoon of salt. Mix to a stiff dough with sweet milk, roll and cut in dumplings, fill each with sliced apple, pinch firmly together and steam. Serve hot with cream and sugar.—Mary Currier Parsons in Springfield Homestead.

Fame Through Saratoga Chips.

Miss Dora Bean, of Springfield, O., 18 years old, is making an enviable reputation for business ability. A few months ago she hit upon a new process of making Saratoga chips, which is said to excel all others. For a few months her business was confined to supplying private families and the Woman's exchange. She sent samples of her product to wholesale dealers. These firms are now regular customers, and she furnishes them with 600 pounds per week. She buys potatoes by the hundreds of bushels, and directs the entire business herself.—Cincinnati Letter.

Waking Up.

The world is waking up to the worth of its women's work, and will not willingly see half its power lying dormant. The fears and fulminations of a house of peers may make a brave show, but the powers of nature are against them. As Earl Granville mildly reminded his brethren, it was "a little late in the day to try to keep women in what, to use the hackneyed phrase, was called their 'proper sphere.' In fact it was hopeless."—Westminster (England) Gazette.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French president, is said to have done more to strengthen the republic than all the politicians have accomplished. The French like a democracy tempered with splendor and associated with fine manners, which the plebeian and commonplace administration of the Grevys omitted. Mme. Carnot's personal grace, elegance and charm, and the good taste of the entertainments at the Elysee, are now reconciling the irreconcilables to a president in place of a king.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters, Sept. 8:

Anderson, Edith C.	Morrison, Johanna
Blodes, Margaret	Mulvany, Annie
Devine, Jerry	Mattson, M.
Driscoll, C.	Murphy, Mary
Fahey, Thomas	Nedena, D. M.
Greskell, Timothy	O'Brien, Y.
Higgs, James	Raleigh, Thomas
Kelly, W. C.	Sullivan, John F.
Kanstron, A. T.	Sullivan, Mollie
Leary, Mrs.	Sublin, Mrs.
McLeod, David	Shea, Timothy

W. P. Nutting, postmaster.

WANTS.

COOK WANTED.—Apply to W. B. RICE, Adams St. Quincy, Sept. 9. 6t

WANTED.—Situation to take charge of engine and boiler. Had forty years' experience in Maine. Inquire B. HUSTON, at John Page's store, 104 Hancock street. Quincy, Sept. 6. p1w.d3t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass. Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street. Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city: also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Part Jersey Cow for sale; giving good milk. Apply to S. H. EDWARDS, Walnut street, Atlantic. Sept. 9. 3t

FOR SALE,—A Derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire Guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy. Sept. 5. 3t

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6. Sept. 9—d,tf

AFTER SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,

THE 10 P. M. car from Houghs Neck to Quincy will be taken off and the 10.30 P. M. car from Quincy.

Also, the 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. from Houghs Neck, and the 10.30 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. from Quincy.

G. W. MORTON, *Superintendent.*
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1890. tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

Washing Wanted

TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT —

126 Washington Street.

Sept. 2. 9t

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

School Begins Monday!

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
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ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Summer Life.

Whoever sees the stream of returning travel which is now setting towards the cities cannot but be impressed anew with the extent to which the practice of going into the country for the heated term has spread. Within the remembrance of the present generation it was only the wealthy who went out of town for the summer, and even they did it in a far less systematic and extensive manner than at present. The country houses which so thickly cover the shores of the Gulf of Maine, for instance, are so largely the product of the last twenty-five years that one might almost say that the country house in America had originated within that time, while certainly the habit of going into the country as it is at present understood and practiced, has been developed within that time.

It is impossible that this custom, so wide-spread and so thoroughly incorporated with the social life of the country, should fail to have a marked influence upon national life. In the first place its physical effects are to be seen in a very marked way in the increased vigor of the rising generation. The outdoor life of the boys and girls of today is resulting in a marked increase of stamina, especially with the latter. We are improving as a physical race, and that is hardly to be said without at least the implication that the mental sanity and balance of the race is also improving. There are perhaps those who dwell upon the loss of some things which have vanished in the advance of this summer life out of doors, but the gain is so greatly in advance of the loss that one need not dwell upon it.

The two great social points, perhaps, which might be set off one against the other is the increase of cosmopolitanism, and the decrease of domesticity. In regard to the latter, it is not to be expected that a family which lives for half the year in the midst of the unceremonious atmosphere of a watering-place, and still less if the time be passed at a hotel, will retain their fondness for the retired life of the domestic circle. The continuance of even a mild form of excitement is sure in the end, to all but the exceptional natures, to beget a certain distaste for the quiet of home The whole spirit of the time is toward a more stirring and less secluded life. Even the poets hardly find it in their hearts to sing of seclusion nowadays, and still less does anybody think of practicing it.

Just how soon the reaction will set in it is of course impossible to tell. It is hardly to be feared that the world will soon give up the zest and joy of out-door life. That is a taste not likely to be foregone. Besides, it is to be expected that the rising generation, born with the taste for country joys and nourished in them, will rather extend than limit the fashion of rural outings. It is this custom of going into the country which is our only salvation against the counter tendency of collection into cities, which is taking the rural population of the country into the towns and leaving the country desolate. It is neither a complete nor a satisfactory solution of the problem, but it is at least a mitigation of the gathering of the inhabitants of the land together in the towns.—Boston Courier.

The Boston Journal pertinently and logically says that if the German brewer is to demand that the public schools must educate his children in their parents' native language, the same thing can be demanded by the Bohemian tailor and the Chinese laundryman. There is no evading this conclusion, and the eventual result would be a miniature Babel in half of the schoolhouses of this land.

A PASTOR IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Carrying Away and Concealing the Key of the Church.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—Rev. John B. Cross, pastor of the Union Meeting house in Alford village, a few miles from here, was in court here yesterday charged with malicious mischief in carrying away and concealing the key of the church. Back of this simple charge, to which Rev. Mr. Cross pleaded not guilty, are facts which will probably carry the matter to the supreme court. The local papers of this town last week announced, at the request of John Tuttle, a resident of Alford, that a meeting of the King's Sons and Daughters would be held in the church yesterday at 6:30 p. m., an hour in advance of the regular services. Mr. Cross, as president of that organization, claimed the right to call such meetings, forbidding Tuttle to do so. After the publication of Tuttle's notice, Mr. Cross said the meeting should not be held, while Tuttle said it should be. The pastor called the trustees together, and they decided to instruct the sexton to keep the church locked at all times when the regular services were not being held. At the services yesterday afternoon Mr. Cross explained the situation from the pulpit, and at the close of the service Mr. Tuttle arose and stated that a meeting of the King's Sons and Daughters would be held. At the hour Tuttle had announced a large number assembled in front of the church, but the doors were locked, and the arrest of Mr. Cross, on complaint of Mr. Tuttle, followed.

The case was adjourned until Thursday, when the best legal talent in the county will appear. One of the trustees stated that if the lower court decide against the pastor the case will be carried to the supreme court. Thd deed of the land on which the church stands will probably appear in the defense. It relates that the land is let to certain parties on condition that the Methodists shall have the use of the church half the time, and at other times when not wanted by other Christian denominations, giving the Baptists and Congregationalists the same privilege the other half of the time; also every person contributing to the building of the church is to have the right to invite any preacher of any religious denomination to officiate in the church and hold meetings when the church is not being used by any denomination above mentioned. Tuttle claims, as the heir of one of those who contributed, that he has the right to appoint meetings, while the pastor claims that the King's Sons and Daughters are not recognized as a religious denomination.

DISSATISFIED BALL PLAYERS.

The Athletic Club Sued for the Recovery of Salaries.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The dissatisfaction which has existed among the players of the Atlantic base ball club of the American association for some time past, culminated yesterday in three of the players instituting legal proceedings looking to the recovery of salaries for the month of August. Last week the players consulted their attorneys, and the latter immediately notified President Phelps of the American association at Louisville that the management was direlect in the payment of salaries, and that if the arrearages were not paid at the expiration of ten day's therefrom the players who would continue to play the games scheduled during that time, would seek engagement elsewhere. No response having been received to this communication the players met in consultation with their attorneys, and three of their number, Edward Seward, George Schafer and Wilfred Robinson, made affidavits and statements of claim, which were subsequently filed in the office of prothonetary of the courts. Seward's claim for unpaid salary is $377; Robinson's $350, and Schafer's $240. The remaining ball players, it is said, will institute simil ar proceedings later in the week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The number of victims by the recent flood in Bohemia is estimated at 200,000.

Ex-Governor Berry of Bristol, N. H., has observed his 24th birthday in comfortable health.

Speaker Reed has promised to address the people of New Haven late this month or early in October.

The Yorkshire Post of Leeds, Eng., uses different colored paper to distinguish its various edition.

The Jamaicans propose to retaliate for any discrimination by our government against their sugar.

In spite of official denials, the edicts against the Jews are being enforced with severity in southern Russia.

A marble cross has been erected over the grave of Wilkie Collins, the novelist, in Kensal Green cemetry, London.

Edison has shipped a very beautiful phonograph to the Emperor William.

William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York, was born at Cork, Ire., in 1833.

Charles Emory Smith, minister penipotentiary to Russia, is still in London, but he will return next week to St. Petersburg.

Henry M. Stanley will be accompanied on his lecturing in America by Mrs. Stanley and her young brother, Coombe Tennant.

Professor J. W. Lanborn of Gilmanton, N. H., has accepted an appointment as president of the new agricultural college at Logan, Utah.

Mr. Watts, formerly the husband of Ellen Terry, has just completed a portrait of Tennyson—the last, declares the poet, which will ever be painted.

Richard Croker is on the way home, but he has purchased for 50,000 marks a residence in Wiesbaden, and evidently intends to return there to reside. His family will not come home this autumn.

The bail of Joseph F. Welch of Quincy, Mass., the foreman charged with the responibility for the Quincy disaster, has been increased from $3000 to $3000. He will be tried at the December term.

General Ybarra of Venezuela, who lived for some years in Boston while in exile, is now visiting New York city. He is inspector general of the Venezuelan army, and has been making quite a lengthy tour of this country, accompanied by his staff.

Londoners are very angry with Sir Coutts Lindsay for his determination to close the Grosvenor gallery and sell the building known as the Grosvenor. The exhibition there each year has been as eagerly counted on as the oneat the Royal academy itself.

In an interview at Berlin with the correspondent of the New York Herald, Minister Phelps denied that he was returning to the United States for the purpose of running for congress. "My business is over here," said he, "and I expect to stay here as long as President Harrison wants me to; at least I don't want to go out of Berlin until the American hog comes in." What's his chance?" "Good, I think, on account of our retaliation law."

BLEACHED

— AND —

Unbleached

COTTON FLANNELS

10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20

Cents per yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.39 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

BROCKTON FAIR

OCT. 2

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. H. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT, BROCKTON, MASS.

BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

OCT. 3 — OCT. 4

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S

ANODYNE

LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 55cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Musical Sense in Animals.

The higher animals can also enjoy themselves, as my house cat shows, when she comes at the playing of the piano to sit by the player, and sometimes jumps into her lap or on the key board of the instrument. I know of a dog, too, in a family in Berlin, which comes in in like manner when there is music, often from distant rooms, opening the door with his paw. I knew of another dog, usually thoroughly domestic, which occasionally played the vagabond for love of music. Whenever the semi-annual mass was celebrated in the city he could not be kept at the house. As soon as the so called Bergknappen, who were accustomed to play at this time in the streets, appeared he would run away and follow them from morning till evening.

Evidently neither cats nor dogs, nor other animals that listen to human music, were constituted for the appreciation of it, for it is not of the slightest use to them in the struggle for existence. Moreover, they and their organs of hearing were much older than man and his music. Their power of appreciating music is therefore an uncontemplated side faculty of a hearing apparatus which has become on other grounds what we find it to be. So it is, I believe, with man. He has not acquired his musical hearing as such, but has received a highly developed organ of hearing by a process of selection, because it was necessary to him in the selective process, and this organ of hearing happens also to be adapted to listening to music.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Cat Flirtation.

We see a cat come stealthily rubbing up against a chair leg, the head inclined coquettishly over one shoulder, regarding us with a furtively coaxing smile. With a flirt like that, whether maid or matron, there is no occasion for ceremony. You snatch her up and on your knee; she pretends to be offended and to struggle to escape. But she curls herself up with a sensuous purr when you begin tickling the fur that lies just behind the ear, and thenceforth it is all plain sailing. It is very different with a corpulent and sturdy Tom, who, though he may have luxuriated in comfortable quarters all his life, has, nevertheless, had his sad experiences, and seen something of the worst side of human nature.

Mischievous boys have heaved half bricks at him, ill bred and unsympathetic servants have resented his patrician manners, expelling him with ignominy from the lower regions, and sometimes punching his head. Even his master, who is the reverse of a pussomaniac, may never have appreciated him according to his merits. No wonder that a cat of that stamp should be slightly misanthropic and suspicious. Naturally he mistrusts a stranger's advances, but, nevertheless, there is something in your voice which sends a quiver through his ears and makes him visibly relax the rigidity of his tail.—Saturday Review.

The Sense of Smell.

Smell is the most acute by far of the five human senses. Take an ounce of musk—most powerful of scents—and leave it where the atmosphere is still, open on a table, for a year. At the end of that time, having for full twelve months rendered odorous the whole air in its neighborhood, the most delicate scales cannot detect that it has lost a particle in weight. Yet the smell has been infinitely distributed, microscopic portions of the musk floating off and exciting impressions upon the nerve papillæ under the delicate lining of the nasal passages; for this is what smell means. The sense has grown almost rudimentary in human beings through want of necessity for its use under civilized conditions, but it is highly probable that the cave men had it quite as well developed as the sharpest nosed beasts. —New York Telegram.

The Price of His Handwriting.

One of the wittiest and most popular of American writers tells of his elation in the budding days of his authorship when he saw his name in a long list of "Autographs of distinguished men for sale" displayed in a shop window. Entering with an air of indifference, he asked, "How do you sell Blank's autographs?" naming himself.

"Two for three cents, sir," was the prompt reply.

"I left the shop," he says, "a sadder and wiser man. If they had said 'a cent apiece' I could have borne it. But 'two for three,' like a rotten banana! From that hour I adjured popular applause." —Youth's Companion.

New York "Groceresses."

The groceresses of New York, to coin a feminine term, number 320. Nearly all are widows. Mrs. Catherine Egbert, of No. 647 Washington street, the wife of a skilled mechanic, preferring to be independent, conducts a retail grocery business by herself, and is proud and happy in the success she is making of it. More sweet things are done by this pretty, gray eyed, raven haired merchant than the world will ever know. Her ledger is black with bills that she has no expectation of collecting, but that does not harden her in the least, and no woman or child is ever denied the credit asked at her counter.—New York World.

Descendants of Great Men.

It is a singular fact that great men seldom leave direct descendants. Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, all prove this rule. Shakespeare left only two daughters, whose children died without issue. Probably the nearest relative to the great poet now living is one Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is said to be the eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister Joan. Walter Scott's line ended with the second or third generation.

A Negro's Monster Head.

Abner Dorsett, a negro living in Hickory Mountain Township, North Carolina, has the largest head of any person in the United States so far as heard from. It is thirty-two inches in diameter, and gives Abner a decided "top heavy" appearance.—St. Louis Republic.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
8.30 "	1.30 "	8.00 "	2.00 "
9.30 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	3.00 "
	3.30 "	12.00 M.	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00
	6.30 "		7.00
	7.30 "		8.00
	8.30 "		9.00
	9.30 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M
10.00 "	1.30 "	9.30 "	2.00 "
11.00 "	2.30 "	10.30 "	3.00 "
12.00 M.	3.30 "	11.30 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "		5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		7.00 "
	7.30 "		8.00 "
	8.30 "		9.00 "
	9.30 "		10.00 "
	10.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.33, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.5, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.

†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR

Close of the General Debate on the Tariff Bill.

THE RECIPROCITY PROVISION.

A Difference of Opinion Between Senators—Probability That Henniker Heaton's Mission Will Prove a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The tariff bill was taken up yesterday, the debate on the bill and amendments to be limited to thirty minutes for any senator on any one subject. Changes or amendments in the bill reported by Mr. Aldrich from the finance committee were made as follows: Adding to paragraph 59 the words "and white paint containing zinc, but nothing containing lead." Making the duty on phosphorus (paragraph 67) 30 per cent. advalorem instead of 10 cents per pound. Inserting in paragraph 75 (relating to medicinal preparations) the words "or in the preparation of which alcohol is used." Making paragraph 132 read "boiler plates of iron or steel, and other plate iron, not thinner," etc. Making paragraph 218 read—"white pine shingle, 20 cents per thousand; all others, 30 cents per thousand." Making paragraph 221 read, "chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square, or in any other shape."

Mr. Plumb's amendmont to tax whisky $1.25 per gallon was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 39.

The finance committee amendment imposing a tax on all sugars above thirteen Dutch standard was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 12.

The committee amendment making the duty on sugar above No. 16 .6 of a cent per pound instead of .4 was agreed to. Yeas, 29; nays, 23.

Mr. Manderson offered an amendment for the admission free of duty of machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar and for the refunding of duties collecced on such machinery since Jan. 1, 1890.

Mr. Eustis moved to amend the amendment so as to extend it to machinery for beet and sorghum sugar.

The amendment gave rise to a good deal of discussion, the two Louisiana senators asserting that the cane sugar and the beet sugar machinery were precisely the same; the two Nebraska senators asserting the contrary idea, and Mr. Higgins and Mr. Evarts insisting that there was no necessity for the amendment, as the great machine shops of the country were quite competent to produce the machinery.

Mr. Reagan complained of exhibitions of sectionalism in the bill illustrated in the pending amendment and in the high duties imposed upon cotton ties, while binding twine was put on the free list. But it was useless he said to expect justice.

Mr. Blair reproved Mr. Reagan for imputations upon the northern people and upon the government to which he owed his life. The senator from Texas, Mr. Blair said, was indulging in a whine when he ought to be exercising his thankfulness.

Mr. Gorman said that the assertion that the south was discriminated against in the tariff bill was true in every line, and he thought that Mr. Blair's taunt about the generosity of the government in sparing the lives of southern senators was not manly, and was one that might not be expected from him. And now Republican senators advocated free machinery from Austria and confined that provision to machinery to be used in the northwest, refusing it to the south.

Without coming to a vote Mr. Aldrich said he would try and have all the amendments voted on so as to have the bill at the stage of the third reading to-day. He also gave notice that he would (for the committee) offer an amendment that the bill shall take effect Oct. 1, 1890.

The senate at 5:30 took a recess.

At the evening session, Mr. Casey spoke in favor of the reciprocity proposition.

Mr. Allison defended the finance committee and the bill from the charge of discrimination against the south.

Mr. Eustis' amendment to the amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays; and Mr. Mendenson's amendment way agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 11.

Mr. Spooner declared himself in favor of the reciprocity provisions, provided it indicated the items and articles. But he would not favor reciprocity with Canada. He hoped to see the day when the American flag would fly over Canada, and when the British flag would be gone. Commercial union would come with political union, and not until then.

Mr. Hawley protested against the closing of the bill without a senator having a chance to ask a question of the committee on finance or to get any information touching the question of reciprocity which had never been formally before the senate as a pending question.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) confirmed Mr. Hawley's statement that no reciprocity amendment had been offered.

Mr. Allison said he desired to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Aldrich's statement on the sugar question, and that the bill would not become a law until he had the opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Evarts (about midnight) said that he proposed to discuss the reciprocity question which had been now for the first time brought into the debate in the sense of any action to be taken. He proposed to modify the committee's amendment so as to make it the duty of the president, when satisfied that a country from which sugar, molasses, tea, coffee or hides are imported maintains a policy that is reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to communicate the facts to congress so that duties may be imposed upon such articles.

Mr. Gray gave his entire assent to the position laid down by Mr. Evarts.

Without action on Mr. Gibson's amendment, the senate, at 12:18 adjourned.

MR. HEATON'S MISSION.

Very Little Encouragement Given His Cheap Ocean Bill Postage Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Hon J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who came here to urge 2 cent postage between the United States and Great Britain, has not received much encouragement in his project. "And I don't think he will," said an officer of the postoffice department. "It is no argument to say that because we only charge 2 cents for a letter from New York to Sitka, Alaska, we should charge only 2 cents for a letter from New York to Liverpool, for the reason that the carriage of the latter only costs 1 cent. Our postal expenses are now some $7,000,000 in round numbers beyond our receipts. The remunerative business must pay for that which is not remunerative." For example, it costs the writer as much to send a letter from one part of a carrier city to another as it would to send the letter to Alaska. Besides there is another element about to enter into ocean postage. A subsidy bill is under consideration and approved by the administration. It passed the senate and has been reported favorably to the house. No, I don't think there is any prospect of Mr. Heaton's succeeding in his mission."

Appropriations for Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Proctor has approved the proceedings of the recent meeting of the board of ordinance and fortification, of which Gen. Schofield is president, including the allotment of money appropriated by the current fortification act, to be suspended under the direction of the the secretary of war. The allotments amount to $2361,565, and include the following: $235,000 for construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defense of Boston harbor; $736,000 for New York harbor; $260,000 for San Francisco.

Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Thomson-Houston Electric company has been awarded the contract for a electric light plant at the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard for $44,9 0. This is considered a very reasonable figure, and will leave the department with enough to begin the projected plans at the New York and Norfolk yards. It is part of a general plan with contemplated electric plants for four navy yards.

Senator Wal cott Sick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Big, burly, silver tongued Wolcott of Colorado is the latest invalid in the senate. He limped around the senate chamber yesterday, apparently in great pain, and told inquiring senators that he was not practicising for a pension, but suffering with the gout. This is the first acute case of senatorial gout for years.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The senate this morning agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill without division. The bill now goes to the president.

REFUSED TO OBEY THE ORDER.

The Catholic Bishop of Cleveland Demands the Removal of Fr. Leeming.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 9.—Ecclesiastical circles here are much disturbed on account of a genuine sensation, caused by the Roman Catholic bishop of Cleveland demanding the removal of Rev. George Leeming, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, located in the eastern part of this city, and the flat refusal of the latter to obey the order. Fr. Leeming is extensively known in Boston, and throughout eastern Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and in New York city. He was at one time a shining star of the Catholic hierarchy, but fell from grace, afterward atoned, and has been of late a successful pastor with a large parish and a handsome church. At Boston it is said he passed for a brief period a checkered life, dropping from an honored position to the depth of disgrace.

Early in June last he was suddenly summoned by the bishop to relinquish his charge here, and his resignation, which was peremptorily asked for, was set down to take effect in the middle of August. No reason was assigned or cause given for the action of the bishop. Fr. Leeming, acting partly upon his own judgment, and partly on the advice of many personal and influential friends, refused to leave, and his refusal was made in a manner indicating that he was prepared to fight his superior to the last inch of ground if he was forced to that point.

It was also made known at the meeting that the sin which excited the bishop's wrath was the attention paid by Fr. Leeming to Rev. Dr. McGlynn, New York's silenced priest. When the latter was lecturing here last spring Fr. Leeming, who is one of McGlynn's personal friends, entertained him. The bishop, notwithstanding the views of his councillors, has decided to force the priest's removal, and the latter has appealed from the bishop to the propaganda at Rome.

Tobacco Importers Protest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Pursuant to a call issued by the leaf tobacco board of trade several days ago, a meeting of leafy tobocco importers to take action on the McKinley bill was held yesterday. There was a very large attendance, including representatives of all the leading houses in the trade. The chairman, Garson Mayer, the president of the board explained that if the McKinley bill was passed in its present shape it would result in disaster to the trade, force the withdrawal from circulation of many millions of dollars and possibly cause a panic in financial circles. It would be impossible to get the merchandise out of bond within the time proposed by the bill. A resolution protesting against the passage of the bill in its present form was unanimously passed.

The Defense of Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The citizens of a certain part of the town of Winthrop have been considerably stirred up recently by receiving from the United States engineer's office in Boston a request to send him a statement of the amount of land owned by them and the price at which they would dispose of the same to the United States. Upon inquiry at headquarters it was stated that the purpose of the communication was to ascertain the amount of available land for the establishment of a series of batteries to be situated in Winthrop, and to form a part of the new plan for the defense of Boston.

Serious Accident Averted.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9.—As a young man named William F. Murdock was walking on the Boston and Maine railroad near the iron foundry in West Lynn shortly after 7 o'clock last evening he stumbled against a rail that was lying directly across the track and being unable to move it he took a switchlight from a socket and placed it in front of an approaching train from the West Lynn station. The cars were stopped within forty feet of the obstruction, and the rail removed by the engineer and fireman, thus preventing a serious accident.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Emil Schultze & Co., agents for sixteen foreign wine houses, doing business at 36 Beaver street, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at $75,000; the assets are not known. The house has been in existence thirty-seven years.

Broke the World's Record.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The high jumping horse Roseberry, at the interstate fair here yesterday, beat his own and the world's record by clearing the bars at 7ft. 5-8in. His best previous record, made at Chicago, was 6ft. 11 3-4in.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 9.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1872—Greenleaf street private school opened.

World Wide.

1087—Death of William the Conqueror.

1513—Battle of Flodden, where the Scotch king, James IV, and his chief nobles were slain.

1822—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, born.

1826—Birth of Grand Duke Frederick of Baden.

1848—Great fire in Albany; 24 acres swept by the flames; loss, $3,000,000.

1850—California admitted into the Union. Fugitive slave bill passed.

1867—General amnesty proclaimed by the president.

1870—Death of Sir Frederick Bruce, British ambassador, in Boston.

1870—Victor Hugo published an address to the Germans appealing to their fraternal sentiments.

1870—Steamer Equinox wrecked on Lake Michigan; 40 lives lost.

1880—Tidal waves destroyed much property on States Island, Coney Island and along the coast.

1889—Searle defeated O'Connor on the Thames River, England, won world's championship.

Makes Cigar Boxes.

What do you think of a woman who can run a factory and turn out 1000 cigar boxes a day? Think she is a myth? Well, she is not, but a tall, fair and forty specimen of womanhood who can balance 200 pounds and manage a force of twenty people. Her name is Mrs. Mary Bleffert, her factory is on Attorney street, and her husband is the head assistant of her establishment.

Not very many years ago this majestic merchant was employed in a box factory with hundreds of other little women. She was quick witted, ambitious and restless. A young fellow named Bleffert had charge of her division. He admired her skill, love followed admiration and marriage love. There was no wedding tour, no kalsomined pastry, no satin ribbons and no foolish expenditures. There was a honeymoon, though, and it has not waned, either. There was a toy savings bank, then a bank account, a lot of dreaming and planning and then the Bleffert box factory. It is right that the strong should lead and that's what Mary Bleffert has been doing for the last five years, and that's why she is mistress of a prosperous business. — *New York World.*

When Newspapers Were Costly.

Senator Saunders of Montana sets a higher money value on his newspaper than most men do. Before the Northern Pacific railway was opened he used to pay $107 a year for the weekly edition of the New York Post, which reached him by pony express across the plains, at a cost of $1 a copy in gold, which was then equal to over $2 in greenbacks.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Losses and Gains.

The census returns show that Congressional representative losses and gains will be as follows: Iowa will lose one representative, Indiana 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts 2, New York 2, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 2, Tennessee 1—in all 12. The gains will be Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, Kansas 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, Oregon 1, Washington 1—in all 12.

According to the New York World, over 100,000 school children will be turned away from the public schools in that city this year for lack of room. If this statement is true, the failure to provide suitable accommodations for the education of its children is a disgrace to the city, greater even than its course in regard to the Grant monument, which now seems likely to result in the removal of the remains of the dead hero from their present place of interment. When a city like New York neglects to supply the demand of its children for the education which they have a right to expect at its hands, there can be but one result, an increase of ignorance and crime, which must be paid for at a cost far exceeding that by which the cause for such result might have been avoided.

Mrs. Stanley, nee Miss Tennet, has a peculiar fad. Her hobby is parasols, of which she has a wonderful collection. They undoubtedly excite the liveliest admiration of a man so careful of his complexion as Stanley.

The valuation of the city of Gloucester is $11,347,420; that of Quincy is $13,677,410.

The other day a St. Louis man stepped up to the stamp window of the post office and bought $80 worth of postage stamps.

The Nantasket Electric Light and Power Co. has been granted a franchise by the selectmen of Hull.

The official announcement of the census bureau at Washington shows the population of Boston to be 448,507, an increase of 85,999 in the past decade.

Cincinnati's Board of Education has voted to exclude married women from the public schools as teachers.

ELECTRIC CANAL BOATS.

Introduction of the New Motive Power Would Ruin the Industry.

There has appeared in a mechanical publication the following statement: An electric engineer, of Buffalo, suggests a plan to reduce very largely the cost of transportation on the Erie canal. His plan is to adopt the trolley system, now generally in use on street railways, to the canal. If the overhead trolley system can be applied to street railways at a cost of about half that of horse power, he argues, why can it not take the place of canal mules with a like reduction of cost? The poles and other appliances for the overhead wires, and in fact the whole plant, covering the whole length of the canal, could be readily arranged without hindrance to navigation. The span would not be too wide at any point.

A reporter asked the opinion of Mr. William C. Miller, the electrical engineer of the Watervliet Railroad company. Mr. Miller said: "Why, certainly it can be done. I do not see why the same motive power of turning a wheel by the electric current cannot be utilized on a canal boat as well as on a car. The only question is the cost. If they want to put through such a scheme it will cost money. As to there being a reduction of expense from that required for horse or mule power I cannot say, as I am not well enough acquainted with the canal to know."

A very extended and interesting opinion on the feasibility of the canal electrical scheme was given by Mr. John D. Ronan, of the Ronan Towing line. Mr. Ronan said: "The plan which you explain to me is not a new one by any means. The first man who broached the Erie canal trolley system to me was an Albanian, who is demented on the subject of electricity. I think of course merely from a practical, not a scientific, point of view that the scheme is impracticable.

"There are a thousand and one objections to it which present themselves to any mind. Take, for instance, the trolley scheme. It must be remembered that it is canal boats and not horse cars that are to be run now. The horse car is forced to go in a certain line by the solid tracks. But would not a canal boat waver so from side to side that it would be impossible to keep a trolley wheel on that set wire? Then there would be the continual probability of the wires blowing down and in other ways being damaged. How are the trolleys to be managed going through locks? Boats, you know, do not travel up and down grade in an inclined position as a car does—they are always on a level. What would they do at the sixteen locks with the trolley system?

"I think the trolley system on the canal is utterly out of question. It embraces so many points where complications might arise, and so much cost of construction, that I think it is entirely impracticable. Supposing it were adopted. Supposing that all the 7,000 or more boats on the canal were on that one, or the two, wires. At any time a boat is liable to leak or to have an accident occur to its motor. What then is to be done? It would block the whole canal, and that could not be afforded. One of the main points—I will say the main point—in the introduction of this system would be its reduction of expense. That is what we are looking for. As canal boats are now constructed the introduction of the trolley system would revolutionize the whole line.

"There would have to be special boats built for the introduction of motors and propelling wheels. That would throw the great army of canal boats that are now being used off the canal, for no boats that did not run by electricity could navigate in those waters. Can we afford to do this? Then the introduction of a motor into a canal boat would increase its tonnage greatly and, I would say, reduce its carrying capacity almost 20 per cent."—Albany Argus.

A Thousand Guineas the Fee.

The largest fee ever paid to a Scotch advocate was that of 1,000 guineas sent to the lord advocate with his brief in the recent action with reference to the Murthly estates. Five hundred guineas was the fee at first sent, but this was not enough to induce his lordship to leave his duties in parliament. Some time ago the lord advocate received a fee of 800 guineas in a court of sessions case—till then the highest fee known in Scotland. It is curious that both fees should have been supplied by American millionaires, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Ross Winans, and it is equally curious that both of them lost their actions in the court.—London Truth.

Cheap Literature.

Some idea of the quality of what is known as "penny dreadful" literature in England may be obtained from the statement that a lady, the wife of a well known physician, had occasion to complain several times that her cook neglected her duty. Finally this negligence became so gross that the mistress was compelled to haul her over the coals. What was her amazement to be calmly informed by the young woman that she was so much occupied with the novel she was writing for a weekly paper that she had no time to attend to her duties in the kitchen!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Little Rusty on Oxides.

Professor Flogg—I called, Mr. Grubb, to inquire about your son James. I haven't seen him at the academy lately. I hope you have not decided to keep him out of school.

Farmer Grubb—Well, I dunno. I've set Jimmie to blasting out stumps for awhile till he gets his bearings again. I guess we can save him, but he was purty badly out o' plumb. Came home t'other night and commenced to talk to me about iron ox hides.—Chicago Times.

How Beautiful Is Nature.

She—What a wonderful thing is nature! How grand! How comprehensive!

He—Yaas; even the smallest plant or the smallest insect has got a Latin name.—Texas Siftings.

EASY RIDING OUT WEST.

THE RECLINING CHAIR THAT COSTS NOTHING EXTRA.

One Respect in Which Western Railroads Are Far Ahead of Eastern Lines—There Is No Charge for Their Use and They Are Very Comfortable.

Western railroads have a kind of car which is not seen on any of the principal eastern lines. It is the reclining chair car; not the kind that the Pullman and Wagner companies make and charge an extra fare for the use of, but a car that will hold almost as many passengers as the ordinary car, and that has chairs instead of the ordinary seats. No extra charge is made for traveling in these cars.

Almost all the railroads running out of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and other western cities put one of these cars on every passenger train. The cars are familiar enough to western people, who have been accustomed to them for years, but somehow none of them have got east.

Inside the car there is a center aisle, just as there is in Pullman and ordinary passenger cars. On each side of this aisle are the chairs, two abreast. They are something like steamer chairs, only they are of iron, cushioned and longer, and have a small pillow at the top. They are also more readily adjusted than steamer chairs, and can be turned, raised or lowered by a simple cog arrangement.

COMFORTABLE LOUNGES.

When a passenger wants to sit up straight and read, he has the porter of the car peg the chair up to any height or angle that he wishes. When he wants to sleep he lets the back of the chair down and props the pillow under his head. The chair also has an adjustable foot rest, which may be folded under, used as a stool, or put up on a level with the seat, so that when the back of the chair is lowered it makes a couch more comfortable than many lounges. When the chairs are lowered they cannot be turned readily on account of the lack of space, but when they are up they turn pretty freely.

These chairs in many ways are preferable to the ordinary chairs that the Pullman and other companies furnish. One can sleep in them with some degree of comfort, which is more than most people can do in the Pullman chair. Another advantage which appeals to the public is that there is no charge made for them, and that the porter is forbidden to make any charge. If he does any extra service for the passengers he is willing to receive a tip for it, but ten cents is a reasonable tip, and fifteen cents and fifty cents are the corresponding sums on a Pullman or a Wagner car.

WESTERN VS. EASTERN CARS.

These cars have a smoking room, not as gorgeous as the parlor cars, but a very comfortable room. The seats are covered with leather instead of plush, and the wood finish is plain instead of elaborate. The cars are for all passengers, but in a certain order of preference. They are first for women, after that for men who are going some distance, and then for passengers who are going over a division. A passenger who is going only twenty-five or fifty miles is not allowed to ride in a chair car if there are other passengers who are going to ride longer distances.

The principal trains on the western roads are run at night. The roads to St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha out of Chicago start their important trains in the evening and bring them to their destination in the morning. So it is with the return trains. There are several roads between these places, and they are competing roads, not closely pooled as in the east. The average rate of transportation is lower, and the regard for the passenger and his comfort is greater than on eastern roads, where there is no competition.

Chair cars are put on these night trains as well as on the day trains, in order that passengers who will not pay $2 for a berth in a sleeper may not have to sit up all night in the straight backed seats. This divides the passengers into three classes—the passengers who pay extra for their accommodation, the chair car passengers and the ordinary car passengers. The ordinary cars are not as good as the ordinary cars on the eastern express trains, but they are good enough perhaps. The employes are also more civil, and will give information in a more pleasant way.—New York Sun.

Arguing a Technicality.

The eagerness with which lawyers jump at technicalities to help out their cases, no matter how absurd the technical point may be, is a matter of wonderment to laymen. Some illustration of this tendency of the legal profession is given nearly every day in the courts in a more or less laughable form. A few days ago a lawyer who was trying in the supreme court to secure the release on a writ of habeas corpus of a man who had been committed for some misdemeanor raised the point that the commitment stated that the crime occurred Sept. 14, 189, and that consequently the statute of limitations freed his client from punishment on account of it. The opposing lawyer argued in opposition to this view, and the judge gravely held that the point could not be sustained.—New York Times.

An Austrian Wit.

Moritz Saphir, the witty Austrian journalist, was once standing in a crowded theatre. Some one leaned on his back, thrusting his head over his shoulder. Saphir drew out his handkerchief and wrung the man's nose violently. The latter started back. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said Saphir; "I thought it was mine."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Speed the Parting Guest.

Landlord—Better stay, Mr. Quibbs. All the big bugs'll be here next month.

Resorter—There's a good many here now. That's why I thought I'd go.—Detroit Free Press.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

GUILIELMUS REX.

The folk who lived in Shakespeare's day
And saw that gentle figure pass
By London Bridge—his frequent way—
They little knew what man he was!

The pointed beard, the courteous mien,
The equal port to high and low,
All this they saw or might have seen—
But not the light behind the brow!

The doublet's modest gray or brown,
The slender sword hilt's plain device,
What sign had these for prince or clown?
Few turned, or none, to scan him twice.

Yet 'twas the king of England's kings!
The rest with all their pomps and trains
Are moldered, half remembered things—
'Tis he alone that lives and reigns!
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Century.

The "Coincident Franklins."

On Glade mountain, West Virginia, resides the "coincident Franklins," a family which is, in one respect at least, the most peculiar of any in the whole country. The Franklins are a family of coincidences. The father and mother were married on the 14th of October. They have had nine children, all of whom were born on the 14th of October. Five of the nine are dead, and, strange to say, every single one of them breathed his last on the fateful 14th day of October. The name of the head of the family is Joshua Franklin. He was a Confederate soldier, and was captured twice and had two brothers killed in the war between the states. All four of these mishaps and misfortunes of war occurred on the memorable 14th day of October.

In the neighborhood where the Franklin family live, and, in fact, for miles outside of their immediate latitude, the "Franklins of Glade mountain" are looked upon with superstitious awe. It is said that not a single human being who knows of the mystery surrounding the family can be prevailed upon to stay in the house or about the premises on either the day or night of Oct. 14.—St. Louis Republic.

Makes Cigar Boxes.

What do you think of a woman who can run a factory and turn out 1,000 cigar boxes a day? Think she is a myth? Well, she is not, but a tall, fair and forty specimen of womanhood who can balance 200 pounds and manage a force of twenty people. Her name is Mrs. Mary Bleffert, her factory is on Attorney street, and her husband is the head assistant of her establishment.

Not very many years ago this majestic merchant was employed in a box factory with hundreds of other little women. She was quick witted, ambitious and restless. A young fellow named Bleffert had charge of her division. He admired her skill, love followed admiration and marriage love. There was no wedding tour, no kalsomined pastry, no satin ribbons and no foolish expenditures. There was a honeymoon, though, and it has not waned, either. There was a toy savings bank, then a bank account, a lot of dreaming and planning and then the Bleffert box factory. It is right that the strong should lead, and that's what Mary Bleffert has been doing for the last five years, and that's why she is mistress of a prosperous business.—New York World.

Colored Sculpture.

It may not be generally known that much of the sculpture of ancient Athens was originally painted in bright colors. Until recently archæologists maintained the theory that the refined art of the Greeks had found its expression in the pure form of the marble, disregarding color; and any evidences to the contrary were destroyed, as only giving rise to troublesome theories, subversive of the true worship of Greek art. Within the past few years, however, several interesting pieces of painted sculpture have been discovered which have given rise to some interesting speculations among students and artists.—Harper's.

A Strange Coincidence.

A curious coincidence is said to have occurred in one of the London chess resorts. A gentleman was looking on for some time at a game being played between two excellent chessists. He left them still playing. The next day he started for a long sojourn abroad. He was away nearly five years, during which time he had been round the world. On his return to London he went to the same chess resort that he had formerly visited, and there at the same table as before were the same two players whom he had five years before left at the game. —London Tit-Bits.

An Imposter.

Helen (of Pittsburg)—Did I understand you to say you were a Pittsburger, Mr. Heartiboy?

Mr. H.—I am. I was born and raised there.

Helen (freezingly)—It is impossible. You, with your arms and limbs unbroken, and not even the scar of a cable car cowcatcher on your brow! You a Pittsburger! I had become attached to you—I frankly admit. But you are an impostor. Leave me!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

When Newspapers Were Costly.

Senator Saunders, of Montana, sets a higher money value on his newspaper than most men do. Before the Northern Pacific railway was opened he used to pay $107 a year for the weekly edition of The New York Post, which reached him by pony express across the plains, at a cost of $1 a copy in gold, which was then equal to over $2 in greenbacks.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Uncle Sam's Mucilage.

No matter how good the mucilage may be one makes, one never considers it as good as the postage stamp mucilage. Every one tries to duplicate it. It is not hard to make it, as the preparation is very simple. Here it is: Dextrine, two parts; acetic acid, one part; water, five parts; alcohol, one part.—New York Journal.

Boarding House Style.

"Why the deuce don't we have breakfast?" said the new boarder impatiently.

"We're waiting for it to get cold," said Oldstager. "We never have warm breakfasts here."—Harper's Bazar.

ADVICE FOR CHURCHGOERS.

They Can Help the Preacher Wonderfully by Behaving Properly.

The responsibility for the seemly conduct of public worship does not by any means rest wholly with the pulpit. The man there is bound to regard with thoughtfulness and care the details of his own aspect and bearing which do so much to make or to mar in the service. But there are also proprieties indispensable and imperative to be observed by the people in the pews.

The people in the pews ought not only to be there, but to be there on time. It is needless to argue how much the decorum and profit of a religious service depend upon the punctuality of those who attend it. The right rule for everybody is a few minutes of quiet before the service begins, to get mind and body tranquil.

At a certain small ritualistic church in this city a sign in the vestibule informs all comers that they are welcome to sit where they please, on condition that they move up to accommodate others instead of keeping the end seats and forcing others to crowd by. In churches with free pews it is the bounden duty of the first comers to take the front seats. The general practice is just the other way. Mr. Beecher never expressed with greater truth and wit the feelings of every minister than when, during an absence, he sent his love "to the people who sit in the front seats at prayer meeting."

A pre-eminent duty of the churchgoer is intelligent and interested participation in the service. Find the hymns and follow them, even if you can't sing, which most of you can; can't generally means won't, or at least don't care to. Stand when the rest do. Don't close your hymn book till the singing is ended, and don't slam it into the rack then. Have Bibles in your pews and follow the reading of Scripture. When there is responsive reading, read responsively. When there is concerted repetition of the Lord's prayer, repeat it in concert. In short, do your individual share to give life and meaning and unction to the whole service.

A treatise might be written on the art of listening to sermons. Two simple precepts cover a good deal of it: Keep still and be interested. Restlessness is intolerable, except in little children, where it may wisely be ignored. Don't shrug your shoulders, or toss your head, or exchange glances and smiles with your neighbors. If you are conscious of some slight physical discomfort, stand it and you will soon forget it. Whatever you do never look at your watch! Always bow reverently during prayer, for your own sake and everybody else's. A country pastor's wife, detained at home by family cares, looked through the open pastorage windows into the neighboring church and said that the heads of the people in prayer time made her think of the heads of grain in a field; the full and sound ones were bent, the empty and worthless were sticking up.—New York Examiner.

Rev. Dr. Boardman's Bible Studies.

The Rev. Dr. G. Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia, will complete with the end of this year a series of Bible studies extending from 1864 to 1890, so that if he is not hindered in his work before the close of December he will have given 981 lectures on the Bible. This remarkable work has occupied him during a ministry of over twenty-six years, during which he has been largely released by his people from pastoral visitation so that he could devote himself to this systematic study and teaching. The titles of these lectures have been published in a handy pamphlet under the caption of "Titles of a Pastor's Course of Weekly Lectures on the Holy Bible, from Genesis to Revelation." The publication of this suggestive little book will be very helpful to young pastors and all systematic students of the word of God, while it affords all a helpful bird's-eye view of the Bible. Dr. Boardman is to be congratulated not only on the success of his plan started so many years ago, but also in having given an example of systematic preaching on the word of the Lord.—New York Observer.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The thirty-sixth report of the Bedford Street mission, Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt during the year of $4,784.21. It is undenominational, and for support depends on charitable contributions.

The six Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tsi Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta and the Scriptures of the Christians.

Dr. William Henry Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, reports the total membership of the Presbyterian church (northern) at 771,-223. This indicates a net increase of 17,484.

King Mwanga, of Uganda, Central Africa, who was dethroned and driven out of the country, has returned and is again at the head of the kingdom. In a letter written to Cardinal Lavigerie he asks that priests be sent to teach the religion of Christ in all the country of Uganda.

There was held in Glasgow recently a meeting of ministers and elders in the Free Church of Scotland who are opposed to Professors Bruce and Dods. A committee of seven was appointed to draw up a manifesto setting forth reasons for being dissatisfied with the decision of the assembly in the two cases. A larger committee was appointed to receive the draft, revise it and make it public.

Of the priests of the Catholic church in the United States, numbering in all 8,822, only 2,217, or about one-fourth, according to a recent report, are members of religious orders. Of this number 637 are Jesuits, 328 Benedictines, 321 Franciscans, 198 Redemptorists, 96 Dominicans, 82 Capuchins, the remainder being divided among nineteen other religious orders.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 9.

High water at 8.15 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.18; Sets at 6.05.
Moon rises at 12.26 P. M.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. John C. Prichard was in town today.

The Greenleaf School has several new students this fall.

Mr. Terrence Byron of Concord is the guest of Mr. W. E. Brown.

Mr. Fred Sanborn of Wollaston is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Richard H. Lincoln of Wollaston is suffering from malarial fever.

Mrs. Isaac M. Holt and Mrs. M. E. Green are on a two weeks' visit at Norwell.

Any one wishing to put their washing out should read advertisement in another column.

The Mercantile Clerks' Benevolent Association will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening.

The Republican caucus in Ward Three will be held in Cahill's hall, Wednesday evening.

Norfolk county Probate Court in this city tomorrow morning at nine, in the Adams building.

Mr. Osborne Rogers and Mr. Lester M. Pratt left Monday on a week's trip to Terminal City, N. S.

The Manet Company are painting their car house at Houghs Neck and also the poles on Sea street.

Nicholas Gabarino is on a gunning expedition in the woods of Maine, and no doubt will bring down lots of game.

Mr. Thomas F. Mannex is moving the building which he bought at the Willard school sale, to a lot of land off Hall place.

The final set in doubles in the Quincy tennis tournament was not played yesterday, and was postponed to the last of the week.

Mr. John H. Bent, the LEDGER correspondent, has returned from Houghs Neck and is considering a flattering offer to travel for a shoe firm.

Mr. Timberlake of Timberlake & Small has returned from a very pleasant vacation trip through Maine. Mr. Small of the same firm left last week.

The Greanleaf school has a new teacher this term to take the place of Miss Celia Nott, who resigned to accept a position in the Chauncy school of Boston.

Most of the injured patients at the City Hospital are doing well. Mrs. Bailey continues about the same, but Mrs. Needham was not as well this morning.

Mr. Horace F. Spear, cashier of Mount Wollaston Bank, left this morning for North Conway, N. H., where he will stay a week or more. Mr. Clarence Burgin of this city will act as cashier during Mr. Spear's absence.

While Burke Bros. were on their way home yesterday noon they killed a nine-year-old rattlesnake four feet, six inches long, and it had six rattles. We learn that they procured an ounce of oil from the reptile which is valued at $4 an ounce.

As an electric car was coming up Beale street, Wollaston, Monday it struck and knocked off part of the stand pipe used for filling the watering carts. The water spurted out in a large stream for some time.

Capt. Richardson, commander of the ship Nantasket, has just arrived in Boston from an African voyage. He is spending a few days in Quincy, the guest of Mrs. Helen Dean. Capt. Richardson has been ill with African fever, but is now recovering his health.

Customers at Clapp Bros.' store this week will miss the pleasant face and obliging manners of one of their popular young clerks, Miss Agnes Kelley of Penn street, South Quincy. She has gone to Montpelier, Vt., for a much needed respite from her arduous duties.

The Board of Health should take some action regarding the piggery in the rear of the Perry building, Wollaston. The complaints are growing louder every day. Wollaston people will put up with a great deal, but when it comes to having a piggery thrust into their faces every time they go to the depot or stores, it's a little too much.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon, a frequent visitor to our office made us a call this morning bringing some of the finest peaches we have eaten this year. They were raised on his place and for size and beauty they rival those raised in California, some of them measuring about ten inches round. We promise Brother Faxon not to indulge in any stronger juice, so long as he keeps us supplied with such juicy fruit.

Mr. Daniel S. Baxter has greatly improved the neat appearance of his estate by painting his house.

A club tournament will be held by the Quincy Tennis Club on the Bigelow-street grounds on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ingraham of Braintree are being congratulated on the arrival of twins, a boy and girl, Monday.

No Horse for Hose 2.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Hose 2, Wollaston, is without a horse. When box 26 was rung in for the great accident, this valuable piece of apparatus did not respond because the authorities did not have this defect remedied. It is understood that Mr. J. H. Lord has refused to allow his horses to draw this wagon, because with the company and hose on it weighs nearly two tons, making a heavy load for one horse to draw at a dead gallop for a mile or so. There is a pole belonging to this wagon and it should be put on and two horses hired to haul the apparatus if one is not enough. It is poor economy to scrimp the necessary expenditures of a fire department. The services of this company were greatly needed at the accident, but they were not there because someone wanted to save a few dollars on horse hire.

PROTECTION.

A SONG.

There's never a rose upon the bush,
And never a bud on any tree,
In wood or field, nor hint, nor sign,
Of one green thing for you or me.
Come in, come in, sweet love of mine,
And let the bitter weather be!

Coated with ice the garden wall—
The river reeds are stark and still;
The wind goes plunging to the sea,
And last week's flakes the hollows fill.
Come in, come in, sweet love, to me,
And let the year blow as it will!

—Chatter.

Dropped Stitches.

Fashionable Parisiennes are wearing Egyptian headbands of gold or tortoise shell.

Shrunken, half worn bed blankets or comforts past using on a bed make good pads to put under a stair carpet.

Girls who live on hard rock candies, hot bread and ice water cannot expect to have good teeth, good health or good looks.

Leather trimming studded with steel or gilt will be worn on winter garments, and entire jackets of supple leather are hinted at.

The largest lye and potash concern in New York is located in West Twenty-second street, and owned by Mrs. E. M. Hall, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Eva B. Hart, who died near Syracuse, N. Y., recently at the reputed age of 113, smoked as far back as her children can remember.

Miss Constance Lodge, daughter of Congressman Lodge, will be one of the buds of Boston society the coming season.

Mrs. Hannah Purvis, of North Lewisburg, O., is one of the few women who are authorized to solemnize marriages. She is minister of the Friends' church, and is popular with young folks matrimonially bent.

The rules of etiquette are not nonsense—they are made to smooth the rough ways of life, of which there will be enough at best.

Prompt relief for a sick stomach may be obtained by drinking a glass of hot water to which a little soda has been added.

Can Clean a Watch.

Mrs. Linherr is one of the successful feminine jewelry dealers of New York. She keeps a shop in Sixth avenue, and for the past seven years has supported herself and six children.

The Misses Schultze are the very jewels of the professions they have adopted. One is mistress of the watch and clock trade, and the other is a practical jeweler. Both are pretty, under 25, and receive an average of five offers of marriage a week. The young men go to the store, which is in Sixth avenue, to have their watches regulated, their rings and studs engraved or new pins put on the scarf heads. These repairs are constantly required by the adorers who can find no other means of paying their addresses.

Somehow the little women prefer to stay behind the showcases and keep the connecting gates locked. A third sister keeps house for the family of little brothers who are to succeed the fair jewelers. The mother is dead and the father is an invalid. They do a strictly cash business, attend to every detail themselves and enjoy the distinction of being the brightest lady jewelers in town.—New York World.

BORN.

INGRAHAM—In Braintree, Sept. 8th, a son and daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ingraham.

DIED.

McCAULDER—In South Quincy, Sept. 8, Marie L., daughter of Mr. William T., and Mrs. McCaulder, aged 10 days.

STORRS—In Braintree, Sept. 8, Mr. Amariah Storrs, aged 82 years and 19 days.

DEARBORN—In Boston, Sept. 5, Mr. Albion P. Dearborn.

NASON—In Weymouth, Sept. 7, Mr. George S. Nason, aged 86 years and 8 days.

ROBERTSON HALL,
Wednesday Ev'ng, Sept. 10th,
GOODWIN SISTERS
Star Farce Comedy
And Musical Troubadours
IN DRAMA, COMEDY and VARIETY.
Prices 15, 25, 35 cents.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 6t

GOOD FIELDING GAME

The Bostons and New Yorks Play Eleven Innings

AND FINISH WITH A TIE SCORE.

Capt. Kelly's Boys Easily Down the New Yorks—Ward's Men Prove Too Much for the Quakers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The New York and Boston league teams batted for eleven innings, when the game was called on account of darkness, with the score a tie, each side scoring six runs. Both pitchers were batted freely, but phenomenal fielding prevented many runs from being made. Glasscock excelled in fielding, and Tiernan and Hines did the best batting. New York had a chance to win in the eighth and ninth innings, but lost it by poor base running. Attendance 1064.

BOSTON	AB	R	In	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	5	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Tucker, 1b	6	0	2	3	0	12	1	0
Sullivan, lf	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	2	4	0	3	0	1
Hardie, c	5	0	2	2	1	7	4	3
McGarr, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Smith, 2b	5	2	1	3	0	4	2	1
Nichols, p	5	0	1	1	0	2	11	2
Totals	46	6	12	17	2	33	21	7

NEW YORK	AB	R	In	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	6	2	2	6	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	5	0	0	0	0	8	3	0
Glasscock, ss	4	0	1	1	0	4	9	0
Whistler, 1b	5	0	1	3	0	14	0	1
Burkett, rf	4	1	2	2	0	3	0	1
Bassett, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	2	4	0
Hornung, lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Denny, 2b	5	0	0	0	2	2	4	1
Sharrott, p	5	2	2	2	0	0	9	3
Total	44	6	10	16	2	33	29	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0—6
New York	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Boston 4, New York 5. Two-base hits—Tucker, Hines 2, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Smith, Whistler. Stolen bases—Boston 2, New York 4. Home run—Tiernan. Base on balls—Boston 1, New York 1. Base on errors—Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 6, New York 8. Double plays—Brssett, Glasscock and Whistler. Umpire—Lynch.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Foster's home run hit in the first inning with the base full, was the feature of to-days game. Attendance 500.

Chicago	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—7
Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Chicago 5, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Anderson and Decker.

Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The Philadelphia club pulled out a victory in the ninth this afternoon by heavy batting. Up to that time the local players had secured a hit off Lovett, and the score stood at 3 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Lovett and Daly.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Tim Keefe reappeared to day, and pitched one inning, in which he hit one batsman, gave four bases on balls, and made two wild pitches. Crane was substituted, but he was also wild, and Boston hit him hard. Nash did great stick work.

BOSTON	AB	R	In	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly, c	2	3	1	2	1	3	0	0
Murphy, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Brouthers, 1b	3	2	2	2	1	12	0	1
Richardson, if	5	3	2	2	1	0	0	1
Nash, 3b	5	2	3	7	1	1	2	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	4	5	0
Irwin, ss	3	1	1	1	0	2	5	0
Radbourn, p., rf	4	1	1	3	1	0	2	0
Daley, p	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	18	15	22	6	27	15	4

NEW YORK	AB	R	In	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Slattery, cf	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Brown, c	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Richardson, ss	4	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
Connor, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	10	1	0
O'Rourke, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Johnston, lf	4	1	1	2	0	1	3	1
Shannon, 2b	4	1	1	4	0	6	5	0
Whitney, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	1
Keefe, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crane, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	8	14	0	27	19	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	5	4	0	0	2	5	1	0	1	1—18
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1— 6

Earned runs—Boston 6, New York 2. Two-base hits—Nash, Kelly, Daly, Radbourn, Johnston; Slattery 2; Stolenbases—Brown, Kelly, Stovey, Richardson, O'Rourke. Home runs—Nash, Shannon. Base on balls—Boston 15, New York 4. Base on errors—Boston 1, New York 2. Struck out—Boston 2, New York 3. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers, Shannon and Connor; Richardson, Shannon and Connor. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 9.—The Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams played an interesting game to-day. Ward's men as usual were too much for the Quaker City lads. Husted's curves were batted freely, while Sowders pitched with telling effect up to the sixth.

Brooklyn	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 5. Batteries—Sowders and Daly. Husted and Cross.

Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—The home team defeated the Clevelands by good fielding and heavy hitting.

Pittsburg	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—6
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg 4, Cleveland 4. Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Cleveland 9. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Morris and Quinn, Gruber and Stein.

Chicago, 9; Buffalo, 5.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Cunningham was hit hard in the sixth inning to-day and the Chicagos made five runs. That practically decided the game. Much to the disgust of the crowd Umpire Sheridan called the game in Buffalo's half of the ninth on account of darkness.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	—9
Buffalo	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago 6, Buffalo 4. Base hits—Chicago 14, Buffalo 00. Errors—Chicago 8, Buffalo 2. Batteries—Baldwin and Darling, Cunningham and Mack.

A Dishonest Railroad Conductor.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Conductor Jerome A. Brown of Lowell, on the Salem and Lowell division, was arrested by Marshal Hart and Detective Wood at Salem on the arrival of his train at Salem, on the charge of taking tickets and selling them. He is charged with taking tickets to the amount of $7 a day. He has been employed by the Boston and Lowell and Boston and Maine roads for many years.

Upham Knocks Out Casey.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Arthur Upham, the New England middle-weight, knocked out Tom Casey of this city in four rounds last night. The fight was for a $650 purse offered by the Aubudon Athletic association.

Joseph Medill of The Chicago Tribune is reputed to be worth $3000,000.

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JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY EULOGIZED.

Tribute Paid to the Dead Patriot's Memory by Judge Fitzgerald.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—About 4500 people assembled in the Metropolitan house last evening, to honor the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly. Among them were many prominent in business and professional life. A marble bust of O'Reilly, clothed with a wreath of laurel, stood on the front of the platform. Governor Hill presided at the meeting, and after speaking briefly in eulogy of the dead patriot, introduced Judge Fitzgerald, the orator of the evening. The latter said: "There is no work more glorious than that of a well spent life, a life devoted to the right; noble, patriotic, talented, true to God, to one's country, and to one's fellow men. Such a life was illustrated in the career of our dear departed O'Reilly. [Cheers.] Sorrowful as we are for our great loss, we are yet proud of the noble record that he made; proud of the eulogies that have been spoken and written of him throughout this broad land, and proud of the words of sympathy that have been spoken of him by his brethern of the Green Isle. No king or conqueror was ever more loved or more regally honored than was he (cheers). America mourns him as a good citizen, literature twines the laurel with the cypress over his grave. The story of his life is one upon which the good and true will forever linger.

Judge Fitzgerald gave a brief history of John Boyle O'Reilly from the time he learned his trade as a printer in Ireland to the time of his escape from exile. He then reviewed his career in America and closed with a glowing tribute to his memory.

Governor Leon Abbett followed with an address, and the remainder of the program included a poem, "John Boyle O'Reilly," by Joseph I. C. Clarke; the reading of the dead poet's poem, "The Patriot's Grave," by Alfred Young and appropriate musical selections and resolutions.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of the Fast St. Louis and Chicago Express.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A desperate attempt was made last night about 500 yards below the new Hamburgh drawbridge to wreck the fast St. Louis and Chicago express, which leaves New York on the Central railroad at 6 p. m. The flagman discovered several ties standing endways in the culvert, and when he tried to remove them he was fired upon from bushes on the east side of the track. Knowing that the fast express was nearly due he ran southward and set the danger signal which stopped the train. The train was composed of seven or eight sleeping cars, all full, two ordinary passenger coaches and a baggage car. The wreckers are reported to have been seen between New Hamburgh and Fishkill, and an engine load of officers has gone in search of them.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—A special to The Chronicle-Telegraph from Wheeling, says: East and west bound freight trains met in a collision yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Broad Tree tunnel, about thirty miles east of here. A wrecking train has been sent out, but the company refuses to give any particulars of the disaster. It is known that both engines and a dozen cars were entirely destroyed and the wreck took fire. Engineers Dominick Kelly and Charles Trickey, and an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, were instantly killed. The fate of the fireman is not known.

A Disastrous Gale.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—A Canso dispatch says the gale of Aug. 31 is reported to have been very severe on Misaine Green and Grand banks, and the destruction of trawl gear, etc., was general. The schooner Gertie May has arrived, with fore and maine topmasts gone and her sails in ribbons. The Boston schooner Emma Wetherell lost trawl gear, and has either to get permission from the Dominion government to refit here or abandon the voyage. The schooner Amy Houston lost two of her crew, James Taylor and Thomas Delaney, but a dispatch from Sydney reports their arrival at that place.

The Reciprocity Question.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday to express the views of the exchange on the question of reciprocity. A resolution was adopted to the effect "that the New York Produce Exchange solicit congress to take such steps of legislation or diplomatic negotiation as will ensure the enlargement of foreign markets to American products." The resolution was telegraphed to Senators Evarts and Hiscock.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forecast for New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. Rain, preceded by fair in Maine; cooler, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Light rain, preceded by fair; slightly cooler; variable winds becoming northwesterly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lafest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 8.

The Wall street stock market opened more active than usual. The tone of the Boston market was downward.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42	Nor Pac. pref	82⅝
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	109¼	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	44
Del & Hudson	160½	Reading	41⅞
Illinois Central	106½	Texas Pacific	19
Lake Shore	....	Union Pacific	59½
Missouri Pacific	69¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	12
N. J. Central	120	do pref	35
N. Y. Central	106¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	32⅝	Western Union	83¼

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	88⅞
Freman's Bay Land	5¾	Flint & Pere Mar	99¾
Newport Land	2¾	Maine Central	158
West End Land	27	Mexican Central	25½
Atchison	42	N Y & N E	46⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	169¼
Boston & Maine	206	Union Pacific	59⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	95⅛	American Bell Tel	205
Central Mass	20½	New England Tel	....
do pref	43½	Erie Tel	40⅜
Eastern	172	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Heavy; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 50 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 30 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 4 40; do patents $4 45 to 5 90; Minnesota clear $4 40 to 5 15; do straights $4 60 to 5 60.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 99½ to $1 00½ elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN—Firmer; No 2, 58⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 58¼ to 58⅝c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 39c; mixed western 38 to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio Quiet; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined quiet; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6⅝c.

POTATOES—Steady; Long Island $2 to 2 25; Jersey $1 90 to 2 15.

PORK—Firm; mess, $11 25 to 12 00; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams dull; cut meats fair; pickled bellies 6 to 6⅞c.

LARD—Quiet; western steam $6.47½

CHEESE—Quiet; state 7 to 9¾.

UNEXPECTED RESULT

The Whole Republican Ticket Elected in Maine.

TOM REED'S PLURALITY 4700.

Governor Burleigh's Will Reach 19,000—Portland Republicans Wild With Delight—Fireworks and Cannon Make the Town Resound.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Nothing was ever seen in Maine, "in an off year," that could compare with the result that has crowned yesterday's efforts of the Republican ticket in Maine—governor, four representatives to congress, and both branches of the state legislature—are solidly Republican. Speaker Reed has obtained the biggest plurality he ever got—4700, and possibly more. It is almost twice the plurality he secured at the last presidential election. His most enthusiastic friends did not dream of such a result as this. Portland, Reed's native city, gave him a plurality of over 1500, and the country towns came steadily up to the front in his support. If the Democrats ever seriously thought of contesting his election, they have abandoned all idea of it. Portland Republicans are wild with delight. Speaker Reed was carried to the city hall to address a big mass meeting and jollification party, and fireworks and cannon made the town resound. Advices to The Evening Express show that twenty-seven out of fifty-three towns in the district, not including Portland, gave Reed 7862; Frank, 6012; scattering, 1838. Reed's plurality, 4850. The same towns in 1888 gave Reed 8542; Emery, 7725; scattering, 356; Reed's plurality, 817; Reed's gain, 1038. Governor Burleigh will have a plurality of 16,000, against 18,053 two years ago. This is the largest plurality ever given in an off year.

All Quiet in Biddeford.

In Biddeford, in spite of the predictions everything was very quiet, and the Democrats carried the city by a very slight lead. There was no attempt on the part of the alleged illegally naturalized men to vote. From the best sources of information obtainable the entire Androscoggin county ticket, with the exception of attorney, is elected, and all the Republican representatives but one.

Speaker Reed has received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams.

Portland's Total Vote.

Forty-eight out of fifty-three towns in the First distritt give Reed 16,091; Frank, 11,339; Reed's plurality 4752, against 369 in 1880. The remaining towns are small and will not materially change these figures. The total vote of Portland is: For governor—Burleigh, 3570; Thompson, 2127; Clerk, 142. For congressman—Reed, 3648; Frank, 2169; Hussey (Pro.), 76. Cumberland county is incomplete, but no doubt the Republican county ticket is elected by pluralities ranging from 1500 to 2000. Portland elects four Republican representatives and one Democrat, which is a Democratic gain of one.

Republican Plurality 19,000.

Two hundred and ten towns give Burleigh, 40,935; Thompson, 27,427; Clark, 936; scattering, 958. The same towns in 1888 gave the Republicans 50,251; Democratic, 37,244; the Prohibitionists, 1726; scattering, 1089. Republican plurality, 13,568; against 13,007; Republican gain, 561. If towns to hear from fall off in the same proportion the final total vote should stand: Republican, about 64,500; Democratic, 45,500; scattering, 3000; total, 113,000. In 1888, the last off year, the vote stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3868, scattering, 23. Republican plurality, 13,702. This year the plurality will be about 19,000, a gain of 5300 and 1000 above of the presidential year. The Prohibition vote comes united with the scattering or omitted, so it is classed as scattering and may be considerably larger.

Returns Recounted Four Times.

The detailed vote of Bangor was not in until 1 a. m., owing to delay in the count in one ward, the returns being recounted four times. The vote resulted: Burleigh, 1698; Thompson, 1538; Clark, (Pro.), 81; Clark, Labor, 12. For congress: Boutelle, 1738; Crosby, Dem., 1487; Cushing, Pro., 49; scattering, 2. The Republicans elect two representatives to the legislature and the Democrats elect one.

The Republican Ticket Elected.

Hancock county elects the whole Republican ticket by at least 1000 majority, as follows: Robert L. Grindle, Pascal P. Gilmore, Senators; Oscar P. Cunningham, judge of probate; John F. Knowlton, clerk of courts; Elmer P. Spofford, attorney; James W. Patterson, sheriff; Fred B. Aiken, commissioner; William B. Campbell, registerer of deeds; James F. Davis, treasurer. Andrew P. Wiswell, Rep. is elected representative from Ellsworth. It is believed the Republicans of Hancock have elected all the nine representatives to which the county is entitled.

Other Counties Heard From.

A light vote was polled in Franklin county. Returns indicate that the Republicans have elected the entire county ticket by about 700 plurality.

Eighteen of the twenty-nine towns in Kennebec county have been heard from. Burleigh has 3536, Thompson, 1652, and Clark 248, giving Burleigh a plurality of 1884.

Attempted Murder.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 9.—An attempt at murder was made at the junction of Charter and Derby streets. John Curran assaulting his brother-in-law, John Watson, striking him with a knife in the throat, inflicting two severe but not necessarily fatal wounds. Two hours later Curran was arrested in a house on Derby street. At the police station Curran said that the affair grew out of Watson abusing his wife, who is Curran's sister. He claimed that he saw him choking her and knocked him down, whereupon Watson threw a carving knife at him and broke a pitcher over his head.

Will Accept the Nomination.

NORWELK, Conn., Sept. 9.—Hon. James W. Hyatt, United States treasurer during President Cleveland's administration, has consented to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. The news became generally known and made quite a commotion in political circles.

Attempt to Burn a House.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—A bold attempt was made to burn a large wooden boarding house at Aborn and Fountain streets, occupied by Mrs. Ayer. Four fires were simultaneously set. They were extinguished without serious loss, but there is no clue to the firebug.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 127. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CITY — OF — QUINCY.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

REGULATION 1. Every householder shall keep his premises free from all nuisances and sources of filth that are injurious to the public health and safety; and any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, found on private property must be abated upon notice from the health officers, and within such time as they shall designate. If such premises are not put in proper sanitary condition the same shall be vacated upon order of the Board of Health.

REG. 2. All privy-vaults and cesspools shall be emptied before the fifteenth day of May. During the summer season they shall be disinfected and emptied as often as (upon examination of the Board of Health) shall be deemed necessary to keep them free from offensive odors.

REG. 3. From the fifteenth day of May to the first day of October, no privy-vault or cesspool shall be emptied between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening. This shall not apply to the cleaning of cesspools by the use of any odorless excavator approved by said Board of Health. Water-tight vessels or barrels with tops tightly sealed only shall be used in removing the sediment from said cesspools, or such matter as cannot be pumped by said excavator, and disinfectants shall be used in all cases.

REG. 4. No person shall deposit the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or any other filth, upon any premises within the limits of the city without first having obtained a permit to do so from the Board of Health.

REG. 5. No privy-vault or cesspool that is not water-tight shall be maintained within two rods of any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking purposes.

REG. 6. Water from the kitchen sink shall not be allowed to run under any house, nor shall any cesspool for the retention of such waste water be within five feet of any house, unless the cesspool be cemented water-tight. All drains connecting water closets and sinks with cesspools shall be trapped and ventilated, so as to prevent the passage of gases into the house. No house the cellar of which is habitually wet shall be used as a dwelling.

REG. 7. All putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter, manure, garbage, and every kind of filth must be removed from all cellars, yards and outbuildings before the first day of June.

REG. 8. No person shall throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk, court, square, public place or vacant lot, or into any pond, creek, river, brook, canal or ditch, any dead animal, decaying vegetables, offal, dirt, garbage, refuse, manure, or the contents of any privy-vault or cesspool, or filth of any kind. No person shall allow any liquid from swill teams to drain upon any public or private way within the city.

REG. 9. No person shall allow the sewage, waste water or liquid of any kind from his premises to flow into any canal, pond, brook or open ditch, or upon any sidewalk, gutter or street surface, or upon any public or private way, or to form stagnant pools in any place within the city.

REG. 10. The exercises of the trade or employment of keeping swine, which is a nuisance dangerous to the public health, attended by noisome and injurious odors, and is otherwise injurious to the estates of the inhabitants of Quincy, be and the same hereby is forbidden within the limits of the city of Quincy.

REG. 11. Any well, spring, cistern, or other source of drinking water, that is contaminated from any surface drainage, cesspool, privy, sink spout or other source of water pollution must be disused.

REG. 12. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or bring into the city for sale, any diseased, putrid, stale or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, or provisions, or any adulterated article of food.

REG. 13. When a householder knows that a person with his family is sick of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such householder in a manner approved by the Board of Health. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

REG. 14. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

REG. 15. Cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, measles, and typhoid fever are deemed by the Board of Health to be diseases dangerous to the public health and safety. In all cases where death shall occur by reason of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever or measles, the body of the deceased shall be conveyed to the place of its interment in a hearse; and the interment must take place within twenty-four hours after death.

REG. 16. No grave containing the body of a person who died of an infectious disease shall be opened without the permission of the Board of Health.

REG. 17. No child or adult person belonging to a household in which small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, exists, or whose residence has a common entrance with such household, shall be allowed to attend any public or private school until the expiration of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and every such child or adult person shall be required to present to the teacher of the school a certificate from the attending physician or a member of the Board of health, stating that he is free from contagion, and that the requirements of this regulation have been complied with.

REG. 18 No person shall become a member of any public or private school either as teacher or scholar, nor shall he be employed as janitor therein until he has shown satisfactory evidence that he has been successfully vaccinated.

All complaints in relation to nuisance and sources of filth injurious to the public health and safety must be made in writing, to the Board of Health, with the description of said nuisance and of the premises on which it exists, with the owner's name, if known to the complainant. Such complaints must bear the signature of complainant.

J. M. SHEAHAN, G. B. RICE, B. F. THOMAS, } Board of Health.

Quincy, Sept. 8, 1890. 2t

WANTS.

WANTED.—Protestant Girl for general housework. Apply at No. 9 Adams street, Quincy. Sept. 10—tf

COOK WANTED.—Apply to W. B. RICE, Adams St. Quincy, Sept. 9. 3t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass. Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street. Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Part Jersey Cow for sale; giving good milk. Apply to S. H. EDWARDS, Walnut street, Atlantic. Sept. 9. 3t

The Guilds of Christ's Church, QUINCY,

WILL hold a sale of Useful and Fancy Articles at the house and on the grounds of Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow, on

Thursday, Sept. 18,

SHOULD THE DAY BE SUITABLE.

☞ Should it prove stormy the sale will be postponed till Friday.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 P. M.

Admittance to house by Western Veranda,

25 CENTS.

Grounds and Tents Free.

Refreshments will be Served in the Tents.

The sale will close at 9.30 P. M.
All persons are invited to attend.
Contributions of Cake and other articles for the tables will be gratefully received.
Sept. 10.—3t Sept. 13—1w

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG,

OCTOBER 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions.

LADIES, $4. GENTLEMEN, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Two or more Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.
Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.
The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term.
Sept. 10. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that my wife,

JOSEPHINE M. McINTIRE,

has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; and that I shall not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

LEWIS G. McINTIRE.
Quincy, Sept. 10, 1890. 3t

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6. Sept. 9—d,tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

Washing Wanted

TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT —

126 Washington Street.

Sept. 2. 9t

PROBATE COURT.

Judge White Holds the First Session in this City Since July.

The September session of Norfolk County Probate Court in Quincy was held this morning, and the following business transacted:

Wills Allowed.

Of John W. Bates late of Cohasset, Rebecca N. Bates executrix; bond $50,000.

Of Mrs. Mary T. S. Blanchard late of Holbrook, Elihu H. Holbrook executor; bond $10,000.

Administrations Granted.

Estate of George W. Cleverly late of Weymouth; Sarah J. Pratt administratrix; bond, $1000.

Estate of Emeline Harmon late of Quincy; John Harmon administrator; bond, $200.

Estate of Frederick Miller late of Randolph; Caroline M. Miller administratrix.

Estate of John N. Asbell late of Avon; George W. Folsom, Jr., administrator; bond, $300.

Estate of Oliver Dyer late of Randolph; Marion A. Paine administratrix; bond, $500.

Estate of Michael O'Connell late of Randolph; Catherine O'Connell administratrix; bond, $200.

Estate of John Eaton late of Dedham; Frank R. Bird administrator; bond, $40,000.

Guardians Appointed.

Daniel F. Buckley to be guardian of Richard W. and Patrick Meade of Stoughton; bond $200.

Oran White to be guardian *ad litem* of Susie C. and Florence B. Blanchard, minors of Weymouth.

Josiah Penniman to be guardian of Susan S. Penniman an insane person of Braintree; bond $500.

Louisa T. Walter of Hyde Park to be guardian of George H. and Clara L. Walter, minors, of Hyde Park; bond $1,200.

Elizabeth L. Wright to be guardian of Gordon S., and Kenneth Beal minors of Cohasset; bond $1,000.

Inventories Presented.

Estate of Amasa J. Dyer, late of Braintree; Andrew Dyer, Lewis Dyer and Elmer F. Thayer appraisers; real estate $75; personal $153.59.

Estate of Louisa E. Butler late of Quincy; George L. Gill, H. L. Burrell and P. H. Gavin appraisers; personal $91.

Accounts Allowed.

First and final of William J. Williams administrator of estate of Caroline Dunkerton late of Quincy; $1,087.59.

First and final of Emily A. Josephs administratrix of estate of Freeman Josephs late of Quincy; $510.

First and final of Helen M. Tarbell, administratrix, de bonis non, with the will annexed of Liba Litchfield late of Quincy, $40,235.12.

First and final of James H. Finegan, administrator of estate of Michael Finegan late of Braintree; $576.62.

Fifth of Deborah J. Blanchard, guardian of Florence C. Blanchard of Weymouth, a minor; $33,969.81.

Fifth of the same, guardian of Susie C. Blanchard of Weymouth, $32,472.85.

Amended second of Zenas A. French and Walter E. White, administrators of estate of Charles French late of Holbrook; $10,506.75.

Second of William H. Hill, R. Stuart Chase and Charles H. W. Foster trustees under will of William H. Hill late of Brookline, $2,166,070.46.

Leave to Sell.

Thomas A. Whicher and Edward Whicher, administrators of the estate of Relief Whicher late of Cohasset, to sell estate at corner of Quincy avenue and School streets in Quincy.

John A. Raymond, administrator of estate of Mary G. Bates late of Weymouth, to sell real estate.

Weymouth Delegates.

The Republican caucus last evening elected the following delegates:

State—David Dunbar, N. D. Canterbury, E. Frank Worster, Bradford Hawes, L. A. Cook; at large, B. S. Lovell, J. H. Flint, George F. Hayden.

Congressional—F. A. Bicknell, J. A. Cushing, G. E. Porter, Charles Hawes, H. A. Thomas, J. E. Hunt, B. S. Lovell, G. S. Wentworth.

Councillor—G. L. Newton, Henry Loud, F. H. Mason, G. B. Loud, G. Willis, Elbridge Nash, J. W. Bartlett, J. T. Pease.

County—B. F. Richards, J. A. Raymond, C. E. Bicknell, Joseph Dyer, William Nash, G. B. Bayley, E. C. Porter.

Senatorial—G. L. Newton, C. S. Redmond, W. D. Roberts. G. F. Maynard, H. E. Raymond, N. D. Canterbury, Alonzo Pratt, Solon Blanchard.

Town committee—David Dunbar, J. W. Bartlett, F. A. Richards, B. S. Lovell, P. W. French, J. A. Cushing, C. E. Bicknell, E. W. Hunt, W. L. Roberts, G. B. Loud, Bradford Hawes, Preston Pratt, L. A. Cook, G. L. Wentworth, H. E. Raymond.

Big Pensions for Blindness.

Within a few days two very large checks were paid out to blind men, John Niedinger and Harry Chapman, whose sight as a result of exposures and injuries during the civil war, has been entirely destroyed. Niedinger's check from Uncle Sam amounted to $7000, while Chapman received a check for over $15,000, and singularly enough each of these men were lifted from absolute poverty to comparative comfort.

WEYMOUTH.

Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., has removed to its new quarters in Nye's building. Pentalpha Chapter has moved to East Weymouth.

The funeral services of the late George Nason was held yesterday from his late residence on Washington street. Mr. Nason was the oldest resident at the Landing, he being 83 years of age. His wife survives him and is quite feeble.

The first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the company intending to purchase the Gazette and Citizen will be held in the room over the National Bank Thursday evening. The names of those gentlemen purchasing the greatest portion of shares are T. A. Watson and L. O. Crocker of East Braintree; J. J. Loud, A. W. Blanchard, A. W. Clapp, W. B. Clapp, A. J. Richards, H. A. Richards, E. S. Hunt, E. F. Linton of the Landing; Elias Beal, H. A. Nash of North Weymouth; Michael Sheehy, M. C. Dizer, N. D. Canterbury, Joham Salisbury, Martin Hawes of East Weymouth; and several prominent citizens of South Weymouth whose names have not as yet been made public.

John W. Ahearn, a genial young man and Weymouth Landing native, succeeds F. H. Cowing as station agent at the Landing. Mr. Cowing has filled the position for thirty-three years and the railway company has never been called upon to pay out a cent in consequence of carelessness or mistakes on his part.

The young tonsorial artist, Patrick Fogarty, recently removed to the McLean Asylum, Somerville, is doing nicely, which is gratifying news to his many friends.

The LEDGER can be had every afternoon of M. K. Pratt at the Landing.

Many of our schools in town are overcrowded, it is stated, and one teacher has remarked that she could not do the scholars justice. It is well understood by parents that their children were not making the progress they should. This is a matter of great importance and ought to be looked into by the school board.

Mr. John G. Worster, when questioned about his reported intention of building a factory on land recently bought of J. M. Walsh, near the Weymouth depot, remarked that it was false, nothing of the kind was intended. He further stated that his only purpose of buying the land was to prevent its going into hands who might erect a building and start an objectionable business in the neighborhood.

Samuel C. Denton of East Weymouth, who has been assisting Postmaster Lyon at Weymouth nearly four months, closes his labors there Oct. 1. Mr. Denton has made many friends among the patrons of the office during his short time among us.

Mr. Byron Hunt contemplates a tour through the western states this autumn.

B. F. Smith has leased Washington Hall, just vacated by Fred Cate, and is building up quite a business manufacturing "serviettes."

Dr. Bullock, since locating at this town, has built up a large practice.

Tax Qualification.

The Untaxed Ballot League has permanently organized in Boston with these officers:

President, Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Lowell.

Vice-presidents, Hon. William Claflin of Newtonville, Hon. John D. Long of Hingham, William L. Sayer of New Bedford, Hon. Charles J. Noyes of Boston, Gen. N. P. Banks of Waltham, Henry Parkman of Boston, Capt. E. S. Huntington of Quincy, Henry Austin of Medway, J. M. Olmstead of Boston, Otis J. Wardwell of Haverhill, Col. Albert Clark of Wellesley, Hon. John F. Andrew of Boston.

Secretary and treasurer, P. O'Neill Larkin of Boston.

Executive committee, William S. Greenough of Wakefield (chairman), Elihu B. Hayes of Lynn, Henry R. Legate of Boston, Josiah Quincy of Quincy, W. .W. Doherty of Boston, Samuel W. McCaull of Winchester, E. M. Chamberlin of Boston, president and secretary and treasurer ex-officio.

Article 2 of the constitution says, The purpose of this organization shall be to secure the abolition of the tax qualification now imposed upon the franchise in Massachusetts. The work of the league shall be strictly non-partisan in its character, and shall consist of the publication and circulation of literature, the delivery of public addresses and the use of other appropriate means for securing the adoption of its principles.

The Boston Herald says: "The coal kings have declared their annual fall advance price and, stated the number of thousands of tons they will allow people to consume this year. There is no other industry in which over production is so effectually guarded against, or in which underproduction means so much misery to the poor, and consequent profit to the rich."

We copy in part the following from the Danvers Mirror of September 6:—"The auditorium of Maple street church was filled on the occasion of the opening of the new organ built by Messrs. Cole & Woodberry of Boston, who lately renovated the organ at Christ's church, Quincy. The organist was Prof. Frank Wrigley, organist of Christ's church, Quincy. His manipulation of the great organ was notable, and he did himself and the fine instrument justice."

Free Delivery Statistics.

The amount of business done by the letter carriers of this city for the month of August is not quite up to its predecessor, but then business is quiet and correspondence light during the "vacation" month. The summary does not include matter mailed or delivered at the office, only the business of the carriers. There were handled 47,801 pieces, an average of over 1800 a day or about 375 per carrier. The statistics are given below and are compared with the summary for January and July:

	Jan.	July.	Aug.
Delivered.			
Registered letters,	21	38	44
Letters,	17,188	21,135	20,385
Postal cards,	2,418	3,141	3,472
2d, 3d and 4th class,	5,743	11,235	11,317
Collected.			
Local letters,	602	797	628
Mail letters,	6,373	9,308	8,991
Local postal cards,	652	444	673
Mail postal cards,	842	1,106	1,287
2d, 3d and 4th class,	298	735	1,004
Pieces handled,	34,137	47,939	47,801
Local postage,	$94.15	$107.67	$86.71

Welch Has Not Skipped.

The Boston Record learning that Joseph F. Welch, foreman of the railroad gang at the time of the Old Colony disaster, had been defaulted in the Quincy court, sent a reporter to this city yesterday, hoping that he might do a little detective work in hunting him up. But Welch has not "skipped." The Grand Jury having taken up the case, Welch thought it was not necessary to appear in Quincy, but had he appeared he would only have been discharged.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Euphemie Bouchard, to Alexander Souden, land and buildings on north side of Water street for $2000.

George Thomas, by mortgage, to W. W. Jenness, two acres of highland and four acres of flats (and buildings) on north side of Washington street for $4000.

W. W. Jenness to Bartholomew Bryant, same property as last described for $4000.

In Weymouth.

Fannie G. Peckham (ux. Geo. F.) to Caroline C. Peckham, thirty-seven acres and buildings on southeast side of Essex street for $1200.

Nathaniel B. Peare to Elizabeth A. Andrus, land and buildings on south side of Myrtle street for $1350.

David P. Hayward to George J. Ries, all interest in land and buildings corner Commercial street and Union avenue for $2000.

An Amusing Joke.

On Tuesday, the morning after Labor day, Mr. H. O. Souther, the contractor for the mason work for the new Willard schoolhouse in this city, saw that one of his employes, Mr. Sprague by name, did not take off his coat and go to work as usual, so he asked him what was the matter. The good fellow, who had hardly got over the time he had enjoyed the day before, quickly replied: "I have just received a letter from my brother in California, who is very sick, and I have got to go and see him. I will be back tomorrow." Mr. Sprague soon disappeared; but the most singular part of the affair was that Mr. Sprague returned the next morning and went to work all right, just as if he hadn't taken a long journey. We believe his employer never found out whether he went by electricity, or by the spirit form.

Superior Court.

There were no cases of local interest tried in the Superior Court at Dedham on Tuesday. Henry F. Ford of Stoughton was fined $50 and costs and sentenced to three months in the house of correction for violation of the liquor law. Neal McIntyre of Needham was acquitted on a similar charge. James Galligan of Canton was on trial on a liquor complaint.

A Glutted Market.

The market for old newspapers in Boston is feeling the effect of the attempt of one of the Boston papers to work up a gigantic circulation. Every junk store is glutted with thousands of copies, and the price of old newspapers has dropped more than 50 per cent.

Dancing School.

It will be noticed by an advertisement in our columns today, that Mr. J. Jay Banta, one of Boston's most popular teachers, will open a school in deportment and dancing at Faxon Hall, next month.

☞ A will made by Frederick the Great in 1741, during the first Silesian war, was printed in the first volume of "The War of Frederick the Great," just published in Germany. It reads as follows: "I am only king so long as I am free. If they kill me I wish my body to be burnt in Roman fashion and my ashes to be inclosed in an urn at Rheinsberg. In this case Knobelsdorf (his architect) shall construct a monument for me like that of Horace at Tusculum."

☞ It may not be generally known that the true source of the wealth of Chili is in its natural deposits of nitrate of soda and other salts. The vast deserts between the Camarones and Copiapo have been aptly compared to an immense laboratory, so great is their richness in salts of various kinds. Theodore Child, in the forth-coming number of Harper's Weekly will describe a recent visit to these "nitrate deserts," and will relate some curious facts in regard to the peculiar and extensive industries of that region.



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

— OF —

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

— AND —

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE!

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

School Begins Monday!

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

EXPECTED RESULT

Whole Republican Ticket Elected in Maine.

REED'S PLURALITY 4700,

r Burleigh's Will Reach 10,000— nd Republicans Wild With De- -Fireworks and Cannon Make the Resound.

AND, Me., Sept. 9.—Nothing was n in Maine, "in an off year," that ompare with the result that has yesterday's efforts of the Republket in Maine—governor, four representes to congress, and both branches tate legislature—are solidly Re-. Speaker Reed has obtained the plurality he ever got—4700, sibly more. It is almost twice ality he secured at the last presidelection. His most enthusiastic lid not dream of such a result as rtland, Reed's native city, gave rality of over 1500, and the coun- came steadily up to the front support. If the Democrats ever thought of contesting his elecy have abandoned all idea of it. l Republicans are wild with de- Speaker Reed was carried city hall to address mass meeting and jolliparty, and fireworks and made the town resound. Ad- The Evening Express show that even out of fifty-three towns in rict, not including Portland, gave 2; Frank, 6012; scattering, 1850; rality, 4850. The same towns in Reed 8542; Emery, 7725; scatter- Reed's plurality, 817; Reed's gain, overnor Burleigh will have a plur- 6,000, against 18,053 two years is is the largest plurality ever en off year.

All Quiet in Biddeford.

ddeford, in spite of the predictions, g was very quiet, and the Demoried the city by a very slight here was no attempt on the part ged illegally naturalized men to om the best sources of informainable the entire Androscoggin cket, with the exception of at- elected, and all the Republican atives but one.

r Reed has received hundreds of latory telegrams.

Portland's Total Vote.

ight out of fifty-three towns in distritt give Reed 16,091; Frank, eed's plurality 4752, against 349 The remaining towns are small l not materially change these The total vote of Portland is: rnor—Burleigh, 3570; Thompson, k, 142. For congressman—Reed, uk, 2169; Hussey (Pro.), 76. Cumcounty is incomplete, but no he Republican county ticket is y pluralities ranging from 1500 to ortland elects four Republican atives and one Democrat, which ocratic gain of one.

publican Plurality 19,000.

ndred and ten towns give Bur- 935: Thompson, 27,427; Clark, 891; g, 958. The same towns in 1888 Republicans 50,251; Democratic, e Prohibitionists, 1726; scattering, ublican plurality, 13,508; against publican gain, 501. If towns to m fall off in the same proporinal total vote should stand: Reabout 64,500; Democratic, 45,500; k, 3000; total, 113,000. In 1886, the ar, the vote stood: Republican, Democratic, 55,280; Prohibition, tering, 23. Republican plurality, This year the plurality will be 000, a gain of 5300 and 1000 ahead sidential year. The Prohibition s united with the scattering or so it is classed as scattering and nsiderably larger.

rns Recounted Four Times.

ailed vote of Bangor was not in m., owing to delay in the count rd, the returns being recounted s. The vote resulted: Burleigh, mpson, 1538; Clark, (Pro.), 36; bor, 12. For congress: Boutelle, by, Dem., 1487; Cushing, Pro, ring, 2. The Republicans elect sentatives to the legislature and crats elect one.

Republican Ticket Elected.

k county elects the whole Republ by at least 1000 majority, as Robert L. Grindle, Pascal P. Senators; Oscar P. Cunningham, probate; John F. Knowlton, courts; Elmer P. Spofford, atmes W. Patterson, sheriff; Fred , commissioner; William B. registerer of deeds; James F. easurer. Andrew P. Wiswell, ected representative from Ellsit is believed the Republicans of have elected all the nine repreto which the county is entitled.

er Counties Heard From.

vote was polled in Franklin Returns indicate that the Rehave elected the entire county bout 700 plurality.

h of the twenty-nine towns in county have been heard from. has 3526, Thompson, 1652, and giving Burleigh a plurality of

Attempted Murder.

Mass., Sept. 9.—An attempt at as made at the junction of nd Derby streets. John Curran his brother-in-law, John Watng him with a knife in the flicting two severe but not necesal wounds. Two hours later s arrested in a house on Derby the police station Curran said fair grew out of Watson abuse, who is Curran's sister. He nt he saw him choking her and him down, whereupon Watson rving knife at him and broke a er his head.

Accept the Nomination.

K, Conn., Sept. 9.—Hon. James United States treasurer during Cleveland's administration, has to become a candidate for the c nomination for governor. The me generally known and made nmotion in political circles.

tempt to Burn a House.

XCE, Sept. 9.—A bold attempt to burn a large wooden boardat Aborn and Fountain streets, y Mrs. Ayer. Four fires were Busly set. They were extinwithout serious loss, but there to the firebug.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
—BY—
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.
FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Six months,	3.00
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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The wedding fashion in Maine as set forth by the Lewiston Journal. "Young couples who wish to be wedded in the latest and most approved style must now seek some leafy Maine retreat and have the ceremony performed under overhanging boughs, while standing on a carpet of cedar boughs, pond lilies and other wild flowers. The correct thing for a wedding tour to follow this ceremony is a trip to some forest lake and a week or two of camping out."

The Fitchburg Mail says, "It is a significant fact that the census returns show scarcely any increase of population in the four prohibition states of the Union. Whether it is because mankind must have something to drink we are unable to say, but it is certainly a strange coincidence."

The above statement may be a fact, but we know many prohibition cities and towns in this State which are more prosperous in point of population, valuation, low taxes, etc., than are the license ones.

Edison has come out in a new character. He has carried out a successful series of experiments by which lithium salts can be carried into the system by external application and through the use of electricity. If this can be done with one drug it may be done with another; and mothers and small boys will be correspondingly happy. The mother will no longer need to bury a nauseous powder in a spoonful of jam, or bribe the young hopeful to swallow a dose of castor oil by the promise of a big red apple; while the boy may be spared many an hour calculated to make him think that life is not worth living.—Philadelphia Record.

It must not be supposed because a magazine editor accepts and pays for a contribution that the matter will be published immediately. Harper's Magazine for the current month of September has an article that was written in the year 1880. In fact so long a time has elasped that it might puzzle some authors to know whether the production was really written by them. It is said that the Century now has on hand articles enough which have been accepted and paid for to keep the magazine running from three and one-half to four years. Several articles have recently been published in Harper's which were accepted two or three years ago. So that young and ambitious writers have a chance to wait a very long time before they have the pleasure of seeing their matter in type.—Fall River Tribune.

The Lowell Star from its observatory has solved an important dilemma. It says, the semi-annual outbreak of weddings is even now begun, and the whole country will shortly be invaded. What is it that so plainly proclaims a bride? Not new gowns, for other people occassionally indulge in like extravagances. Not the happy air of proud possession, for newly engaged girls and young mothers have much the same satisfied appearance. In most cases it is the bridegroom. A woman might as well have a brass band playing "Hall to the Chief" to herald her approach, as one of these beaming and triumphant creatures. On the wedding journey a man has his recompense for being overlooked and neglected at the wedding. There is no more insignificant personage at a marriage ceremony than the bridegroom. The caterers are of vastly more consequence; while the bride's small brother who collects the old shoes and distributes rice, ranks far ahead of the man who has nothing to do but produce the ring and make his responses at the proper time. No wonder that when again he assumes a position in the world he waxes great in the esteem of himself—and his wife.

A WOULD-BE HERO.

William F. Murdock Arrested for Placing the Obstruction on the Boston and Maine Tracks.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The man who placed the obstruction on the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad near West Lynn, with the evident intention to wreck the train, has been arrested, and is no other than William F. Murdock, the young man who told the graphic story of his heroism in stopping with a red light the train rushing on to its destruction. The arrest was made yesterday afternoon.

It seems that yesterday morning Superintendent Furber of the Boston and Maine road sent for Mr. Wood, and directed him to go to Lynn and make an investigation. Mr. Wood learned in Lynn that, since the alleged discovery of the obstruction, Murdock had said that all the reward he wanted for his vigilance and heroism was a job as brakeman on the Boston and Maine and a pass over the road. After obtaining this information an examination was made of the obstruction itself, which proved to be of a kind that could have easily been put on the track by the young man himself. Mr. Wood sent a telegram to Superintendent Furber, asking if Murdock was at the office.

Mr. Wood returned to Boston and found Murdock in custody of Officer Hanscomb of Lynn, who was about taking him to Lynn on the charge of attempted train wrecking. The officers talked the matter over, and it was decided to try and obtain a confession. They took their prisoner into the directors' room at the Lowell station, and cautioned him that any statement of guilt he might make would be used against him, but advised him to tell the truth. He at first insisted that he had told nothing but the truth, but was evidently very nervous and weakening. Mr. Wood then said: "If I call in Mr. Furber will you tell him the truth?" Murdock said he would. When Furber came in, Mr. Wood said to the lad: "Now, we don't believe you had any malicious intent in putting the rail on the track, or that you intended to injure any one. You only did it in the hope of getting something from the road—is not that so?" "Yes," was the reply. "I put it on myself last night, after the through train going down had passed, and before the West Lynn train had time to arrive. I did not intend to do any harm, but I hoped to get a reward." Then turning to Mr. Furber he said: "I did not intend to wreck the train and I hope you won't prosecute me." Mr. Furber said there was nothing he could do to stop the prosecution even if he so desired. "It is a duty we owe to the public," he continued, "that acts of this kind should be punished, and it is right that these officers should take you and bring you before the court."

The police discredit the statement that he was "prompted by a sudden impulse," as he went out of the way to get on the railroad tracks.

OVATION TO POWDERLY.

The New York Central Railroad Company Denounced.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—General Master Workman Powderly addressed an immense mass meeting here last night. He was received with great enthusiasm by the Knights of Labor and escorted to the hall amid a blaze of red fire. Hundreds of people were turned away from the hall. Mr. Powderly reviewed and expounded the principles of the knights. He referred to the Central strike, condemning its course and asked suspension of judgement regarding the men arrested for wrecking trains until they could be heard and tried. He declared that a law should be enacted that would prevent a corporation from doing anything to precipitate a strike until both sides could be heard and passed upon by a board of arbitration authorized to act. Mr. Powderly declared that the telegraphic reports that 10,000 glass-blowers would leave the order was false and that there was absolutely no foundation for the story. Mr. Powderly expressed friendship for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and said the day was coming when the Brotherhood of Engineers, Firemen, the Knights of Labor and all others would clasp hands in their own defense and in behalf of their homes and their families.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE.

John Cordial Charged with Complicity in the Wrecking of the Montreal Express on the Central Road.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—John Cordial of West Albany was brought to the Troy jail yesterday by Special Detective Humphrey of the New York Central road. He is charged with complicity in the wrecking of the Montreal express near Castleton last Thursday night. Cordial was closely guarded by the officers against communication with anyone, and was promptly locked in a cell. As he was admitted to the jailor's office he remarked: "They are after the right parties; I don't propose to have this thing saddled off upon me."

$300,000 Involved.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A suit is pending in the Connecticut courts involving the right to $300,000 in bonds of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad company. Yesterday Justice Patterson in the supreme court enjoined George D. Chapman and others from receiving the bonds and the New York Security and Trust company, custodian of the bonds, from delivering them up excepting to the railroad company or whoever may be named by the Connecticut court.

Quarterly Dividend Declared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The directors of the Manhatten Elevated company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. The statement for the quarter shows net earnings of $936,965. The interest on the bonds required $471,010, leaving a surplus of $155,855. For the year the net earnings were $4,223,767. Interest payments were $1,680,802, leaving a surplus of $2,642,465, equal to 9.73 per cent. on the stock.

Murder in a Court Room.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Homersville, Brown county, O., says that during a trial in a magistrate's court there, John Hiler, with a shotgun, killed Constable O. H. Allen and then stepped into the court room and shot and killed George Barngrover. Both victims were brothers-in-law of the murderer, and the litigation was over the division of an estate. The murderer is at large.

A Flaw in the Requisition Papers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—William Bardru, alias Leroy Bailey, who was arrested here ten days ago for a burglary committed in Boston, was discharged in from custody in the Jefferson Market court, because of a flaw in the requisition papers. He was immediately rearrested on the street by Central officemen and taken to police headquarters to await the arrival of a new set of papers.

BLEACHED
—AND—
Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS
10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20
Cents per yard,
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.		3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

BROCKTON FAIR
OCT. 1 OCT. 2 OCT. 3 OCT. 4
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. C. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT, BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others
Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy. near Rail road Station.
Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

His Congregation Never Deserted Him.

A clergyman was lamenting the fact that his congregation appeared to be restless during his sermons, and declared that many of the members of his flock would get up right at a time when he fancied himself most impressive and would leave the house.

"That's bad," answered a young preacher, "but I must say that I do not experience any such annoyance. Not a single member of my congregation gets up and goes out during services."

"You don't say so!" the first speaker exclaimed. "How do you manage it?"

"I don't manage it at all—seems to manage itself."

"Don't they complain when you preach a long sermon?"

"No, I've never heard a word of complaint."

"That is indeed singular. Your people must have been exceptionally well brought up."

"No, I think not."

"Then you must be one of the most eloquent of men. What is the style of your preaching?"

"Oh, rather dry, I am compelled to admit. I do not possess the faculty of drawing an interesting illustration or of throwing out a bright idea."

"Well, well. I have never heard of anything so wonderful. And you tell me that no one ever gets up and goes out?"

"Yes, that's what I tell you."

"Well, I don't understand it at all."

"Oh, it is easy enough to explain. I am chaplain at the penitentiary."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dr. Webb and Jay Gould.

The abrupt manner in which Vice President Webb treated a representative of the Knights of Labor who called as mediator between the company and the men has recalled the fact that all the Webb boys are disposed to be peremptory in business dealings, even with older and stronger men than themselves.

In the very older days of Dr. Seward Webb as a railroad man he attempted a little show of authority with Mr. Jay Gould, which that gentleman treated in his dry, sarcastic way. It seems that W. H. Vanderbilt was just dead when his son-in-law, Dr. Webb, in a business letter, called Mr. Gould rather peremptorily to account, and presented his ultimatum in a matter concerning some exchange of business between the Vanderbilt and Gould roads.

Dr. Webb's idea was to hurry Mr. Gould to a settlement. But Mr. Gould was not to be hurried, or even brought to a consideration of the case, and he wrote a short note to Mr. Webb in which he simply said that his sorrow over the death of Mr. Vanderbilt three or four days before had been so poignant that he was unable to consider any business with his son-in-law at present. It is probable that Mr. Gould has not heard from Dr. Seward Webb since.—Philadelphia Press.

The Old Whaling Towns Picking Up.

According to The Providence Journal, an interesting and gratifying disclosure of the census is that of the revival of the old whaling towns. The whale fishery centers, where once the coming and going of busy ships gave a lively air of industry to the wharves and streets, felt the decadence of this fishery as an almost fatal blow, and in the decades immediately succeeding the fifties remained sorrowful monuments to a great industry's decay. Now, however, they seem to be recovering their old time energy, and it is not unlikely that an inheritance of the same enterprise which characterized them in the past will once more push them steadily forward. New Bedford, formerly the greatest whaling port on the whole coast, now boasts a population of 41,044, a gain of more than 50 per cent. since 1880, and New London, the second port in importance, has gained some 30 per cent. or more in the same time.

No Tail, Poor Thing.

There was born on the ranch of Victor Piezza, near town, last week, a calf with absolutely no tail, and otherwise perfectly formed. This freak of nature is owned in Santa Rosa. His calfship starts out in the race of life against almost overpowering odds—odds sufficient to discourage any ordinary or average calf, but this calf is by no means an ordinary one, and he will probably make his mark in life. It would be an act of simple justice to see that this particular calf is given more than his usual share of rope on every possible occasion.—Sebastopol Times.

Migratory Bee Keeping.

An apiary on wheels is one of the latest innovations in California. After the foothills have been pastured the bee herder moves his bees to a higher elevation, where the industrious insects gather the nectar stored in the blossoms of wild clover, chapparal and other plants, and when these have been relieved of their saccharine matter the bees are again moved to a higher elevation, where flowers peculiar to their region yield up their sweets to them.—Monrovia (Cal.) Messenger.

A young woman visiting the family of W. H. Moon, of Greenville county, S. C., was standing near a post on the piazza, when the 8-year-old daughter of the house came up noiselessly from behind and playfully clutched her dress. The young woman, startled, lost her balance, and to save herself seized the post, which gave way, falling with the young woman back on the child, who was instantly killed.

Mrs. John Garred, of Leoni, bled to death in her sleep the other night. Her condition was not known by her husband until he was awakened by the blood, which was flowing from her leg. The veins had broken by the force of the life current, and she was dead in fifteen minutes.

M. Ritt, a wealthy citizen of Paris, has offered to spend half a million francs in redecorating the Paris opera house on condition of being made a director for seven years and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.30 " 1.30 "	8.00 " 2.00 "
9.30 " 2.30 "	9.00 " 3.00 "
3.30 "	12.00 M. 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00
6.30 "	7.00
7.30 "	8.00
8.30 "	9.00
9.30 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Nec
9.00 A.M. 12.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
10.00 " 1.30 "	9.30 " 2.00 "
11.00 " 2.30 "	10.30 " 3.00 "
12.00 M. 3.30 "	11.30 " 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00 "
6.30 "	7.00 "
7.30 "	8.00 "
8.30 "	9.00 "
9.30 "	10.00 "

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.23, 1.08, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.52, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7 13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4 41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10,57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M., 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.37, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.06 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Leading Americans Said to Be Friendly to the Principle.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Attorney General Longley, who recently visited Washington in the interest of reciprocity with the United States, says: I found leading men in the senate and house, of both political parties, most friendly and predisposed, rather than otherwise, to extend the principle of reciprocity to Canada. There are some senators from the New England states who seem to be opposed to it simply in deference to the prejudices of some of their constituents, but I scarcely think that there are any considerable number of public men in Washington who are not in favor of the principle of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States.

Among other prominent men with whom I had the pleasure of discussing this question, was Senator Sherman of Ohio. He was quite favorable to the scheme of reciprocity. I stated to him how difficult it would be to rely upon the proposals of Mr. Hill or Mr. Butterworth being sufficiently advanced before the session closed, and I said if any amendment of the kind could be introduced at the present stage of the McKinley bill in the senate, there would be some hope that the Canadian government would have some basis upon which to look forward to the policy of complete reciprocity. So, to my great delight, at the next sitting, very shortly after the opening of the senate at 10 o'clock, while sitting in the gallery, I heard Senator Sherman propose the resolution which has now become so well known throughout Canada and which, if adopted, will certainly revolutionize the fiscal policy of this country. What are the prospects of its being adopted? That is too large a question. Many prominent men on both sides of the house assured me that they thought it extremely likely that Senator Sherman's resolution would be adopted by the senate, though meeting with considerable opposition. If it goes through the senate it will be adopted by the house of representatives, and in that case it becomes incorporated as part of the McKinley bill and will always be available as a standing offer to Canada."

TO ERECT A MEMORIAL.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union Prisoners of War Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A joint meeting of the board of trustees and the executive committee of the advisory board of the Union Prisoners of War National Memorial asssociation, was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue hotel for the purpose of further considering the project of erecting a memorial building. The association was organized to perpetutate the memory of Union soldiers and sailors who died in rebel prisons. It was decided at a former meeting to build a memorial hall in Washington, to take the form of a great national military and naval museum. At the meeting about thirty persons were present, including Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society; Miss Nichols, Gen. Horatio C. King, Maj. Killgore, Col. Bell; Capt. Taylor, quartermaster of the Grand Army, and Capt. Decker. Capt. Decker called the meeting to order and read several letters of regret from prominent literary men who had been invited to be present. Capt. Decker then introduced Miss Barton who expressed hearty smypathy with the object of the association. At the close of her remarks the chairman announced that the meeting would go into executive session to consider what action should be taken toward raising a fund.

Big Lumber Mill Burned.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 10.—The Michigan Shingle and Lumber company's mill, the largest on the lake, was burned yesterday. A million and a half feet of fine lumber and 22,000,000 shingles also burned, with the docks and slips. The mill was valued at 40,000, and the loss on the lumber and shingles is $55,000, making the total loss $100,000; insurance $55,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Sunny weather has revived the hopes of Irish farmers.

Robert Garrett has had a relapse at Aachen, in Germany.

Heavy rains have caused a renewal of the floods in Austria.

The Gatling Gun company in England is financially embarrassed.

Three British officers were stabbed in an affray with Spaniards at Gibraltar.

The Kurds are raiding Armenian villages and destroying the harvested crops.

Architect Duncan's design has been selected for the Grant monument in New York.

The King of Portugal is reported to be better. His fever has subsided.

Russia proposes to keep Chinamen out of Ussuri by laying a heavy tax on them.

The New Zealand house has refused to nominate delegates to the Austrian federation convention.

One man was killed and four others severely injured by a powder explosion in a quarry at Braddock, Pa.

The American Cotton Oil company offers for subscription $4,000,000 8 per cent. debenture bonds.

Prince Bismarck has decided not to visit England, to the relief of royal and diplomatic circles in that country.

Cardinal Taschereau's position in the matter of precedence at social gatherings is not indorsed by Cardinal Manning.

It is suspected that Sunday night's attempt at train wrecking near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was a hoax, gotten up in hopes of a reward.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien announce that they will have no affiliations with the Clan-na-Gael during their visit in this country.

Net earnings of the Atchison system for July increased $164,653, or 24 per cent., over the same month last year on the total mileage of 8965.

The czar and other members of the imperial family have arrived at Lutzk, Russian Poland, to witness the maneuvres which are to take place there.

While a wrecking train was on its way to clear away a wreck on a Black Hills railroad, it was run into by an engine and itself badly wrecked, a number of men being injured.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph company yesterday recommended that the directors declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent. to-day.

Joseph F. Welch, who was arrested last week in connection with the Old Colony disaster, and whose case was continued until Monday at Quincy, Mass., failed to appear, and was defaulted.

The elevator of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad company at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was burned Monday, with 500,000 bushels of corn and oats. It was insured.

A VERY CLOSE GAME.

The Boston Leaguers Made a Great Effort to Win

BUT NEW YORK "GOT THERE."

The Phillies Down the Brooklyns—A Fourteen-Inning Game at Cincinnati—Kelly's Boys Defeat the Giants—Results of Other Games.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The New and Boston League teams played another close and interesting game to-day. Both pitchers did good work, and were well supported throughout. A hit, two bases on balls, a sacrifice, and Rusie's error gave Boston its only run. Tiernan's two-bagger and Buckley's single gave New York its first run. Bassett's single, a sacrifice, and Clark's single sent in what proved to be the winning run. Glasscock and Lowe carried off the fielding honors. Attendance, 816.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Sullivan, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Hines, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Hardie, c.	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
McGarr, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Smith, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Getzein, p.	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Totals.	31	1	4	4	2	27	11	1

NEW YORK	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Buckley, c.	4	0	3	3	0	1	3	1
Glasscock, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	3	7	0
Whistler, 1b.	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Burkett, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	5	4	1
Hornung, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
Rusie, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Total.	35	2	8	9	2	28	21	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—New York 2. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—New York 1, Boston 2. Base on balls—New York 1, Boston 6. Base on errors—Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 2. Umpire—Lynch.

Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Chicago had an easy victory over Pittsburg. Anson played a good second base, and Luby's work at first was superb.

Chicago	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	—12
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago 9, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Hutchison, Day and Decker.

Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The Cincinnatis and Clevelands had arranged to play two games, but it required fourteen innings to decide the first, and then it was too dark to begin the second.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—8		
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4		

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Cleveland 14, Cincinnati 12. Errors—Cleveland 1, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Mullane and Harrington.

Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Philadelphias buried the Brooklyns. Terry pitched the first two innings for the visitors, and besides being wild, he was hit hard. Carruthers went in the box in the third, and

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 10.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1642—John Wheelwright wrote to Gov. Winthrop who soon removed sentence.
1707—Hugh Adams ordained.
1805—Rev. S. T. Aldrich installed pastor of Universalist Church.

World Wide.

1771—Birth of Mungo Park, celebrated traveler.
1776—Death of Mrs. Godwin (Mary Wollstonecraft), English writer and agitator for the rights of women; born 1759. She was the mother of Shelley's wife, the gifted author of "Frankenstein."
1813—Battle of Lake Erie; the Americans victorious. It was then that Commodore Perry sent the famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."
1846—Howe's sewing machine patented.
1847—Death of Grace Aguilar, Jewish novelist.
1851—Death of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, LL. D., founder of deaf and dumb asylum in Hartford.
1861—Battle of Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.; the Confederate forces retreated.
1862—Knoxville occupied by Burnside.
1869—New French constitution promulgated.
1878—Holland excluded the Bible and religious teachings from the public schools.
1889—Death of Samuel Sullivan Cox, American statesman; born 1824.

Learn Your Wrongs, but Don't Kick.

Every employe has a perfect right to change his place of employment if he likes. There is not, and cannot be, such a thing in free labor as compulsory service. It is equally obvious that the employer is free in the choice of his help. No law enacted by the state can change this condition of affairs; much less can any resolution or mandate of a secret organization. It is for this reason that the best friends of labor always advise against the policy of strikes; and in saying this we must not be understood as opposing organizations of labor. These can be made, and often are, most beneficent institutions, helpful to the employer as well as to the employed; but when a labor organization seeks by the power of secret combination to accomplish its purpose it always and inevitably stimulates a union of employing interests, and in such an unequal contest the employer eventually wins.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

The foregoing is a very angelic sentiment. But labor and capital, as at present organized and employed, are uncompromisingly antagonistic. Therefore, if a labor union is "beneficent" to employers it is a farce so far as labor is concerned. There can be but one reason for labor organizations—that is to protect its members against the encroachments of its natural antagonist. That they can give this protection without making their opponents feel their power, any man who keeps his eye on events for ten days does not believe.

Such stuff as is quoted above is written by well fed gentlemen, who think they must be in the swim, whether they know anything about the question or not. If Justice ever gets up from the long sleep they will be floundering around looking for a plank. JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Female Factory Inspectors.

Mrs. Alexander Bremer, deputy inspector for New York, read a paper before the convention of the state factory inspectors, from which the following is taken:

"Why then should the factory not be a good and proper field for woman to aid in reducing the sufferings of toilers? As long as society permits the labor of women and children in factories, either to earn their own livelihood or to assist their husbands and parents to eke out an existence, so long as this deplorable state of affairs lasts I say women as factory inspectors are a necessity, and that it becomes a woman's duty to help and look to it that they are not abused and imposed upon by avaricious or immoral employers. Their usefulness will surely be felt before very long, and I have no doubt when we meet again in convention a year hence the fruitful work we will have performed by that time must be recognized and appreciated even by those who were opposed to female factory inspectors, and the example initiated by the Empire state creating female inspectors be followed by other states throughout the Union. Of course we are not physically fitted for all the duties devolving upon male inspectors, but there are special cases where we will prove of greater value and can render better service by a close and careful inspection than a male inspector. We will gain the confidence of one of our own sex sooner than will a man, which I already have experienced in more than one instance since my appointment."

Food for a Lifetime.

A curious calculation of the amount of food consumed in a lifetime of seventy years has recently been made by M. Soyer, a French savant, now chef of the Reform club of London. Among other things M. Soyer says that the average epicure of three score and ten will have consumed 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 2,200 fowls, 1,000 fish of different kinds, 30,000 oysters, 5,475 pounds of vegetables, 243 pounds of butter, 24,000 eggs and 4 tons of bread, besides several hogsheads of wine, tea, coffee, etc. This enormous amount of food will weigh but little short of 40 tons.—St. Louis Republic.

The Usual Way.

Waiter — Will you gentlemen have your coffee now or later on?

Guest—We will take it right now.

Waiter—I was going to say if you wanted it right away you will have to wait about half an hour.—Texas Siftings.

A DISAGREEABLE VISITOR.

Points by Which the Careful Housewife May Recognize Him.

Meriden housewives, that is to say, the prudent ones, are conducting a vigorous campaign against the buffalo bug. In some sections of the city this pest is very numerous, one lady finding about fifty of them under her carpet the other day, and another, while at church, was informed by a friend that one of the irrepressibles was industriously making a square meal on the shoulder of her dress.

To those who have not yet been awakened to the importance of looking up the invader of our homes we would say that the buffalo bug is no respecter of persons. He would as industriously eat your carpets as any one else's, and if you are complacently resting in the belief that the buffalo bug is a myth, a new fangled bugaboo, we suggest to you, most respectfully, that a thorough inspection of your carpets about this time will very likely be useful in adding to your practical knowledge of entomology.

Once seen his bugship will always thereafter be easily recognized. He is a dark, hairy, wicked looking fellow, about as large as an apple seed, and is very nimble—a regularly built sprinter. As a general thing he likes best the parts of the carpet that lie nearest the walls, and if an edge of the carpet happens to be turned under he will cut it through the turn in a manner to make a pair of scissors look green with envy. And then, too, he isn't at all particular about his diet—he would as soon eat the bindings of books, or the piano cover, or your best go-to-meeting wool dress, or your husband's best trousers, as the handsomest carpet he ever saw—he likes them all, and other things besides.

How to get rid of him—ah, there's the rub! As near as the writer of this article can get at it handpicking, in a sense, is about the only reliable means of conquering him. He grows fat on most of the so called bug exterminators. Frequent thorough investigation of all places where he is liable to be found is confidently recommended—we say "confidently" because, if he has once become a boarder in your house, we are confident you will generally find him where you look for him. This should be followed by the applying of every remedy that your friends may recommend or your own wits suggest. Try them all. You'll need 'em if you are to conquer.—Meriden Republican.

A Wandering Empress.

The empress of Austria is not yet cured of her love of wandering far away from her home. As soon as her daughter the Archduchess Marie Valerie is married the Empress Elizabeth intends to start for Amsterdam, whence early in August she will set out for Gibralter on what it is rumored may prove a voyage around the world. She is as fond of equestrian exercise as ever, but unfortunately the state of her health has rendered it necessary for her to finally relinquish her seat in the saddle. How she has walked for some years past is a matter of common talk in Austria-Hungary. To the dismay of her ladies in attendance, the empress has often rambled over the hills of Buda and through the sylvan shades of the Wienerwald till her companions have been literally walked off their legs, and have been obliged to ask their imperial mistress for permission to sit and rest. Even if the empress does not go around the world it is understood that she will certainly pay a visit to America, a country for which she has often expressed great admiration.—Chicago Herald.

A Woman at the Helm.

"I tell you the affairs of this country will never be run right until women take a hand in 'em," said a newly married citizen. "The other afternoon a fellow got me into a discussion over the McKinley bill and I went home to supper feeling hot. In the course of the evening my wife remarked, very sweetly and insinuatingly:

"'John, dear,' she said, 'I saw an only too lovely piece of goods today, and I intend to order a dress off of it to-morrow.'

"I knew that meant a fifty at least, but I said nothing for some time. I had an idea, though, and finally I decided to risk it.

"'I wish that chap would stop bothering me with that McKinley bill,' I said. 'He worries the life out of me with it.'

"'Oh, pay it, John, dear, pay it!' said my wife. 'Don't let it worry you any longer! I'll wait till next month for my dress. Pay it, won't you, dear?'

"I promised to pay it the very next day, and I tell you right here that unless we have a woman at the helm pretty soon the ship of state is bound for the rocks."—Chicago Herald.

Prompt Girls.

And the Go Abroad club—where are they! Some of them are scattered in foreign countries; some are yet upon the sea. Only this week two of our young women—one a successful lecturer, the other a popular teacher—made a sudden decision to go to Amsterdam. Monday evening Miss W., sitting on the porch, is seized with an idea.

"Instead of going to Chautauqua I believe I will go to Amsterdam," she announces to a family, long since callous to surprises. "Do you think I might sail Wednesday? No? Saturday? Well, perhaps Saturday will be better."

Miss R. drops in on Tuesday.

"I wish you could go with me," Miss W. says to her.

Miss R. thinks the matter over and engages passage. And thus it happened that the steamship Rotterdam, which sailed last week, carried as passengers two of Buffalo's best.—Buffalo Courier.

"Real" Boots.

The New York Evening World says the very latest fad for girls to follow is to wear boots, not the regulation walking shoes that have been dubbed boots, but "real, truly men's boots," as one girl remarked. They have broad soles, low heels and high wrinkled tops, which prove a luxury to my lady's maid, who has no buttoning or lacing to do by this new freak of fashion.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

A CENSUS OF THE CHRISTIAN ARMY IN AMERICA.

Figures Which Show That More Than One-Fifth of the Population Is Enrolled on the Books of Evangelical Churches.

The Independent publishes again a summary of religious statistics. The summary includes the statistics of the Roman Catholic church, the figures for this denomination being given at 8,277,039, and shows an aggregate communicant membership of 18,480,132 in other denominations. The Methodist family has 4,980,240, the Baptists come next with 4,292,291, and the Presbyterians with 1,229,012; the Lutherans come next with 1,086,048. The Congregationalists lead the Episcopalians, the former of these bodies having 491,985 communicants against 480,176 for the latter, which includes the Reformed Episcopal church, with 10,100 members. The Reformed churches (formerly known as Dutch and German respectively) have a total membership of 282,856. There are 58,742 Adventists, 106,000 Friends, 120,000 members of Christian Union churches, 160,000 in the German Evangelical church, 102,671 Mennonites, 11,350 Moravians, 6,000 Swedenborgians and 8,771 communicants in the Salvation Army ranks. Then there are 20,000 Unitarians and 42,952 Universalists.

The statistics are no doubt as trustworthy as any that can be secured, but absolute correctness can by no means be vouchsafed for them. A little subtraction shows a total of about 18,400,000 communicants in Evangelical Christendom in the United States. The census returns thus far indicate a total population of nearly 65,000,000, so that a little more than one-fifth of the population is recorded on the rolls of our Evangelical churches. As infants are not included in the church statistics, it will readily be seen that more than one in five of the intelligent population must be enrolled on the communicant lists. Unless the salt has lost its savor and the light is dimmed by mists of worldliness or other evil influences, such a mass of salt ought to keep the nation in a very salutary condition, and the whole nation should be aglow with practical holiness; but the salt often fails to manifest its saline characteristics and the light is often dull or hidden.

The churches, exclusive of Roman Catholics, 7,523; Unitarians, 407, and Universalists, 732, number 142,599, and there are 93,816 ministers. But these are not all pastors, a number of college and seminary professors, secretaries of mission boards and editors, and also a large number of unsettled ministers being counted in the ranks.—New York Observer.

Saving Money for Mission Work.

During the recent Bible conference at Northfield, Mass., an "extra-cent-a-day" band was described, which is doing wonderful work for missions at home and abroad. The speaker said: "It is estimated that there are in all lands 30,000,000 Protestant evangelical Christians. One cent a day, or its equivalent, from each one of that great host would amount in a single year to the enormous sum of $109,500,000 against $12,500,000, possibly $13,000,000 or $14,000,000. I believe, and I say it deliberately, that the 'extra-cent-a-day' band may be made the greatest missionary power financially that the world has ever known.

"It is so easy, so simple, so practicable, with prodigious possibilities. We formed not long ago at the Congregational church in Newton Center an 'extra-cent-a-day' band, which we hope will be only one of many similar companies. This plan of giving an extra cent a day for missions was formally proposed at our missionary concert in November last, and ways of saving the small amount of one cent a day were suggested, for it was not intended to draw from our usual missionary gifts. About forty persons adopted the plan at once, and since then seventy-three others have joined the band. Our 113 members will give $412.45 in a year, which we shall divide equally between home and foreign missions."

The Swedish Missionary Society.

The annual convention of the Swedish Fatherland Mission society was recently held in the Blasieholm church, Stockholm. Two hundred and forty-five clerical and 216 lay delegates were present. The branch societies have, during the year, increased from 107 to 116. Eighteen traveling missionaries and 137 colporteurs are employed. Seven hundred and sixty-two thousand copies of the Bible and other devotional books were printed, and somewhat more than that number sold and distributed. Since its organization the society has published 22,700,280 copies of various religious books. The net profits of the publishing house for the year are 11,890 crowns. Thirty-five missionaries are laboring in Eastern Africa and 35 in India. The expenditures for foreign missions were 193,525 crowns. The balance remaining in the foreign mission treasury is 105,232 crowns. The home mission fund shows a balance of 36,666 crowns.

The Norwegian Synods.

Three of the Norwegian synods, numbering 250 pastors, 900 congregations and 72,000 communicants, have agreed to unite. A great jubilee meeting was held in Minneapolis, Minn., to ratify the accomplished fact. The joint synod is divided into nineteen districts. A united seminary, with five professors and an endowment fund of $125,000, is located in Minneapolis.

The Enrollment Plan.

"The enrollment plan" is a movement among the Episcopalians of this country to raise $1,000,000 for missions, domestic and foreign, from 200,000 contributors of $5 each. It was the project of Mr. W. A. M. Fuller, deceased, and The Churchman of this city is now pressing it. Under the original impulse the fund was carried up to $125,000.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ACROSS THE PEA FIELDS.

Field upon field to westward hum and shine
The gray green, sun-drenched mists of blossoming peas;
Beyond them are great elms and poplar trees
That guard the noon stilled farm yards, groves of pine
And long dark fences muffled thick with vine;
Then the high city, murmurous with mills;
And last upon the sultry west blue hills,
Misty, far lifted, a mere filmy line.

Across these blackening rails into the light
I lean and listen, lolling drowsily;
On the fence corner, yonder to the right,
A red squirrel whisks and chatters; nearer by
A little old brown woman on her knees
Searches the deep hot grass for strawberries.
—New York Independent.

THE WOLF'S FANGS.

Paul and I were twin brothers, gentlemen by birth, since our father was a Polish count who had been deprived of his estates in connection with the events of 1863, an Englishman by breeding. After the death of our father, when we were quite children, we two had been brought up out of charity by a countryman, who taught dancing and lived in a shabby London street.

As time went on I earned my four guineas a week as a violinist; but my brother, Paul Bolskoi, became the darling of society—first, perhaps, because he had the most beautiful voice in all the world; next, because he was the very handsomest man I ever saw.

"I've seen her at last, Louis," said my brother one night to me: "the woman I've been longing for and dreaming of all my life; and I'm about to become a teacher of singing," he added, with a laugh. "You wouldn't wonder, Louis, if you saw my pupil," and he took from his pocketbook a photograph. It was the portrait of a woman, a fair woman, with a hard mouth and cruel eyes. "She thanked me for singing for her, and then she said: 'Monsieur, I want you to do me a favor. I want you to give me a few lessons in singing.' I stared at her in astonishment. 'Ah,' she said, 'Monsieur Bolskoi, the singing lessons are only a pretext. I know your story; I know that you are of noble blood; I know that your father's property and estates were confiscated long ago, and I would help you to regain them. Perhaps I'm not altogether disinterested, she said, and she gave me one look from those soft, languid eyes of hers—a look, Louis, which sent the blood coursing through my veins. For I love her, Louis!' he cried.

The love of the princess for my brother Paul had become a matter of common talk among our friends by the time that Prince Vlastoff had obtained leave to visit his estate in southern Russia. My brother Paul was to travel in his suite, and it was arranged that in the winter, when he proceeded to the capital, the prince should present him to the czar and use his influence in his favor. They had been gone a month before I heard from my brother Paul. At length he wrote as follows:

"I have returned to the barbaric life, and I enjoy it. The prince keeps almost regal state in his great castle of Samarof. I enjoy the free, wild life, the riding, driving and the hunting here, and I am happy, for I am with the woman I love. The prince is already moving in our matter, and has no doubt, so he tells me, of his ultimate success."

Here the letter was continued in a shaky, hurried writing, totally unlike the commencement, which was written in my brother's beautifully clear hand:

"Louis, a terrible misfortune has happened. The princess and I were wandering in the park a week ago, the very day when I commenced this letter to you, when we heard loud shouts and cries. Suddenly, from a tangled thicket close to us, appeared a wolf. There is nothing very terrible here in a solitary wolf in summer time; but this was no ordinary wolf. The brute was mad; it had been hunted and badly wounded by the huntsmen and torn by dogs; its tongue hung from its mouth, and as it came toward us it uttered little yelping barks. 'Save me,' cried the princess; 'save me, Paul!' she shrieked, as she clutched my arm. Her voice attracted the attention of the infuriated beast, and it made for us at once. Nadia fell fainting to the ground. As the brute made its spring I clutched it by the throat, and we fell to the ground together. I got my knee upon its chest, and I tried to choke the life out of it. I felt its hot breath on my face, and I stared with terror at its red eyes, and I wondered whether my strength would hold out. 'Fly!' I shrieked to the woman I loved; 'fly, Nadia, for the love of heaven!' But she never moved, for she lay upon the turf in a dead faint. The struggles of the wretched animal grew weaker and weaker, but I never relaxed my grip upon its throat; and slowly—ah, how slowly!—I strangled the beast, choking it to death.

"I turned to Nadia, and I raised her from the ground, and, pressing impassioned kisses on her lips, I cried in her ear, 'There is no cause for fear, my darling!' She seemed to wake as from a dream, the great blue eyes opened and looked at me with unutterable love, and my kisses were returned. 'You do love me, Nadia?' I cried, and her head still lay on my chest.

"'Love you, Paul?' she answered, 'of course I love you. Need I tell you so in words, Paul?' she said, and she looked around her wildly. 'Let us make the most of our time, Paul,' and again she kissed me; 'for the man I am betrothed to will come to claim my hand in one short month.'

"'Nadia,' I cried, 'and you talk of loving me?'

"'My marriage with the Prince Bakouline,' she said, 'is one of policy, but I shall always love you,' she added, and then she looked at me in sudden fear. 'Paul, Paul Bolskoi,' she said, 'why do you look like that?'

"'Princess Nadia,' I answered, 'I never loved you; I loved the woman I thought you were.'

"'Paul Bolskoi,' she said calmly, 'you must be mad; the Prince Bakouline owes you a deep debt of gratitude,' and then she rose and turned her back on me. 'But let me thank you, M. Bolskoi,' she said formally; 'let me thank you in his name for saving my life,' and then she turned as pale as death and seized my hand. 'Paul!' she shrieked, as she fell upon her knees at my feet, 'Paul, my love, my life, you are wounded, and for my worthless sake!'

"And then I saw three bleeding points upon the back of my hand. 'Madam,' I said coldly, 'sympathy for one below you in degree is surely misplaced.' I turned away, Louis, and I walked alone to the castle.

* * * * * * *

"The French doctor from Warsaw gives me every hope; but, Louis, something tells me that I shall die, and I shall have died in saving the life of a woman who is worthless.

* * * * * * *

"Louis, there is great news for you, my brother; the czar is willing to let bygones be bygones; our rank and our property are to be restored. Prince Vlastoff only today handed me the rescript from his imperial master. 'Count Bolskoi,' he said, as he pressed my hand, 'don't speak to me of gratitude; I shall ever be your debtor.'

* * * * * * *

"The French doctor has come again. My brother, there is no hope, and I must die. It may be a question of days or hours only. Already I swallow with the greatest difficulty.

"Pray, Louis, pray for the soul of one who longs for death.

"Your unhappy brother, PAUL."

There were two other letters—one from Prince Vlastoff, another from the French doctor. They gave me the dreadful details of my brother's death. He died, as he had predicted, after fearful sufferings from the mania of hydrophobia.

I have visited my brother's grave. I have seen the place where my brother's life was sacrificed for the Princess Bakouline—for she became the Princess Bakouline of course. And then I went to St. Petersburg to thank my imperial master for his clemency, and stayed with Prince Vlastoff. One night, as I was talking with my host, he said to me: "You've never been in this room before, I think. The very rug your feet are resting on is the skin of the wolf that killed your brother. The head is wonderfully life like," he said.

Yes, there was the head with glaring eyes of glass, the mouth wide open, the lips retracted, showing a double range of fierce and cruel fangs.

"It makes me shudder when I look upon it," said Prince Vlastoff; "but it's a work of art all the same," he added, with a little laugh.

Presently he left me, and I sat by the fire in a half doze and thought of my brother and his miserable death. It was close on midnight.

The door was suddenly thrown open and a tall woman in evening dress, muffled in an opera cloak, rushed into the room, locked the door behind her and flung the cloak from her shoulders. On her pale cheek there was a great red mark. When she saw me she fell upon her knees.

"Paul!"—she cried in horrified accents—"Paul Bolskoi, have you come back from the grave to haunt me?"

As I stared at her in astonishment I recognized my brother's evil genius in the beautiful creature who knelt before me, looking into my face with frightened eyes.

"Madam," I said coldly, "I am Louis Bolskoi."

And then she rose. "You are very like him," she said mechanically, and she sat down in the chair opposite me and stared at the ghastly, grinning mask of the dead wolf, and as she looked she shuddered.

"Your brother saved my life, Count Bolskoi," she said, with a groan.

I bowed, but I did not answer her.

"Your brother's was a dreadful death," she went on, "and I sat by his bedside and listened to his last ravings. He prayed in his wild delirium that I might never know happiness in this world. I sacrificed your brother's love to vain ambition, and sold myself to Prince Bakouline. To-night he struck me—you see the mark upon my face—and I leave him forever. Just before your brother's death, when his failing voice had sunk to a whisper, he opened his eyes and seemed to recognize me. 'Nadia,' he said, 'you will repent; and when you have repented you will see me once again, and I shall summon you to meet your God.' He never spoke again, Count Bolskoi. I have repented, God knows how bitterly, and when I saw you sitting there I thought that Paul had come from the land beyond the grave to drag me to the judgment seat of heaven. Count Bolskoi," she said bitterly, "I long for death."

She never looked at me, but stared at the wolf's face upon the floor, and mechanically she placed her tiny foot between the double row of white and glistening teeth.

There was a furious knock at the door. The Princess Nadia started to her feet, and as she did so she gave a little scream of pain, and I saw a small spot of blood on her satin foot covering. The door was shaken furiously; the lock gave way, and a man broke in and hurled furious words at the beautiful woman, who stood confronting him, pale and silent. He spoke in Russian, and then he turned to me.

"You are the Count Bolskoi, sir," he said; "why do I find you closeted here with my wife?" he cried, and he glared at me with furious eyes, inflamed with drink and jealousy. "I am the Prince Bakouline, sir," he said more calmly, "the husband of this—this woman."

"And I am her father's guest," I said, "and I do not bandy words with drunken men at midnight. But, Prince Bakouline, you are a coward. Have the goodness to leave this house."

And then he turned and left the room without a word. Next day we met, some dozen versts from Petersburg. Prince Valstoff was my second, and I shot the Princess Nadia's husband dead and crossed the frontier within a dozen hours. And within the month the woman who had wronged my brother Paul died, as my poor brother had died, a raving maniac. The wolfskin rug was the instrument of heaven's vengeance; the fangs of the dead beast had still retained their venom.—St. James' Gazette.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 10.

High water at 9.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.19; Sets at 6.03.
Moon rises at 1.22.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A cold storm.

Republican caucus tonight.

Confirmation at St. John's church tomorrow.

Sugar is eight cents a pound and flour $7.50 a barrel.

The "Goodwin Sisters" at Robertson hall this evening.

Mr. Joseph Powers left for his home in Maynard Monday.

Another granite cutter started for Graniteville, Mo., Monday.

Denny Kelliher has gone to Minneapolis to fight the "Black Pearl."

Mrs. Hugh Evans left yesterday to join her husband in Rocklin, Cal.

Mr. Joseph F. Berry and family have returned from Merideth, N. H.

The Merry Mount Granite Co. are erecting a new derrick at their quarry.

Mrs. Harvey Smith and child of Quincy Point are spending a week at Malden.

Mr. Amos E. Damon and family have returned from a sojourn at Marshfield.

Miss Dora E. Good of this city is spending her vacation in Lynn and Swampscot.

Miss Anna Mueller of Providence, R. I., is spending a week in this city with her brother.

Mlle. Ferron, the popular dressmaker, left yesterday for California to visit her brother.

The steam roller is at work on Common street on that part of the road which had not been finished.

The Sunday school of Christ's church will meet next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock in the church.

The St. John's society are making preparations to run their first dance of the season on the eighteenth.

Those interested in pensions will find it to their advantage to call on W. W. Jenness in the Adams building.

Michael Haggerty of Grove street was injured by a falling stone at the Granite Railway quarry on Monday.

The estate of the late Relief Whicher, corner of School street and Quincy avenue, in this city is appraised at $12,000.

The house of Mr. Rufus Foster on Chestnut street has received a coat of yellow paint by Hayward Bros., and looks fine.

School has begun and all of the boys will want one of those handsome suits which the Quincy One Price Clothing advertises.

If you have not laid in your supply of winter coal do not fail to send an order to C. Patch & Son at once.

Mrs Jas. Meyers and child of South Quincy are spending a week at Mrs. Meyers mothers, Mrs. T. W. Carter at Quincy Point.

And now the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company deny that it was their men who cut the trees on the grounds of the First church.

Saville & Jones announce that they are ready for the fall trade and have added an unusually large number of boots to their already complete stock.

It is said that the vestry which the Wollaston Baptist Society is having built, will cost between $6000. and $7000. It will be completed about Dec. 1.

Mr. E. E. Williamson of Wollaston is out with a letter in which he strongly indorses Mr. Morse's record in Congress, and says that ex-Gov. Ames is heartily in favor of his candidacy for renomination.

A serious accident on Hancock street was reported just as the LEDGER went to press this afternoon. The only particulars we could obtain was that a man was run over by Terrence Keenan's swill cart and killed. His name was Maurice Mulcere.

Ex-Councilman Thomas Curtis, appointed on the Board of Registrars in May last, although he was sworn in, has never met with the board, which is now busily at work two or three evenings a week, revising the list. It is rumored he will resign.

Mr. C. W. Perry of Wendell, Mass., a former resident, and one well known in Quincy, died on Tuesday. He had been ill for more than a year, at times dangerously, so that his death was not unexpected by his family. He leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Wyman B. Nightingale, and two sons, Mr. Frank Perry and Mr. George Perry who are residents of this place.

Comedy Tonight.

Do not forget to go to Robertson hall this evening and hear the Goodwin Sisters. The entertainment will be found very interesting and amusing, and a pleasant evening will be enjoyed.

MARRIED.

LAWSON—JACOBSON—In Boston, Sept. 6, by Rev. C. F. Johansson, Mr. John L. Lawson to Miss Mary Jacobson, both of Quincy.

PERRY—SCOTT—In Milton, Sept. 8, by Rev. Nathan Hunt, Mr. Albert A. Perry to Miss Mamie T. Scott, both of Dorchester Lower Mills.

DIED.

DEARBORN—In Boston, Sept. 5, Mr. Albion P. Dearborn formerly of Quincy, aged 44 years and 11 months.

DONOVAN—In Braintree, Sept. 9, Jeremiah F., son of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Mary J. Donovan, aged 2 months.

ROBERTSON HALL,

Wednesday Ev'ng, Sept. 10th,

GOODWIN SISTERS

Star Farce Comedy

And Musical Troubadours

IN DRAMA, COMEDY and VARIETY.

Prices 15, 25, 35 cents.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 6t

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

REED'S POPULARITY.

It Has Increased at the Capital on Account of His Victory.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION

Senator Aldrich Reciprocity Amendment Adopted—Population of Maine Towns and Cities—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Speaker Reed disappointed his friends here last night by stopping off somewhere en route. When he returns he will find more friends than he had when he went away, for his popularity in Maine has increased his popularity here in proportion to his increased majority. His glittering victory has dazzled the eyes of the politicians, coming, as it did, so unexpectedly, and for the time being, at least, Mr. Reed is the foremost man in his party, in the estimation of Washington, where nothing succeeds like success. Reed's political fortunes, which might have been ruined if he had drawn a blank, are better than ever now that he has drawn a grand prize, and the crowd is quick to recognize the fact. With it goes general recognition of the fact that Blaine's victory was Blaine's defeat. Temporarily, at least, Blaine is eclipsed, and that by the man whom he has always tried to extinguish. Naturally, Reed's friends are particularly exultant when they think of this. It is this which makes Reed a candidate for 1892, as he has not been up to this time. He is not avowing it publicly, of course, but his friends all understand that the fight is on.

Reed is stronger than he ever was at the capital. Coming back with an indorsement which seems to him a complete answer to all criticism, he will rule the house and advise the senate more confidently than ever. Whatever doubts he may have had to his course will be dispelled. His self-confidence, great before, will be doubled. If his victory had come a month sooner he would have put the force bill through on the strength of it. As it is, he will use his power to make the tariff bill what he wants it to be. He will make himself especially felt in dealing with the Blaine policy as recognized in the Aldrich reciprocity amendment.

PENSION DECISION.

A Liberal Construction of the Law Relating to "Line of Duty."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered a decision in the pension case of William R. Johnson, late corporal of company K, Eightieth Indiana volunteers, in which is given an even more liberal construction of the law relating to "line of duty" than heretofore. On April 1, 1863, the claimant, with the first sergeant of his company, obtained a pass to attend church across the Green river at Mumfordsville, Ky., at which point his command were guarding a bridge. While crossing the river on a log claimant fell, fracturing his left knee. The case was originally rejected on the ground that the soldier at the time of the accident was not in the line of duty. Assistant Secretary Bussey, however, takes a contrary view and allows the pension sought.

SENATORS HARD AT WORK.

The Aldrich Reciprocity Amendment Adopted by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The senate is making rapid progress with voting on amendments to the tariff bill. The Aldrich reciprocity amendment was adopted yesterday by a strict party vote. The amendment by the finance committee as to sugar was also adopted. That makes all sugars free below 13 Dutch standard. The house provision made sugar free below 16 Dutch standard.

When the roll was called on the Aldrich reciprocity amendments Evarts and Edmunds voted no and all other Republicans voted aye. The amendment making the bill go into effect, Oct. 1, 1890, was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Plumb, providing for suspension of duties on articles controlled by trusts or single corporations in the United State was rejected.

MAINE CITIES AND TOWNS.

Increase and Decrease in Population for the Past Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The census office has announced the populations of the following cities and towns in Maine, together with the increase or decrease in each during the past ten years: Auburn, 11,228, increase 1673; Augusta, 10,521, increase 1856; Bath, 8713, increase 839; Biddeford, 14,418, increase 1767; Brunswick, 5998, increase 1045, Lewiston, 22,668, increase 2585; Portland, 36,608, increase 2798; Saco, 6075, decrease 814; Skowhegan, 5068, increase 1208; Waterville, 7001, increase 2419.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: United States consuls, James J. Peterson, West Virginia, at Tegucigalpa; J. B. Richardson, Kansas, Matamoras; J. F. Healey, Minnesota, Funchal; Alonzo Spencer, New York, at Guadelope; H. L. Rand, Illinois, at Ponape, Caroline Islands. Collector of customs—James Brady, Fall River, Mass. Surveyor of customs—William E. Blunt, district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass. Postmasters, Massachusetts — Randolph Knapp, North Attleboro.

A Customs Commission Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The senate by a vote of yeas 31 to nays 29 adopted an amendment directing the appointment of a customs commission. This is the provision which the senate adopted two years and four years ago. It authorizes the commission to inquire into the list of foreign and domestic manufactures.

Brig. Gen. McCook Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Brig. Gen. Alexander McCook has been ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Los Angelos, Cal., and assume command of the department of Arizona.

Mayor Gleason Indicted.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 10.—It is reported that the Queen's county grand jury found an indictment against Mayor Gleason, charging him with assault in the second degree for his brutal attack upon George R. Crowly, the Long Island agent of the Associated Press, on Sunday night.

San Francisco's Big Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Formal celebration of the fortieth anniversary of admission into the Union of California began yesterday. The principal feature of the day's doings was an enormous parade.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

—)ooo(—

Billheads,

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Business Cards,

Statements,

Envelopes,

Posters,

Flyers,

Hand Bills,

Dodgers,

Circulars.

Etc., Etc.,

—)ooo(—

Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Vote Was the Largest Ever Cast in an Off Year.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The Republicans of Maine have hardly gotten over the joyful surprise that greeted them in the shape of the heavy off-year plurality. It was the largest vote ever given in an off year. Governor Burleigh's plurality is over 10,000, and Speaker Reed has a plurality of almost 4800. The other three congressmen have big pluralities. In Aroostook county the Republican ticket is elected. Androscoggin elected all the Republican ticket, except county attorney, the Democrats, however, getting four representatives. Cumberland county elected the entire Republican ticket except one representative. Franklin county elected the entire Republican ticket by 700 plurality. Hancock county gives 1000 Republican majority for the county ticket and has probably elected eight Republicans out of nine representatives. Kennebec county elected the entire Republican ticket. Knox county Republicans lose two senators, but elect Frank Z. Miller as register of deeds in place of Justin Sherman. Lincoln county gives a Republican majority of over 800, and sends a solid Republican delegation to the legislature, electing a Republican representative in Waldboro for the first time. Oxford county elects the full Republican ticket, with the possible exception of McIntire as register of deeds. Burleigh's majority will undoubtedly exceed 1300. The Republican majority in Piscataquis county ranges from five to six hundred, the senatorial vote being alone close, the Democrats getting one Senator. In Penobscot county the Democrats gain one representative in Bangor on a local insurance fight. The county, however, is substantially Republican. Sagadahoc county rolls up a big Republican plurality as usual, electing every one of the candidates. Somerset county elects a Democratic sheriff, but rolls up a Republican plurality of over 900. Six of the eight representatives are Republicans. Waldo county elects a majority of Republican county officials, although the Democrats have gained a senator. Four Republican and three Democratic representatives have been chosen in this county. On a light vote in Washington county the Republicans carried everything before them. Old York surprised itself by the magnitude of its Republican victory.

Returns from 338 Towns.

LEWISTON, Sept. 10.—The Journal's returns from 338 towns are: Burleigh, Rep., 57,584; Thompson, Dem., 39,368; Clark, Pro., 2092; Republican plurality, 18,226. The same towns in 1886 gave 13,915 plurality.

Minnesota Democrats.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—The Democratic convention was very harmonious yesterday. The platform adopted expresses hostility to the protective tariff and the McKinley bill, favors reciprocity, denounces the force bill and Speaker Reed's dictatorship; extends cordial greeting to Grover Cleveland and expresses sympathy for Ireland. Hon. Thomas Wilson, Dr. Ames, E. W. Durant and S. M. Owen were put in nomination for governor. The latter two withdrew. The first ballot resulted in 365 for Wilson and 104 for Ames. Ames then retired and promised his support to Wilson in the campaign. Wilson's nomination was then made unanimous. E. G. Pahl was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for lieutenant governor.

Money Left for Educational Purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The will of Elijah Coleman, who died in this city last month, has been admitted to probate. It disposes of an estate valued at $110,000, $1000 going to Mr. Coleman's native town, Greenfield, Mass., to be used in keeping the cemetery there in good order. The balance of the estate is left in trust to his widow and children during their natural life. After the decease of his wife and daughter and the latter's husband, the residuary estate is to be paid over to the trustees of the Prospect Hill School for Young Ladies at Greenfield, to be used for the establishment and support of a free school of music and art for young women of that town.

World's Fair Site Accepted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The directors of the World's fair selected the dual site of the Lake Front and Jackson park as the place for the exposition. The final and decisive ballot resulted: Lake Front and Jackson park, 23; North Side, 4; West Side, 8. The choice was then made unanimous. It is the design to place the grand entrance to the exposition and the buildings for fine arts and kindred displays on the Lake front, and the agricultural, live stock and other exhibits at Jackson park.

Strikers Throw Up the Sponge.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 10.—The strike of the switchmen and brakemen on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railway has been ended by an unconditional surrender on the part of the strikers. All freight trains are moving as usual, and such strikers as were not violent have returned to work.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, preceded by light rain on the Maine coast; cooler; northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, except local rains on the coast; cooler; northerly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 9.

The Wall street stock market was dull and devoid of feature. Trading in the Boston market was quiet.

The New York Market.

Atchison	49¼	Nor Pac. pref	81⅝
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Nav'n	90¼
Chi & Northwest	109	Oregon Trans	51
Del Lack & West	144⅝	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	130⅞	Reading	49⅝
Illinois Central	106¼	Texas Pacific	15⅝
Lake Shore	107¼	Union Pacific	60⅝
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	120	do pref	30½
N. Y. Central	105¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	27⅞
Northern Pacific	33	Western Union	83⅝

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	3	Fitchburg pref	98
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3¼	Maine Central	150
West End Land	20⅜	Mexican Central	23½
Atchison	49⅝	N Y & N E	40¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do pref	111⅝
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	60¾
Boston & Prov	258	Wisconsin Central	25
Chicago, B & Q	97	American Bell Tel	235
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	99
do pref	41	Erie Tel	38
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—FLOUR—Heavy; city mills $4 90 to 5 15; city mills patents $5 35 to 6 25; fair to fancy, $3 90 to 5 00; do patents $4 60 to 5 85; Minnesota clear $4 40 to 5 15; do straights $4 60 to 5 00.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 3 red $1 00¾ to 1 00¾ elevator; No 3 red 94c to 95c.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 58½c elevator; steamer mixed 58¼ to 58½c.

OATS—Steady; No 3, 80½c; mixed western 38½ to 42c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20½c.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT.

Furious Attacks Made Upon Soldiers by Strikers.

BAYONETS AND STONES USED.

Cuba's Trade with Foreign Countries—The Failure of the Irish Potato Crop Complete—German Workmen Attacked by Roughs.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 10.—The strikers made a riotous demonstration last night and were only dispersed at the point of the bayonet. The trouble began with the dock laborers preventing the departure of several trains. The strikers also besieged the gates of the dock and prevented the entrance of officials. Two companies of infantry arrived in the evening and drove the mob away from the rails. The dock men made desperate attempts to break the line formed by the troops. Some of them took the horses from the cabs standing near by and, mounting them, charged furiously upon the soldiers. The troops, however, stood firm and repeatedly repulsed the strikers. A number of horses were bayonetted and some of the strikers were seriously wounded. By this time the crowd had been greatly augmented, and volley after volley of stones were hurled at the troops. One lieutenant had the bridge of his nose broken by a stone, and two others were severely injured. At this juncture the mayor appeared upon the scene and read the riot act. This only added to the fury of the mob, a section of which stormed the mayor's business premises and smashed every window in the place. The troops were now supplied with ball cartridges, each man receiving twenty rounds. The mob still keeping up the attack, the soldiers were ordered to charge, and the whole line advanced upon the crowd with fixed bayonets. For a moment the rioters made a show of resistance, but seeing many of their number fall, pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers, the mob broke and fled in wild disorder. The excitement throughout the city is intense, and further trouble is feared.

LATER.—No trains have passed into the docks except those carrying mail. The strikers have telegraphed to Mr. Davitt and Cunningham E. Graham, asking their assistance. If the strike continues the Union company will send their ships to London. The military will remain on duty here all night.

Cubas Foreign Commerce.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce met last evening and adopted a number of resolutions relative to Cuba's trade with Spain and foreign countries. It was resolved to send a cable dispatch to the minister of colonies, declaring that while the law providing that Spanish products shall not pay duty after July 1 next is in force, it will be impossible to reform the tariff. Both the mercantile community and the press ask for the abolition of the law, because Cuba under present circumstances is unable to continue a direct trade with foreign countries, where duties on Cuban products have been largely increased on account of the late Cuban import overtax of 30 per cent. The community wish to do a direct trade with foreign countries, and it is necessary for the prosperity of Cuba that reciprocity be established with the United States in order to enjoy the benefit of an abolition of the duty on sugar.

Condition of Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.—John Dillon, M. P., while presiding at a national league meeting held in this city, said he had taken great pains to inform himself on the condition of affairs in Ireland, and he regretted to state that his inquiries during the past three weeks had shown in many cases that the failure of the potato crop was more complete than it was in 1879. Referring to the possibility of establishing a famine fund, Mr. Dillon said that the simplest method was for the charitable to send checks to the various landlords in the distressed districts to buy them off and let the tenants keep what they had. That would be better than distributing the money among the poor. With the government rested the responsibility to provide for these people. If they do not choose to accept the responsibility let them give the Irish leaders power to aid the people.

A Christian Scientist to Be Arrested.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—The inquest into the death of ex-Alderman John Kent, who died a week ago, while under the care of a Christian scientist named Isabella A. Stewart, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Kent came to his death through the ignorance of Mrs. Stewart, who treated him contrary to the advice of his physician. A warrant has been issued for Mrs. Stewart's arrest.

Workmen Attacked by Roughs.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A band of roughs made a brutal attack with knives upon fourteen unarmed workmen, while the latter were about to leave work in this city yesterday. They inflicted terrible wounds upon their defenceless victims. The police seemed to be utterly powerless. While the wounded men were being conveyed to a hospital in a van, the roughs renewed the attack, but were driven off.

Ezeta Favored for President.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from San Salvador says: The disarmament of troops has been finished. The legislative assembly will positively meet on Thursday. The members unanimously favor Ezeta for president. Uprisings are reported in the interior of Guatemala.

Big Catch of Sealskins.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—The schooner Annie C. Moore, belonging to North Sydney and engaged in the seal fishery in Behring Sea, has arrived at Victoria with 1430 skins, her total catch for the season.

Sea Captain Robbed of $800.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—John Giddings, employed on the schooner Freeman, lying at Swan's Island, stole $800 from Capt. Kent, the master, but was arrested by Sheriff Irish of Rockland, just below Thomaston, and $736.95 recovered. Giddings had rigged himself in a new suit of clothes at Tenants Harbor, and intended to take the night train to Lynn, Mass., where he belonged.

Judgments in Favor of Creditors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Three judgments, aggregating $18,251, were entered at the county clerk's office against Seaver, Foster & Bowman, machine silk merchants of Boston, whose New York office is at 441 Broadway, in favor of several creditors.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 128. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

The Guilds of Christ's Church,

QUINCY,

WILL hold a sale of Useful and Fancy Articles at the house and on the grounds of Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow, on

Thursday, Sept. 18,

SHOULD THE DAY BE SUITABLE.

☞Should it prove stormy the sale will be postponed till Friday.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 P. M.

Admittance to house by Western Veranda,

25 CENTS.

Grounds and Tents Free.

Refreshments will be Served in the Tents.

The sale will close at 9.30 P. M.
All persons are invited to attend.
Contributions of Cake and other articles for the tables will be gratefully received.
Sept. 10.—3t Sept. 13—1w

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 5 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 5 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 A. M. daily, or at your homes. Baths $3.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $75.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

WANTS.

WANTED.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass.
Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

WANTED.—Protestant Girl for general housework. Apply at No. 9 Adams street, Quincy. Sept. 10—tf

COOK WANTED.—Apply to W. B. RICE, Adams St.
Quincy, Sept. 9. :t

TO LETS.

ROOM TO LET.—A furnished front room. Apply at 100 Hancock street, or P. O. Box 17, Quincy. Sept. 11—6t,p1w*

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Part Jersey Cow for sale; giving good milk. Apply to S. H. EDWARDS, Walnut street, Atlantic.
Sept. 9. 3t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG,

OCTOBER 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions.

LADIES, $4. GENTLEMEN, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Two or more Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.
Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.
The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term.
Sept. 10. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that my wife,

JOSEPHINE M. McINTIRE,

has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; and that I shall not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

LEWIS G. McINTIRE.
Quincy, Sept. 10, 1890. 3t

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.
Quincy, Sept. 6. Sept. 9—d,tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE, 104 Hancock St.
Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

Washing Wanted

TO DO AT HOME.

— APPLY AT —

126 Washington Street.
Sept. 2. 9t

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists.

$1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

REPUBLICANS

Elect Delegates to the Various Conventions.

FAVOR MORSE FOR CONGRESS.

The City has Eight Delegates to Each Convention—Wards One and Three Have Two Each—Delegates Elected by Ballot.

In five of the six wards of the city Republican caucuses were held Wednesday evening to elect delegates to the State, councillor, congressional, county and senatorial conventions. There were no hot contests in any of the wards to call out a large attendance, but the caucuses were very fairly attended, and the business promptly and harmoniously transacted. Delegates were not instructed for any particular candidates, but each ward was careful to send only Morse men to the congressional convention. Each ward is entitled to a delegate to each convention and Wards One and Three to an additional one, making eight in all.

Ward. One.

J. F. Merrill was chairman and Wilson Marsh secretary. A committee of five was instructed to retire and report a double list of delegates, the ward being entitled to two to each convention. The caucus then proceeded to ballot for each delegation separately, which resulted in the election of the following:

State,—John F. Merrill and Charles A. Howland.
Councillor,—W. Walter Ewell and E. W. H. Bass.
Congressional,—Joseph C. Morse and Charles F. Pettengill.
County,—George O. Langley and Francis A. Spear.
Senatorial,—James F. Merrill and H. O. Studley.
Delegates were authorized to send substitutes.

Ward Two.

The caucus was called to order by ex-Councilman Shaw who was elected chairman, and the organization was completed by the choice of A. W. Newcomb as secretary.

Candidates were put in the field and the marking list used in the election of a delegate to each convention with the following result:

State,—Herbert M. Federhen.
Councillor,—George Crane.
Congressional—John Shaw.
County,—Samuel Crane.
Senatorial,—Horace O. Souther.
Delegates were empowered to send substitutes. Caucus adjourned at 8.10.

Ward Three.

Edwin W. Marsh chairman, Peter W. Dackers secretary. The following delegates were elected:

State,—Edwin W. Marsh and Fred A. Marsh.
Congressional,—Arthur L. Mitchell and George O. Shirley.
Senatorial,—Franklin Curtis and William S. Williams.
Councillor,—Peter W. Dackers and Fred L. Jones.
County,—John Q. A. Field and George H. Field.
Representatives,—William S. Williams, Edward A. Spear, George O. Shirley, John Q. A. Field, George H. Field, Peter W. Dackers, James Thompson, Archibald McLane, Franklin Curtis, Fred A. Marsh.

Ward Four.

Charles L. Hammond chairman, Nathan Ames secretary. Delegates:
State,—Charles L. Hammond.
Congressional,—Thomas F. Burke.
Senatorial,—Tobias H. Burke.
Councillor,—John D. Nutting.
County,—Samuel Ames.
Representatives,—Arthur E. Baxter, John C. Kapples, Charles Collins, Charles LeClair, Tobias H. Burke, Frank Badger, Nathan Ames.

Ward Five.

The Ward Five caucus was held in Hose hall; Charles R. Sherman presiding, and Fred E. Litchfield was secretary. The caucus was tame in comparison to the last one held by the Ward Five Republicans last fall. No opposition was made to the list of delegates brought in by the committee (H. T. Whitman, Charles M. Bryant and Thomas F. Mitchell) appointed by the chair.

Dr. W. L. Faxon was there and sprung one of his pet resolutions on the caucus. Dr. Faxon wanted it resolved, "That, as the railroads of the United States are of national importance and have assumed national powers they should belong to and be controlled by the national government."

Mr. George A. Litchfield suggested that the resolutions be referred to Wollaston Debating Society.

The Doctor didn't see it in that light and warmly championed his resolution, but the caucus tabled it by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. E. E. Williamson, in accepting as a delegate to the Congressional convention spoke in favor of Congressman Morse's renomination.

The delegates:—
State,—George A. Litchfield.
Councillor,—N. G. Nickerson.
Congressional,—E. E. Williamson.
County,—Henry O. Fairbanks.
Senatorial,—W. L. Faxon.

BURGLARIES.

Breaks at Two Houses—Silver and Money Taken by the Thieves.

Burglars were at work in this city last night. The residences of William H. Bishop on Franklin street and Joseph E. Tipping in Braintree were burglarized. At the former place they secured six silver spoons and a small sum of money, and at the latter they took a lady's gold watch and chain and a few dollars in cash.

The persons who did the work were probably professionals. At Mr. Bishop's they obtained an entrance by turning the key in a lock and at Tipping's they cut out a window screen.

Constable Furnald was notified and has charge of the case.

MAN KILLED.

He Falls from a Swill Cart and Is Run Over.

Wednesday afternoon the swill team of Terrance Keenan of this city was returning from Boston, driven by Mr. Brown. At Neponset he took aboard an unknown man who was coming this way. When near Elm avenue the unknown man fell off and a wheel passed over his head, resulting in a fracture of the skull. Dr. G. B. Rice arrived promptly, but there was no hope for the man, who died in ten minutes. Medical Examiner Gilbert found papers in his pocket establishing his identity. He was Maurice Mulcere, for a few weeks laster for J. E. Drake & Co., of this city. His pilgrimage to Neponset was for that which has tempted too many Quincy men, and as in other cases was the direct cause of his death. Undertaker Hall took charge of the body.

PROHIBITORY CONVENTION.

Henry H. Faxon Makes a Proposition Which is Accepted.

The Prohibitory State convention was held at Worcester yesterday, and was attended by 735 delegates. A platform was adopted and the following nominations made:

For Governor,—Dr. John Blackmer of Springfield.
For Lieutenant Governor,—George Kempton of Sharon.
For Secretary of the Commonwealth,—George D. Crittenden of Buckland.
For Treasurer and Receiver General,—William H. Gleason of Boston.
For Attorney General,—Wolcott Hamlin of Amherst.
For Auditor,—Augustus R. Smith of Lee.

The following proposition of Henry H. Faxon of Quincy was read and adopted amidst much enthusiasm:

To the Presiding Officer of the Prohibitory State Convention,

DEAR SIR:—If the State Convention, to be held on the 10th inst., decides by vote, to accept the offer, I will contribute $500; as a campaign fund to be expended solely in towns where the Republicans nominate candidates for the Legislature who are not in hearty sympathy with the principles of prohibition.

I advise that not much time or money be spent in large cities for political purposes, because love's labor and funds too are likely to get lost in the fog of corruption. As for the Republican party, its political influence for good is about ended. Its chief aim now is to take care of official tramps and party wire-pullers. The internal revenue department seems to be in league with whiskey venders. I have tried many times to help the government collect its dues from rumsellers, but it was about as difficult to obtain encouragement as it would be to draw information from a corpse.

Very truly yours,
HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 8, 1890.

Milton Delegates.

The Republicans have elected the following delegates to the various conventions:

State,—Edward L. Pierce, John Graham, J. Sumner Webb.
Congressional,—J. P. S. Churchill, Horace E. Ware, Joseph C. Whitney.
Senatorial,—George A. Fletcher, Edwin D. Wadsworth, T. Edwin Ruggles.
Councillor,—David W. Tucker, William B. Weston, J. Albert Simpson.
County,—J. Walter Bradlee, J. Merrill Brown, Robert L. Pond.
Representative,—T. Edwin Ruggles, J. Walter Bradlee, Jr., H. Clifford Gallagher, Arthur Eldridge, Robert Langan, Joseph C. Whitney, George A. Harned, George A. Fletcher, John H. Burt, Arthur A. Hibbard, James Wigley, Will A. Woodward, James Thomas, Alfred L. Morse, John Graham, Horace N. Plummer, James Gibbs.

Hose Two.

Engineer King of Wollaston said in conversation with a LEDGER representative last evening, that he had contracted with Mr. Nicholson to haul Hose 2 to fires at night, but no provision is made for a fire occurring in the day time. Mr. King also said that the members of Hose 2 were present at the accident, although the wagon was not there, for want of a horse to haul it, but so far as that goes, every man, woman and child in the city that could walk, went to the accident.

—It is expected that the electric lights will be turned on in the town of Cohasset, next Saturday night for the first time.

POPULAR CLERK "CANED."

Presentation, Banquet, Entertainment and Dancing by Clerks' Association.

The Q. M. C. B. A. held a meeting and banquet last night, in their hall on Canal street, the occasion being the return from England of a popular member, Mr. Joseph P. Prout. Joe was invited to the hall to attend the meeting, and after getting in and everything becoming quiet, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane as a token of their regard. The presentation was made by President Monroe, and was responded too by the recipient after he had recovered from the surprise.

The inscription on the head of the cane was—"J. P. P. from Q. M. C. B. A."

A spread was laid by caterer Nash, and all sat down and partook.

After supper the time was passed in singing, recitations and dancing until a late hour. Among those who were present were the following:

President F. W. Munroe, H. L. Boutin and wife, C. E. Twombly, R. E. Fay, Alex. Thompson and wife, Will Prout, Martin Keller, Richard Prout, Andrew Kirwin, L. Ferguson, J. Welch, Mr. A. L. Litchfield and wife, G. Kelley, J. Haggerty, Ed. Colbert, A. I. Dixon and wife, James Rapson, James Allen, W. Cain, D. Morirs, H. Prout, Miss Grace Gullickson, Miss, Lizzie McAuliffe, Mrs. George Prout, Mrs. Lark, Mrs. Oscar Olsen, Miss Jennie Welch, Miss Julia Duffy, Miss Ellen Rundel, Miss Maggie Walsh, Miss Kate Kinna, Miss Mabel Ellis.

The boys who belong to this association are trying all that is in their power to obtain shorter hours for the clerks and so far are doing very well. They have a nice hall and would like to count every clerk in in the city a member. This is a good chance for those who sigh for shorter hours to join and help the cause along.

Star Farce Comedy.

The Goodwin Sisters did not score a financial success in this city Wednesday evening. The variety of drama and comedy which they presented was rather amusing, but not of the kind that takes in Quincy. Less than one hundred were present.

WEYMOUTH.

Alexander Murray, proprietor of the Eureka shoeing forge at the Landing has quietly sold his business and skipped the town. It is said he left many bills unpaid. He has not been living with his family for about a year, although required by the court to help support them. Mrs. Murray is a very fine lady, and has the sympathy of the public who will be called upon to financially aid her.

Mr. John Spencer, sexton of the Baptist church, feels very much hurt in consequence of an item that appeared in a Boston daily recently. Mr. Spencer told the LEDGER man yesterday that had the writer consulted him he would have been glad to have given him a true version of the affair. My wife, he added, feels badly over the matter, and I shall kindly ask the publishers to make the matter right by printing a retraction.

The LEDGER reporter jumped on several lumber teams Tuesday that were passing through the square, and made it a point to learn why so many carpenters came from adjacent towns for stock. The answer each time was because Weymouth lumber dealers sell considerably less, besides most anything required in the construction of a house can be had without delay on our wharves.

F. O. Wellington & Co., will soon commence manufacturing a new and patented car brake.

The Sons of Rest, so called, make Lincoln square a general loafing place, and it is seldom a lady can pass without feeling as though some filthy remark is being uttered concerning her. These fellows are all the time trying to borrow money. One gentleman told me that he was asked to loan twenty-five cents to eight different fellows last Saturday.

One of the smartest old gentlemen in this town is Deacon Abner Nash of North Weymouth, who we think is eighty-five years of age. Several times during the week he walks to the Landing and back and does not appear to be much fatigued.

Improvements still continue to be made at the town farm in the way of moving out buildings and erecting large sheds for the kindling wood department.

The town officials are spending a little money by repainting the Tufts Library building. This is something that should have been done two years ago scores of people think.

We heard a carpenter say recently that nearly all the school buildings in town needed painting this autumn, but said he, "I will bet dollars to doughnuts it won't be done."

The new order, "Solid Rock," at the Landing will hold a public meeting soon.

Everybody wants to knows what has become of the Business Association that promised so much for the town, undoubtedly it is dead, the writer dares to say.

BRAINTREE.

The ordination of Rev. Oliver Huckel as pastor of the Union church of Braintree and Weymouth took place Wednesday evening. The sermon was by Rev. L. T. Townsend, the charge by Rev. W. H. Boister, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. A. A. Ellsworth.



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

—OF—

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE!

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

School Begins Monday!

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The National Debt.

To read the monthly statement that the debt of the United States has been reduced by so many thousand dollars, one forms but little idea of the great work that has been accomplished. After the Rebellion the country found that a debt of $2,756,431,571.43 had been rolled up, calling for the payment of an annual interest of $150,977,697.87. Every year since has seen a decrease in the debt, until now it is over sixty per cent. less, $921,603,896, while the interest has been reduced to $29,417,608.15. In order that our readers may get a more comprehensive view of the matter, we present below in tabular form, a full statement of the net debt with the interest paid in the years as named:

Years.	Public debt.	Interest.
1865, Aug. 31st,	$2,756,431,571 43	$150,977,697 87
1866, July 1st,	2,636,036,163 84	146,068,196 29
1867,	2,508,151,211 69	138,892,451 39
1868,	2,480,853,413 28	128,459,598 14
1869,	2,432,771,873 09	125,523,998 34
1870,	2,331,169,956 21	118,784,960 34
1871,	2,246,994,068 67	111,949,330 59
1872,	2,149,780,530 35	103,988,463 00
1873,	2,105,462,360 75	98,010,804 00
1874,	2,104,149,153 68	98,796,004 50
1875,	2,090,041,170 13	96,885,690 00
1876,	2,060,825,340 45	95,104,260 00
1877,	2,019,275,131 37	93,160,043 55
1878,	1,999,382,280 45	94,654,472 50
1879,	1,986,414,605 03	83,776,778 00
1880,	1,919,326,745 75	79,633,981 00
1881,	1,819,650,154 23	75,018,695 50
1882,	1,675,023,474 25	57,360,110 75
1883,	1,538,781,825 15	51,436,709 50
1884,	1,438,512,995 39	47,926,432 50
1885,	1,375,352,443 91	47,014,133 00
1886,	1,282,145,840 44	45,510,098 00
1887,	1,175,168,665 42	41,780,529 00
1888,	1,063,004,894 73	28,991,935 25
1889,	975,939,750 22	33,752,354 60
1890,	921,603,896 00	29,417,608 15

The United States makes a very favorably showing in comparison with Canada. In that country the debt has increased each year during the same period. The amount in 1867 was $75,728,641.37, but now it is $237,530,041.65, and the interest account has doubled.

Perhaps at the next encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the resolution of last month in opposition to the display of the rebel flag, will be rescinded, in deference to the wounded feeling of those sensitive souls down south, who recognize in this sentiment of loyalty to the stars and stripes, only "hatred and rancor;" the camp of confederates at Richmond, the same men over whose presence in Boston a few years ago, there was so much sentimental gush, have solemnly resolved that in view of this expression from the veterans of the north, they will not attend a proposed gathering of the "blue and the gray,"—if they cannot continue to flaunt the rebel flag, they won't play any more. How awfully cut up the union soldiers must feel over the exhibition!—Lawrence American.

The committee on ordinances of Brockton has been requested by order to report a draft of an ordinance embracing the provisions of legislative act of 1890, relating to the regulation and supervision of electric wires. Upon the adoption of these provisions, says the Enterprise, the city will be called upon to appoint an agent who shall have supervision of all electric wires stretched in the city, and his salary is paid by assessments levied upon each electric company in proportion to the miles of wire operated by them. The city would only have to pay for the fire alarm wires, which are a very small proportion of all electric wires stretched in the city.

A man at Niagara Falls (we won't give his name for fear that some one might meet and recognize the lunatic), has succeeded in stretching a wire across the waste of waters and making his way across dry shod. He of course escapes with his life, a regrettable thing, if it is not too wicked to say so, for his escape will undoubtedly lead other men whose nerves are not quite so steady, to attempt the same feat, and they will fail; and failure means almost sure death.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS.

The Injury to Corn Intensified by the Continuance of Drouth in August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The national crop reports for September show that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by continuance of drouth in August, until the rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 72.3 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881. The returns of the condition of winter wheat at the time of harvesting are less favorable than those of the first of July. So far as threshing has progressed, the results are generally disappointing. The July average was 76.2, the present average 73.5. The general average of spring wheat has also been reduced from 83.2 to to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1888 the September average for wheat was 77. It was 73 in 1881. Rye yields less than was expected, as the condition as reported is reduced to 85.4. The September condition of oats is the lowest ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years. The condition of barley is not very seriously lowered, from 82.8 to 78.6. Buckwheat has fully maintained its August condition. the average being 90.5, against 90.1. The figures for potatoes have fallen since Aug. 1, from 77.4 to 65.7, the lowest ever reported, that of 1888 being 67.3. Tobacco has improved materially during the month, the average being 82.4, much better than in the August report, but lower than the July condition. The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent. and their condition 93.7.

STRIKERS ISSUE A BULLETIN.

Three Freight Trains Laid Up in the East Albany Yards.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The strikers issued a bulletin last night, which, among other things, stated that their claims that the new hands employed by the Central road would leave when the pay car arrived had been verified. The men were paid off yesterday, and the bulletin continuing, says: "To-night three north bound and three south bound freight trains are laid up in East Albany yards, their crews having deserted them, and the yard there is completely blocked. In West Albany and Karner's yards the green hands are deserting in large numbers. We desire to say to those in need of money that we will be able to relieve their immediate wants in a few days."

Superintendent Bissell last night denied the statement that the new hands were deserting the company. The company has twice the number of men it had before the strike to man the West Albany and Karner's yards, and this number is much too many for the present needs of the road. The heavy rains washed away the roadbed of the double freight track in the West Albany yards, near the transfer house, for about fifty feet. No freight was moved through the yards from 3 a.m. yesterday until noon, when the roadbed had been repaired. Several freight trains on this account had been kept at West Albany and this may have led the knights to believe that their crews had abandoned them.

MAINE STATE FAIR.

The Stock Entries Surpass Anything Ever Made Before.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—The postponed state fair opened yesterday with the usual attendance for the first day, though the weather was not promising. The stock entries surpass anything before made. There are several herds of Maine and American Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Downes and Sussex cattle are represented by good herds, while grades of all breeds are in great abundance. The herds of matched cattle and drawing oxen are numerous. For the drawing contests there are about seventy-five entries. In the horse department there are 300 animals for exhibition and over 200 for trotting. The Briggs stables from Auburn present a noble showing of horses. The fruit is not up to the usual standard, but good for this season. The general exhibition building is well filled, as well as Agricultural hall and the special building for poultry. A fine exhibition is in the rink down town. There were three good races scheduled.

Accidentally Poisoned.

DIGBY, N. S., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Crozier a highly respected resident of this town, was accidentally poisoned through the mistake of a druggist in filling a doctor's prescription. Instead of furnishing the simple remedy ordered by the physician, the druggist gave fifteen grains of strychnine. The woman died in great agony a few minutes after taking the fatal dose. The mistake occurred through the bottles on the druggist's shelf becoming changed. The jury exonerated the clerk, but censured the proprietor for not keeping the poisonous drugs separate.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Forecast for New England: Rain; stationary temperature; northeasterly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 10.

Dullness prevailed in the Wall street market this morning. The Boston market opened firm with moderate activity.

The New York Market.

Atchison	42⅜	Nor Pac pref	81⅝
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	99
Chi & Northwest	108⅜	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	144½	Pacific Mail	45¼
Del & Hudson	130½	Reading	43
Illinois Central	109¼	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	106⅞	Union Pacific	60⅛
Missouri Pacific	70½	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	119½	do pref	25
N. Y. Central	105⅝	Wheel & Lake Erie	3?¼
Northern Pacific	32⅝	Western Union	83⅝

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8½	Fitchburg pref	88
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	2½	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26⅜	Mexican Central	25⅜
Atchison	42⅜	N Y & N E	46⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	69⅜
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	25¼
Chicago, B & Q	97	American Bell Tel	224
Central Mass	....	New England Tel	52
do pref	41	Erie Tel	49
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—FLOUR—Active; city mills $5 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 35 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 30 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 5 35; do patents $4 60 to 5 85; Minnesota clear $4 40 to 5 15; do straights $4 60 to 5 60.

WHEAT—Dull: No 3 red $1 01 to 1 01½ elevator; No 3 red 95 to 95½c.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 53⅝ to 54¼c elevator; steamer mixed 54 to 54½c.

OATS—Higher; No 3, 40¼c; mixed western 39 to 43c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20½c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet: granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

POTATOES — Quiet; Long Island $2 to 2 15; Jersey $1 50 to 2 00.

PORK—Steady; mess, $11 25 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams weak; cut meats steady; pickled bellies 6⅞ to 6¾c.

BLEACHED

— AND —

Unbleached

COTTON FLANNELS

10, 12 1-2, 15 and 20

Cents per yard,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

One Dozen Fine Cabinet

PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR $3.00

Bussell's Studio,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

June 3. 13t—Thu

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.		3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy. near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Doctors at Berlin.

The army of doctors has apparently enjoyed itself amazingly at Berlin, where science and surgery have been judiciously tempered with amusements of the most varied description. In the history of the world no such array of medicine men has ever been seen as that which met in the gorgeous Kunst Anstellung to listen to the welcoming words of Virchow, the pathologist; Von Gossler, the minister of medicine and religion (an excellent combination of functions), and Von Palckenbeck, the chief burgomaster.

Sir James Paget secured the warmest reception of the foreign delegates; Dr. Baccelli, the Italian, "for the convenience of his cari colleghi," insisted on using Latin as a common language, and Dr. Von Bergmann's normal appearance has been vastly improved by his brand new uniform, although the passing interest he once excited was wholly eclipsed by Grand Duke Theodore, of Bavaria, the eminent oculist, who brought the grand duchess to look down on her husband's 5,000 fellow practitioners from a box. The heat was more than tropical, but the doctors submitted to be closely packed with the best possible grace, and the one royalty of the whole European faculty was indefatigable in pointing out to his wife such celebrities as the veteran Von Bardeleben, whose breast glittered with orders; Sir William McCormack and fifty others.—London World.

Wild Animals in Connecticut.

Otters and minks were very scarce in Connecticut a dozen years ago, and it was feared that the animals might become extinct, for their hides were worth from $5 to $10 apiece, and everybody hunted them. Then suddenly fashion changed her mind about the value of mink and otter skins, the price went down and now the animals abound in the state again. So numerous have minks become there that they are getting to be quite familiar with country people. Recently a mink, frightened by a sharp thunder storm, fled out of a meadow, rushed into a farmer's dwelling, and raced from room to room until a hound caught him upstairs in a chamber.

A still more remarkable incident occurred in Hartford a few days ago. A mink trotted right into the heart of the city, among throngs of people on the streets, and passed all kinds of dogs with impunity, and finally made his way into the back yard of a big store on Asylum street. In the yard men cornered him and tried to capture him alive, but he fought so desperately that they had to kill him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mountains Full of Gold.

Recent explorations of the Olympic mountains have been of great interest to mining men. A geologist, who has given some attention to the work of the exploring parties, says: "I have examined many specimens from the Olympic, but until of late they were of low grade outcroppings. Recently, however, some extremely rich specimens have been received. These new discoveries have excited a great deal of interest in prospectors in this region, and specimens are coming in rapidly. Not long since I received one piece that was so rich that I refused to assay it, as it could not possibly be a fair sample. It would have assayed over $100,000 per ton. There could not possibly have been in any locality any considerable quantity of quartz so rich. I have long known that this district was rich in coal and iron. I am now convinced that it hides vast treasures of silver and gold. Numerous prospecting parties are being fitted out, and hundreds of prospectors are already in the mountains, which are quite easy of access."—Tacoma (Wash.) Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Miles Upon Miles of Whales.

The officers and passengers of the steamship Veendam state that when the vessel was at about latitude 45, longitude 41, on Saturday, Aug. 23, they passed through the largest herd of whales that has been seen in the north Atlantic for many years. Professor J. L. Howe, of Louisville, who was a passenger, said:

"The passengers were all on deck enjoying the unusual sight of a distinctive line of demarcation between the light blue waters of the Gulf stream and the dark green waters of the arctic current, the line being so distinct that when one-half of the vessel was in one current the other half was in the other current.

"Suddenly some one in the bow called out 'There she blows!' and all eyes were turned toward a light spray upon the horizon. Soon more and more puffs were seen, and in half an hour the steamer was amid a surging, bellowing herd of sea monsters. I would not attempt to make an estimate as to their number," said Professor Howe, "but I calculated that the herd covered an area of about a hundred square miles."—New York Herald.

A Long Siege of Euchre.

Some Pittsburg people had a great game of euchre lately. It began in Queenstown, Ireland, and ended in Altoona Tuesday morning, with only intermissions for meals and sleep on the steamer. The contestants were Charles A. O'Brien and James Wilson on one side, and George J. Luckey and William B. Neal. The deciding game of the series, the 185th, was won by Messrs. Luckey and Neal.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The summer in Europe and especially on the continent has been abominable. Paris is quite lively, a kind of second season having been organized because so many people of fashion have returned from their chateaus to their clubs and mansions. Rain and hurricane alternated with singular rapidity for three or four weeks.

A miser at Dublin, Ind., having no faith in banks placed some $1,500 in gold in tomato cans, and then buried the cans under the brick floor in his cellar. One day recently going to the hiding place he found that thieves had been there before and carried off his hoard.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M. 12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.30 " 1.30 "	8.00 " 2.00 "
9.30 " 2.30 "	9.00 " 3.00 "
3.30 "	12.00 M. 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00
6.30 "	7.00
7.30 "	8.00
8.30 "	9.00
9.30 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Nec
9.00 A. M. 12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
10.00 " 1.30 "	9.30 " 2.00 "
11.00 " 2.30 "	10.30 " 3.00 "
12.00 M. 3.30 "	11.30 " 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00 "
6.30 "	7.00 "
7.30 "	8.00 "
8.30 "	9.00 "
9.30 "	10.00 "
10.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7 13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.

†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Senator Vance Closes the Debate on the Democratic Side.

HE OBJECTS TO THE MEASURE.

Republican Senators Deny Rumors Regarding an Extra Session of Congress—Honoring Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In the senate the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on its passage, and six hours being allowed to close the discussion, after which the vote was taken.

Mr. Hoar, in a brief statement, expressed the hope that in the conference committee the provision as to reciprocity would be so changed that congress, and not the president, would have the authority to enforce retaliation in the event that any nation should refuse to reciprocate.

Mr. Vest opposed the reciprocity amendment because it committed to the president powers which were abhorrent to the principles of the government.

Mr. Vance said that, in closing the debate on the Democratic side, he was performing a duty, but that he knew that his action was hopeless. It had already been decided that the bill was to pass. For many weeks Democratic senators had had no hope of any other result; and the effort had been (knowing that the bill was to pass) to expose its inequalities and its injustices to the people. The bill, he thought, was in conflict with all the principles of public finance. The treasury had not, in the preparation of the bill, been considered in the slightest degree. Its purpose was (so it is said) to reduce revenue, but it was not to reduce taxation. It was avowed by its supporters that that was not its purpose. It was intended to increase taxation, while reducing revenue, and to divert that increased taxation from the treasury of the people to the pockets of private parties. There was no pretence made by those who defended the bill that it was intended in any way to lighten the burden of the people. One objection Mr. Vance made to the bill was that it was intensely and scandalously sectional. It made sugar free, and sugar was a southern product. It made the machinery for making beet sugar in the northwest free, and it maintained duties on the cane sugar machinery of Louisiana. Rice was a southern product, and the duty on rice was reduced. Binding twine for the western friends was made free, but the duty on cotton ties was trebled. He believed that the western farmer would be ashamed to look in the face of his brother farmer of the south after that just discrimination. The bill had but one redeeming feature and that was its intense and naked selfishness, which would be the means of arousing the conscience of the American people and of leading to its repeal. No force in the moral world or in the physical world was ever lost. The man who threw a stone at a dog, but missed the dog and hit his mother-in-law, said he was very sorry he had missed the dog, but that he thanked God that the stone was not wasted. [Laughter.]

The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, announced the close of the three hours to which the Democratic side was entitled.

Ma. Vance—Mr. Weller when supervising "Samivel" writing his first love letter, said: "Sammy, my son, ain't that a rayther sudden pulling up?" [Laughter.] I will observe the admonition of the president.

Mr. Jones of Nevada delivered a learned and philosophical address in commendation of the policy of the protective system and illustrative of its effects in developing the mechanical arts and the industrial forces of a nation. He compared the free traders to the robbers and pirates of the Middle Ages, and said that free trade would result in the destruction of industry. In concluding Mr. Jones said that he regarded the pending bill as one of the most beneficent measures that could be enacted into legislation, unless, indeed, the duties were made higher. If he had it his way, he would make it an article of exclusion on all the articles in the production of which the same employment of mental and physical force would have the same results in the United States as elsewhere; and then he would let the adjustment take place among the people of the United States.

At this point of Mr. Jones' speech the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that the six hours assigned for general debate had expired.

The vote was then taken and the bill was passed; yeas, 40; days, 29.

Mr. Aldrich moved that the senate insist on its amendments to the house bill and ask for a committee of conference, the conference to consist of seven on each side.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, Hiscock, McPherson, Vance and Carlisle were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

The senate at 5:45 adjourned until to-day at noon.

In the House.

Speaker Reed remained at the Capitol all day, but did not make his appearance in the house. His place was filled by Mr. Burrows, who in one decision somewhat out-Reeded Reed himself. During the reading of the journal Mr. O'Ferrall demanded the recapitulation of the members not voting, contending that this was a part of the journal. On previous occasions the same demand has been made upon Speaker Reed, and with some reluctance has been acceded to by him. But Speaker pro tem Burrows has reversed the decision of the speaker and held, despite protests from the Democrats, that the names of members not voting could not be read upon demand.

No quorum was secured up to 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

No Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Republicans in the senate and house make unequivocal denial of the story published yesterday to the effect that there is an understanding between President Harrison and the leaders of the Republican party in congress, that an extra session of congress shall be called to consider the federal election bill and other measures that will be left over from this session, and that the time of the beginning of the extra session will be about Nov. 10. Prominent Republicans of both houses who would undoubtedly have been consulted in regard to a matter of this nature say that there is no truth whatever in this talk about an extra session.

A Parliamentary Knot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—According to the views of some of the Democratic members the house has got itself into an unprecedented parliamentary knot which prevents the speaker of the house from assuming the duties of his office. The first rule of the house provides that the speaker "shall cause the journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read, having previously examined and approved the same." The speaker not having been present yesterday and his place having been taken by Speaker pro tem Burrows, he of course could not approve the journal, and until this is done he cannot (according to this view) assume the office of presiding officer.

Honors to Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A dinner party in honor of Speaker Reed was given in the restaurant of the house of representatives by Representative Stephenson of Michigan. Covers were laid for sixteen guests. The speaker gave a lunch to about twenty members of the house, including the chairmen of the different committees and those who took part in the Maine campaign. He sat at the head of the table, evidently in the best of humor with himself, and at least so much of mankind as was assembled about him. Mr. Reed received a number of congratulatory telegrams among them being one from the Home Market club of Boston.

Silver Bought and Sold.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury department was 640,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 210,000 ounces, at $1175.

THE SOUTHAMPTON TROUBLE.

Strikers Still Continue Their Riotous Demonstrations.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 11.—Seventeen more arrests of strikers have been made. The soldiers threatened to fire on the mob several times before they succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Posters issued by the mayor, urging the men to stay in their houses, were angrily seized by the mob and destroyed. Business in this place has become paralyzed.

Several bodies of troops arrived here. At 9 o'clock last night the troops were obliged to make a succession of bayonet charges in order to clear the streets. At this hour (midnight) the excitement has subsided. The infantry hold all the approaches to the docks.

The Royal Mail company has locked out all of its own men and has ordered its vessels to go to Plymouth instead of putting in here. The employers held a meeting and subsequently issued a handbill promising every protection to men returning to work. The union submitted a proposal for advance in wages, undertaking not to ask a further increase for two years to come. The employers, however, declined to accept the condition that the non-union men should be employed.

Two gunboats have arrived off this port. The union has issued an order withdrawing their pickets. This action gives color to a rumor that the London leaders have not replied to telegrams from the strikers here appealing for help and that they decline to support the movement.

HID HIS BOOTY IN A CHAIR.

A Man Arrested for Stealing $74 Worth of Jewelry.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Last evening Officer Small was sent to a house on Emerald street to investigate a larceny. He found there a young man and a young woman, and arrested the man on the charge of stealing $74 worth of jewelry and clothing. The young woman said she made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who said his name was Frank Steinberg and that he lived at 24 Tennyson street, at a dance a short time ago, and that since he has been calling at the house. A day or two since she missed her latchkey and did not know what had become of it. Yesterday Steinberg learned that everybody was absent from the house and proceeded to enter it with the missing latchkey. Just as he had got his booty packed the young lady came home. She detained him in conversation till someone came in and sent for an officer, with the result mentioned. After the prisoner had been locked up the officer concluded to go back and investigate, and found the jewelry hid away in the upholstery of the chair in which Steinberg was sitting. He had cut a hole in the cloth and had dextrously disposed of the stolen property. The clothing was found in the hallway.

Alleged Train Wreckers Arraigned.

TROY, N. Y., Sept 11.—At the arraignment of Kiernan and Cordial, suspects arrested for the New York Central train wrecking, the names of the other suspects, Arthur Bluett and Thomas Cain, were brought out. The men are miss

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 11.

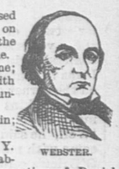
In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1672—Rev. Moses Fiske ordained pastor of First Church.

1870—First service of Union society of Wollaston.

1875—Selectmen of Quincy offered $1000 for arrest of incendiaries.

World Wide.



WEBSTER.

1609—Henry Hudson passed through the Narrows and on the 12th began to ascend the river which bears his name.

1777—Battle of Brandywine; Washington defeated with great loss by the British under Howe.

1814—Battle of Lake Champlain; the Americans victorious.

1814—Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.

1841—Resignation of all the cabinet officers with the exception of Daniel Webster; administration of John Tyler.

1862—Battle of Bloomfield, Mo., lasting through the 12th and 13th.

1865—Battle of Alpine Gap, Ga.

1865—The Queen of Spain visits the French emperor at Biarritz.

1878—Mine explosion in Wales; 280 lives lost.

Tapped a Volcano.

Intelligence has just reached here of a remarkable phenomenon five miles west of Goodland, I. T., and about thirty miles northwest of this city. Some time since a white man named Charlie Gooding employed an Irishman named Mike Duhaney to dig a well on his place. A depth of sixty feet was reached at noon. After noon Duhaney started to go down to resume work. When about twenty feet below the surface he screamed to his assistants above to haul him out quick, as he was burning up. He was pulled up in an unconscious condition, and it was two hours before he revived.

The poor fellow was literally blistered. A coat which had been thrown across the windlass was scorched till it crumbled to pieces. The rope was also burned until it fell apart. People of the neighborhood are much puzzled over this freak of nature, and many are greatly alarmed. Others take a more hopeful view, and believe that it is natural gas. No scientific investigation has been made, but it looks as if the internal fires of the earth are about to find an outlet at that point in a geyser or volcano.—Paris (Tex.) Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Hay Fever Preventive.

Dr. William Thompson, of Fourth avenue, is a hay fever victim, and suffers terribly about this season every year. Before the 16th of August in each year he lays in five or six dollars' worth of medicine. The fever was two or three days late this year, but after calling on Frank Calhoun to exchange notes, and hearing him sneeze, Dr. Thompson began also. He has invented a device which he thinks will eventually save him the yearly infliction, but he didn't have it perfected in time for this season. It is a padded steel spring, or clamp, which, fastened on the nose, prevents the entrance of the pollen of the rag weed bloom.

The doctor caught this idea from witnessing prize fighters whose noses were like those of the heathen gods the psalmist talks of—they smelled not—being rendered useless in the business prosecuted by the pugs. The doctor thought that if a prize fighter could breathe permanently through his mouth there was no reason why he couldn't during the short time of the reign of hay fever. Hence the invention.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Tale with a Moral.

A special six inch gun has just been made at the naval ordnance foundry at Washington, and the ordnance officers are tickled half to death over the fact that it has been constructed in fifty-two days.

It is a small gun, as guns go nowadays, and it wouldn't be worth much for defense against a first rate power. But if such a power should attack us it would take at least fifty-two days to make another one like it.

And in fifty-two days from the declaration of war a foreign fleet would have bombarded New York and Boston and Baltimore and Charleston, and sailed away again. In these days nations don't wait a year after declaring war before beginning to fight.

The obvious moral is that we must prepare for contingencies while there is time and opportunity.—Norwich Bulletin.

Almost as Big as a Bird.

A few days ago a horse standing in front of Peters' feed store, on Central avenue, pranced about and then fell down. Men who hurried to the animal discovered that a horsefly was sinking his proboscis into the animal's hide. They brushed the fly off, and, bottling him, sent the bottle to Professor Lintner. He now forms one of the professor's notable specimens. The fly measures 2¼ inches spread of wings, and is the largest horsefly that Dr. Lintner ever saw.—Albany Journal.

A Ball of Fire.

A fire ball, blue and white, fell in Brooklyn, Conn., during a recent thunder storm. One account says it seemed to come straight down from the sky, and hit the carriage in which Mr. and Mrs. Sperry and children were driving. All were hurled out of the vehicle. Mr. Sperry was badly burned and his wife and two children were paralyzed. Neither carriage nor horse was much injured.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE THREE MAIDENS AT SARATOGA AND THEIR BODYGUARD.

Another New Profession—A Thorough Business Woman—A Business Woman at 100—Woman and Her Boots—A Successful Warbler.

We are certainly beginning to get very aristocratic and English here in America. The other evening in Saratoga three young women were noticed strolling slowly down North Broadway, one of the beautiful residence avenues of that famous spa. It was an early hour, and there would have been nothing remarkable in the fact that three tall, fine looking women, well dressed and of dignified bearing, should stroll on a quiet thoroughfare in the first half of a lovely summer's evening but for this circumstance: Eighteen feet, perhaps, behind the trio walked, with measured step exactly suited to keep his distance, a young lackey in full livery, presumably as a protector. A good many people turned and looked after them, and it doubtless occurred to the majority of such spectators that so far as protection went the follower had considerable advantage over the followed.

All the young women were above the average height, were evidently up in athletics, and looked as if any one of them could pick up the little tiger, top boots, cockade and all and toss him aside without any inconvenience. Assuming, however, that the servant was acting in the capacity of protector, one wondered next from what he was guarding his charges. Not certainly from the various orderly persons who passed from time to time, nor from the gay group of cottagers who on their piazzas more often saluted the sauntering maidens as friends than gazed calmly at them as strangers, nor could there be lurking dangers in deeply shadowed spots, for such did not exist, with lamps at every corner and electric lights at near distances.

It really seemed very absurd, but the young women sauntered slowly on, evidently with no goal in view; reached a point sufficiently near the hotel and near the business part of the thoroughfare, turned abruptly, "Jeems" jumping aside with a salute to permit them to take the lead again, and in the fashion they had come down they strolled up again, entering finally with the air of reaching home the lawn of a handsome residence in the heart of the cottage colony, Jeems seeing them safe to the palm grown piazza before he wheeled off, still discreetly distant, to the rear of the premises.—New York Times.

A New Profession for Women.

In the spectroscopic work (in astronomy) the eye has been superseded of late to a great extent by the photographic plate, which is now able to recognize fainter impressions than the eye, and to register them permanently. Professor Pickering has been continuing at Cambridge his remarkable work, and it is also being carried on in the southern hemisphere by a party sent there in connection with the operations of the Draper memorial. The instrument employed is a photographic telescope, with a prism, or a series of prisms, in front of the object glass, the whole mounted like any large telescope, and provided with an accurate driving clock.

With an instrument of this kind we obtain upon the sensitive plate the spectra of all the stars which happen to be in the field of view—sometimes a hundred at a time, as when a cluster like the Pleiades is in question. This method has made it possible to complete, in a comparatively short time, a general survey of the spectra of all the brighter stars of the northern hemisphere; and the survey is now being extended to the southern hemisphere, where it is already well advanced. Whenever the spectrum of a star, thus photographed on a small scale, is found to present any interesting peculiarity, it is examined with a more powerful instrument, which photographs its spectrum on a much larger scale; and this second photograph is then enlarged again for special study.

It is worth recording here that the examination of the Harvard photographs has been made almost entirely by women, who are assistants in the observatory. A niece of Dr. Henry Draper, whose memorial is now being erected in the form of this monumental work—the spectroscopic survey of the heavens—had the good fortune to discover in the star spectra the delicate doubling of the lines which has proved so full of information.—Professor Charles A. Young in Forum.

A Thorough Business Woman.

Mrs. M. V. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., has had an eventful career. She was the daughter of a Methodist minister, richer in piety than in this world's goods. Becoming a widow with a child to support, she learned bookkeeping and connected herself as bookkeeper with an oil firm. In this capacity she obtained an insight into the oil business and became well posted concerning wells and the supplies necessary to operate them. It was while in the employ of this firm that Mrs. Taylor was offered a sixth interest in an oil well, in consideration of which she was to furnish the casing used in drilling it, an offer which she promptly accepted; procured the casing and became one of the company. On the failure of the company to drill the well within the limited time Mrs. Taylor was left with the casing on her hands, as it seemed at that time a dead loss.

As many wells were being drilled, however, she was able to sell the casing at a profit. She then ordered a second and third supply, which, on account of its scarcity, she easily disposed of at a profit. Then, with that foresight essential to successful business, Mrs. Taylor saw that on account of the increasing number of wells that were being drilled the already insufficient supply of casing would be even more inadequate to the demand. Then, with the nerve of a veteran speculator accustomed to corner the market in stocks, she invested the capital realized by her other sales in well casing, which resulted in placing her upon a firm financial basis, and through which she obtained an extensive business.

The scarcity in oil well casing is still fresh in the minds of oil men. It was at this time when it could not be obtained at any price that Mrs. Taylor placed upon the market her great stock and her fortune was made.—Washington Letter.

A Business Woman at One Hundred.

A Manchester Union man in the course of his travels picked up a reminiscence of ye olden time in the form of a partial history of a lady born and bred upon the rugged hillsides of the old Granite state, who, although rounding out the last year of a century since she first saw the light, is noted in the section where she now resides as a person of rare business ability and sagacity.

Deborah Ball Powers first saw the light of day in that portion of the town of Hebron known as Tenny Hill, in the year 1790, in the month of August. She has therefore rounded out a lifetime of a full century. The neighborhood where she was born was a prosperous farming community in her early days, peopled mostly by families of the names of Crosby and Ball, and the late Dr. Ordway, one of the founders of the well known lumber firm of Brown Lumber Company, at Whitefield, was raised in that immediate vicinity. But the glory of Tenny Hill has long since departed, and not a single resident now claims it as a home, although in later years Mrs. Powers has purchased the old homestead and will retain it as long as she lives.

She was the founder of the Old Ladies' home in Lansingburg, where she maintains ten inmates at her own expense.

While engaged in these works of charity in her adopted state she never forgets the home of her nativity, to which her last visit was made when she was 94 years old. At her own expense she built a fence around the Hebron cemetery and placed a fund of $1,000, the income of which is to be used for the purpose of keeping the cemetery grounds in shape. She still retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree.—Boston Globe.

Woman's Boots.

An observing man who walked a long way down Broadway one morning recently about 8 o'clock came to some astounding conclusions about the way in which the business woman of New York cares for the adorning of her feet, or rather how she doesn't. Out of the hundred whom he is sure he must have met only four or five wore brown shoes, two or three wore patent leathers, and all the rest wore kid boots. Of these ninety pairs of shoes how many pairs do you suppose were neatly polished and worthy of being worn by a gentlewoman? Just two. And one pair was worn by a prim lady in middle life, unmistakably a spinster. The boots of all the rest were gray and shabby, with every evidence of carelessness on the part of the wearer.

"How do you account for it?" he asked.

I had noticed the same thing myself a score of times. These very women of the shabby boots are the ones of the fine hats and carefully arranged hair and face veils. And they usually have some little silver thing dangling about them, bangles perhaps, and a chatelaine. But they have forgotten about the boots. And yet there are no telltales like these. The distinctive stamp of the gentlewoman is not in her bonnet nor her gown, not even in her pretty little ornaments, but in her boots and her gloves. It is the dainty gloves and the well fitting, neatly kept pair of boots that tell of the gentlewoman. The lack of these shows—well, she may be a "perfect lady," but she isn't a gentlewoman.—Woman About Town in New York Evening Sun.

A Successful Warbler.

Miss Mabel Stephenson has London by the ears. She left New York last April with Dr. and Mrs. Emmet Densmore, at whose home in Elm Park Gardens she made her first appearance. Ever since she has been spoken of as "the latest drawing room craze."

In introducing her one evening a gentleman facetiously remarked, "Miss Stephenson is a New York girl, and she brings a whole forest of native American birds with her." Later some one referred to her in print as the New York maiden with a nest of birds in her throat, and the result was everybody wanted her for a drawing room. She appeared twice before the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The prince sent a message to the bird warbler asking for an introduction, and was full of interest and enthusiasm over what he called her remarkable powers of vocal imitation. During the season she was invited by a series of duchesses, ladies and honorables to warble for them, and her social opportunities have been as flattering as her professional career has been successful. From all accounts she is prettier than ever. The English air has put roses in her fair cheeks. She wears her yellow hair dressed in curls about her forehead, ears and throat, making a frame of gold for her pretty face, and her dresses are as gay and gauzy as the branches of flowers she carries into the drawing room and through which she whistles and carols and trills.—London Letter.

A Chicago Women's Club.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven, daughter of Senator Farwell, is the president of the Friday club, a sort of ethical-æsthetical organization composed of about a hundred of the Chicago young women of the North Side. The Friday meets once a week in some senior's drawing room and spends an afternoon getting snarled in Browning, Dante, Ibsen, Tolstoi and kindred philosophy. The ladies dress severely, carry themselves rigidly, look at the question and questioner through lorgnettes, talk with the Ward McAllister drawl, and cheerfully pay big dues to keep the membership down and the canned-corn-beef-and-sausage girl out.

Every few months there is a tea, to which the young husbands and brothers are invited and at which Mme. President is hostess. Having had several seasons in Washington and a summer or two on the continent, she is considered authority on reception formalities, and is the only woman in all Illinois who can greet a company and cross every hand on a level with her beautiful shoulder. Mrs. De Koven has dash, which counts more with a young matron than beauty. She affects the duchess of Devonshire style, with a modification of her own regarding her bodices, which are cut modestly high in front and remarkably low in the back, to show the Katisha dimple in her shoulder. Mrs. De Koven keeps up her studies, gives considerable attention to her music and plays the accompaniments for her husband's original songs, for many of which she has written the words.—Chicago Letter.

A Women's Insurance Society.

A new organization of wage earning women has been founded to insure women against temporary illness and also arrange to pay their heirs, in consideration of a premium, a certain amount in case of death. The society is arranged and governed entirely by women and is self supporting, the management expenses being provided for by entrance fees, fines and donations of friends.

A woman of 25, by paying something less than $3 each year, will receive in case of sickness $2 a week for six months and $1 a week after that until death, when her heirs receive about $30. For a larger premium of course greater benefits are received. Members may also subscribe to an annuity fund, in which case payments cease when the annuity commences. The society was founded at the request of hundreds of wage earners, who claimed that they were unable to find in all the charitable and friendly organizations for working women any society which insured them against temporary illness, or would give them, even for a consideration, any adequate sick benefit.—New York Sun.

Women Who Use Opium.

The Chinese have taught the women of Washington one thing that it were better they had not learned. That is the habit of using opium. A physician told me that society would be greatly shocked if every woman here who used it were to be branded upon the forehead. This habit, however, is not the fault of the Chinese. They are abused enough without making them responsible for the sins of others. The physician with whom I talked attributes this frightful condition of affairs to the life led by the women of the upper crust. He says the endless round of receptions and balls is so laborious to them that they are compelled to seek some sort of relief. At first they begin by taking soothing sirup. Then when this fails to act they use paregoric. But it is only a step from this to opium. There are some people here who buy the pure gum and chew it regularly every day.—Washington Cor. Pittsburg Press.

Tints in Cosmetics.

Cosmetic manufacturers keep abreast of the times. They send to glovers and designers of fabrics for samples of the "coming colors," which are reproduced not only in perfumes and soaps, but skin lotions and face powders. Early in the year everything ran to lilac tints, of which there were seven different shades. Rumor has it that this is to be a season of silver and magenta, and the pearl powders, the currant, raspberry, garnet and crimson tints are as beautifully reproduced in magnesia, French chalk and pulverized rice as the amber tints of 1885, the violet shades of 1887 and the lilac of a year ago.—Exchange.

Mrs. Ingersoll's Gifts.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll is the recipient of countless tracts, church prints, leaflets and religious publications embracing every modern creed. They come from all quarters of the Union and some English organizations. Many have startling titles, and not a few call the lady's attention to a special article or page by a dog eared page or margined note. The letters written by fanatics of both sexes are almost as numerous and considerably more voluminous. Very often they are short of postage, which Mrs. Ingersoll cheerfully pays to save the postman the burden of carrying them back to the station.—Exchange.

In Search of a Husband.

Gertrude Buthe, 60 years old, arrived in New York on the steamship Ems from Bremen recently, and told the clerk who registered her at the barge office that she was searching for a husband. She is only three feet eight inches in height. She claims to be wealthy, and exhibited $500 to the registry clerk. The woman said she had traveled nearly around the world looking for a husband, but thus far had failed to find a suitable man.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is very fashionable in England for the ladies to lay the corner stone of new churches and public edifices. Lady Mary Douglas, who officiated in that capacity, insisted on inserting a couple of sermons written by women and a long list of personals about her sex as a proper foundation for the corner stone of St. Andrew's church, Uddington, Scotland.

Miss Burr, of Carfin, Cupar-Fife, has just given £10,000 to the Glasgow Victoria infirmary as a memorial to her relatives. She has a woman's notion about the modern charity system, and directs that a block of buildings be erected, the rental of which shall go to the infirmary.

One of the successful stock brokers in London is Miss Amy E. Bell, a pretty young woman with yellow curls, who has an attractive office near the Stock Exchange. Her clients are for the most part women, though she numbers some men among them.

Mrs. E. G. Shields, of Wichita, Kan., is at the head and front of the pottery craze out west. She not only paints china, but runs a kiln of her own, in which she burns the platters, cups and saucers for her pupils and patrons.

A Swampscott (Mass.) belle, Eila Chamberlain by name, has suddenly discovered that she has great whistling powers, and is about to visit Europe intent upon blowing Mrs. Shaw out of sight.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

ON A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

CONGRESSMAN CRANE'S PERILOUS FEAT AS AN ENGINEER.

He Coupled His Tender to a Wild Locomotive and Saved Life and Property. A Thrilling Story of How He Was Overtaken by the Unthrottled Monster.

Congressman Crane, of Texas, was in high good glee, spinning yarns to a coterie of members.

"In my young days," said the congressman, "I was an engineer on the Santa Fe railroad. Do you fellows know what a trying thing it is to be a locomotive engineer? Well, I can tell you that it will do a man's nerves more harm than anything else. Alcohol and tobacco are mere trifles in comparison, even if they be used to excess. I didn't stay long in the business. I like excitement, but running a cannon ball express whose schedule time was sixty miles an hour is a little too much even for me. But the three months' time that I ran No. 76 was not sufficient for me to realize the injury it was doing my nervous system. So that was not the real reason that led to my abandonment of the throttle forever.

"I had only been on, as I said, about three months, when by some carelessness or viciousness one of the engines, known as a mountain climber, got away with full steam on and started down the road on a message of death and destruction. I had just finished a long run and was preparing to go home, when the train dispatcher rushed wildly out of his office and told the news. The track had been cleared, he said, and there was nothing to stop the mad rush of the locomotive until it should dash into the station at Galveston and plow its way through bricks and mortar until both the building and the locomotive were ruined.

HIS GREAT NERVE.

"I had plenty of nerve then, and I suppose by your laughing you think I have lost none of it, but I am free to confess that I would not dare to undertake the task I successfully accomplished that day. Perhaps it was the excitement and enthusiasm of the moment which led me to volunteer to lasso that locomotive. I always smile when I recall the look of incredulity that met my confident assertion that I could catch and arrest the mad flight of the runaway, but I was so confident that they gave me a hearing, and I finally secured the services of a sturdy Irish lad as fireman. In less than three minutes after the dispatch had been received I was on my engine, with steam slowly coming up again, and pulling out as rapidly as possible to meet the oncoming terror.

"It was impossible for the train dispatcher to give me any accurate idea as to where the runaway was. The best he could do was to say that it had passed a small station about 75 miles up the road some ten minutes before moving at the rate of about 90 miles an hour. A few minutes more and with steam up I had my engine moving at the rate of 60 miles an hour and going straight at the runaway on the same track. I ran this way for abour twenty-five minutes when, as near as I could calculate, the runaway had done 37½ miles and I had covered 25. If my calculations were correct there were still some 12½ miles between us, but you can imagine that the last five miles I covered running direct at the oncoming monster were anything but pleasant. Well, I reversed my engine and started running away, gradually increasing my speed until we settled down to a comfortable 30 miles an hour, the Irish lad meanwhile keeping on a terrific pressure of steam.

ON THE SAME TRACK.

"We might have run into almost anything, for I did not look ahead at all; my eyes were strained until they pained me looking up the track for the runaway. It might have been ten minutes, more or less—it seemed like years to me. Finally we heard the rumble and roar of the monster. It didn't take her long to heave in sight, and she was coming a-humming. For the first time, I confess, I lost my nerve. It was only momentary, however, and then I opened my throttle and away we went. There was a good mile of straight track between us when I first caught sight of her; then we turned a curve and she was out of sight if not out of hearing. When she did come she had gained on us pretty nearly half a mile.

"I shut off steam a trifle, and when we struck a level piece of track but a quarter of a mile separated us. I told Irish to keep up pressure, and the way he did it it's a wonder the boiler of 76 didn't bust. She kept getting nearer and nearer, and it was all I could do to keep from throwing wide the throttle and speeding away from her. But I kept my nerves as steady as though they were of iron. Nearer and nearer she came, until I could actually imagine she was plowing her way through us. Finally she closed in upon us, and I assure you that so nearly equal had I succeeded in making the speed that the shock was little, if any, greater than that felt upon the coupling of two cars.

"I did not hesitate an instant, but jammed down the steam valve tight, sprang upon the tender of my engine—a difficult task even for an athlete like I then was—and from there swung myself upon the engine. It was the work of scarcely half a minute to clamber in the cab and jab down the steam valve there. We ran possibly a mile before we came to a standstill, and by that time I was as limp as a rag and shaking like a man with the ague. We coupled the engines, and in half an hour had them both safely housed in Galveston.

"That was my last experience as a locomotive engineer. You could never get me to steer a cab again."—Pittsburg Press.

How He Happened to Fail.

"Senator Stanford made his first dollar by selling horseradish," remarked Snively.

"That accounts for my poverty," added Snodgrass. "I don't know horseradish when I see it."—Judge.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.--September 11.

High water at 9.45 A. M. and 9.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.20; Sets at 6.01.
Moon rises at 2.21.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Richard H. Lincoln of Wollaston is suffering from malarial fever.

Old Colony stock which touched 165 after the disaster sold Wednesday for 170.

Ward Six Republicans hold their caucus this evening in the Chemical engine house.

Mr. Clark's yacht, the Kitten, sunk at her mooring in Neponset river sometime Tuesday night.

Mrs. C. H. Porter and son, C. H. Porter, Jr., have been spending a few days at the Pemberton, Hull.

The marriage of Mr. Henry O. Dawson and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis of Atlantic, is announced to take place Saturday.

Confirmation was administered to a large number of children by the Archbishop at the St. John's church this morning.

At a meeting of the Five Year Benefit Association held last evening, five new applications for membership were presented.

Rev. T. J. Danahy of this city attended the pontifical mass for John Boyle O'Reilly at the Cathederal, Boston, on Wednesday.

Mr. Harrison O. Whitney a former resident of Quincy died in Haverhill Wednesday, and will be brought here for interment.

There is at the periodical store of Mr. E. B. Souther a phonograph which causes much amusement. It is one of those drop a nickel machines.

Miss Orissa B. Beals, of Milton, who has been spending her vacation at Manet beach, returned Thursday, after a trip to the Isle of Shoals.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the Swedish Congregational church on Garfield street will hold a fair on Wednesday evening of next week.

Mrs. James Tower and Miss Mary Kent, assistant cashier of the National bank of Newton, have been spending the past week with their sister Mrs John A. Pratt of this city.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Alice Mabel Haynes of Sturbridge and Mr. Wilson Marsh of this city. The ceremony will take place in the Congregational church, Sturbridge, Sept. 24th, at 1 P. M. The young lady was formerly a valuable teacher in the Coddington school, and Mr. Marsh is one of our most popular young men.

The Swedish Congregational church on Garfield street will hold a missionary meeting beginning Friday, Sept. 19th, continuing until Sept. 21st, or may be longer. Several ministers from other Congregational churches will be present. There will be preaching and prayer meetings to which all the Swedish people of this city are cordially invited.

Season at Nantasket.

The most prosperous season that Nantasket has seen for years has ended, and quiet and calm will in a few days more succeed the hurry, bustle and amination common to all great watering places in the summer months. The hotels and business men along the beach, with possibly one or two exceptions, have made money, and are consequently happy. Socially, the season has been a lively one. Parties of all kinds, hops, balls, musicals, entertainments, barge rides, "straw" rides and moonlight excursions have been abundant, and the lovers of a good time have had little cause for a complaint of a lack of social amusement. Altogether, the season is one that will be long remembered.—*Nantasket Breeze.*

TODAY'S COURT.

Benny Nicotoba wandered into the city yesterday with a basket of notions and began to dispose of them. Officier Hunt swooped down on him for peddling without a license. This morning he was brought into court and fined $10 and costs.

Timothy Driscoll of Holbrook for being drunk fined $5 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

The whole country, "without distinction of party, creed, race, or sex," is awaking to the fact that New England is incomparably the most beautiful section of the country, and has the most lovely climate for a summer resort.

—Somerville aldermen at a meeting Wednesday evening, authorized the erection of two new brick schoolhouses, one of eight rooms and the other of twelve.

The Milton Water Company has secured Mr. John T. McHugh of Dedham as superintendent.

Freeman—Mansfield.

On Wednesday evening a very pretty wedding occurred in the Parker Street Methodist Episcopal church, South Lawrence, the contracting parties being Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor of the M. E. church, Wollaston, and Miss Bertha Frances Mansfield, daughter of Rev. John H. Mansfield, a well-known preacher in the New England Conference, and pastor of the church in South Lawrence. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. George W. Mansfield of Gloucester and Rev. Augustine Caldwell of New York. The bridesmaids were Misses Martha Hoag of Boston and Gertrude Freeman of Wollaston, and Messrs. Clayton E. Freeman of Wollaston and Frank I. Wheet officiated as best men.

The ushers were William R. Bigelow of Natick, Albion M. Hobson of Brighton, Vt., Arthur H. Wilde of Natick, and George H. Spencer of Lawrence.

The decorations of the church were profuse with rare plants and flowers.

The bridal dress was of white silk trimmed with point Fedora lace. The bride carried an elegant bouquet of cream white roses. The beautiful and impressive ritual service of the Methodist Episcopal church was used. The church was filled to overflowing. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 74 Bailey street, where refreshments where served. The wedding presents were rich and abundant and included money, paintings, china, and a large quantity of silverware, lamps, and a gold watch and diamond pin for the bride.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are graduates of Boston University. They will make their home in Wollaston after a bridal tour of five weeks. They have the best wishes of a host of friends. A number of friends from Wollaston attended the wedding.

STATE MILITIA WORK. A new departure is to be taken this year in the annual fall outing of the state militia. The work is to be done not by brigades, but by regiments, and on different days and in different parts of the state, as follows: First Infantry at New Bedford, Oct. 18; Second Infantry at Springfield, Oct. 7; Sixth Infantry at Marlboro, Oct. 3; Fifth Infantry at Attleboro, Oct. 8; Eighth Infantry at Beverly Oct. 10; Ninth Infantry at Lawrence, Oct. 15.

The census returns show that Congressional representative losses and gains will be as follows: Iowa will lose one representative, Indiana 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts 2, New York 2, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 2, Tennessee 1—in all 12. The gains will be Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, Kansas 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, Oregon 1, Washington 1—in all 12.

The Union Pacific has been engaged this week in shovelling snow out of the Alpin tunnel.

BORN.

PACKARD—In Quincy, Sept. 10, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Packard.
CUMMINGS—In Wollaston, Sept. 10, a son, Carleton Whittemore, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cummings.
CHAPPLE—In West Quincy, Sept. 10, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chapple.

MARRIED.

BROWN—RAY—In Billerica, Aug. 23, by Rev. J. B. Robinson, Mr. David Brown of Marshfield to Mrs. Annie Galvin Ray of Wollaston.

DIED.

WHITNEY—In Haverhill, Sept. 10, Mr. Harrison O. Whitney, formerly of Quincy, aged 68 years. Interment at Mt. Wollaston cemetery, Friday, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
QUINN—In West Quincy, Sept. 10, Patrick, son of Mr. Hugh and Mrs. Margaret Quinn, aged 2 years, 1 month and 4 days.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.
N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

RACES AT THE
BROCKTON
FAIR.
3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

THE BOSTONS WIN.

Clarkson Pitches One of His Best Games.

CHICAGO DOWNS PITTSBURG.

Philadelphia Takes One From Brooklyn—Gumbart's Curves Puzzle the Giants—Two Games Played at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Bostons won the game by bunching their hits at times when the New Yorks made costly errors. Clarkson pitched one of his best games, but was hit when hits counted the most for the home team. Sharrott pitched good ball, but was poorly supported. Tucker, Lowe and Sullivan made the star catches of the game. Glasscock and Whistler did the best fielding for the home team. Attendance 617.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss.	4	2	3	4	1	5	2	0
Tucker, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	11	0	1
Sullivan, lf.	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Brodie, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf.	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hardie, c.	4	1	1	4	1	5	2	2
McGarr, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Smith, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	3
Clarkson, p.	4	0	0	0	1	1	8	2
Totals.	35	8	8	12	5	27	15	8

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf.	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, c.	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Glasscock, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	2	5	1
Whistler, 1b.	4	1	1	3	0	13	0	0
Burkett, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	1	1	1
Bassett, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	1	3	0
Hornung, lf.	4	0	2	3	0	1	0	0
Clark, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
Sharrott, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total.	36	5	7	10	1	24	16	12

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston.	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	—	8
New York.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5

Earned runs—Boston 2, New York 3. Two-base hits—Lowe, Bassett. Three-base hit—Whistler. Stolen bases—Boston 7, New York 1. Home run—Hardie. Base on balls—Boston 3, New York 2. Base on errors—Boston 2, New York 4. Struck out—Boston 3, New York 4. Umpire—Lynch.

Philadelphia 9; Brooklyn, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Philadelphia club concluded the local League championship season this afternoon and defeated Brooklyn by a fortunate bunching of hits in the seventh inning.

Philadelphia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	—	9
Brooklyn.	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 9. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Esper, Clements and Gray; Lovett and Daly.

Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Chicagos won an easy game from Pittsburg. The latter could not touch Luby.

Chicago.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1—8
Pittsburg.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Chicago 11, Pittsburg 2. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Hecker and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Buck Ewing went into the pitcher's box to-day and Boston hit him hard. The hits were well scattered, but the Giants could do nothing with Gumbert. 'Twas a kick from beginning to end, and "Kell" got the laugh on Capt. Ewing most of the time.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf.	4	2	3	4	0	1	0	1
Stovey, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c.	5	1	2	5	2	8	2	0
Brouthers, 1b.	4	1	1	2	0	9	1	0
H. Richardson, lf.	4	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b.	5	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	3	6	0
Irwin, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	2	4	1
Gumbert, p.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals.	37	5	14	20	5	27	14	2

NEW YORK	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Slattery, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Connor, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	10	2	0
O'Rourke, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Richardson, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	4	3	0
Johnston, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
W. Brown, c.	4	1	2	5	0	6	2	0
Whitney, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Shannon, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0	2	5	1
Total.	33	2	7	10	0	27	21	2

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston.	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
New York.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Earned runs—Boston 3, New York 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Nash, Brown. Stolen bases—Boston 2, New York 2. Home runs—Kelly, Brown. Base on balls—Boston 5, New York 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, New York 1. Struck out—Boston 2, New York 6. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers; Shannon, Richardson, Connor and Brown; Ewing, Connor and Brown. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Chicago, 8; Buffalo, 3.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The Bisons and Chicagos played two games and split even. The Chicagos took the first contest through timely hitting. In the second Bartson proved an easy mark for the Bisons and they hit him hard at times. Twitchell did excellent work and kept the visitors' eight hits well scattered. The day was cold and rainy and the second game was begun in a drizzling rain.

Chicago.	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—	8
Buffalo.	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Chicago 7, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Chicago 12, Buffalo 8. Errors—Chicago 2, Buffalo 2. Batteries—King and Darling, Stafford and Mack.

Second Game.

Buffalo.	0	1	0	1	3	0	2	2	2	—	11
Chicago.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	3

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Chicago 1. Base hits—Buffalo 13, Chicago 8. Errors—Buffalo 2, Chicago 5. Batteries—Twitchell and Mack, Barston and Darling.

Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 2.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Clevelands met their third successive defeat at the hands of the Pittsburgs.

Pittsburg.	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Cleveland.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Staley and Quinn, Bakeley and Brennan.

Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 10.—The Philadelphias defeated the Brooklyns after a hard fought battle. Sowders gave way to Hemming in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia.	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	—	6
Brooklyn.	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2. Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Buffinton and Cross; Sowders, Hemming and Daly.

Capital Stock Increased.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg Players' League club, the capital stock was raised from $20,000 to $40,000, to meet expenses and place the club in good financial condition. The new stock was taken by the old stockholders.

A Sculling Match Arranged.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—A sculling match has been arranged between Dennis Donohue of this city and W. J. Rodgers of Worcester, Mass., for $500 a side, to take place on Lake Onondagua near Syracuse, N. Y., in a few weeks.

The Biddeford Naturalization Cases.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The Biddeford aldermen were before United States Commissioner Rand yesterday in the adjourned naturalization cases. They waived a hearing and were bound over in $1000 each to the grand jury of the September term of the district court, which meets Sept. 23.

FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH
Neatness and Despatch
—AT THE—
Quincy Patriot Office,
115 Hancock Street.
—)ooo(—
Billheads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Business Cards,
Statements,
Envelopes,
Posters,
Flyers,
Hand Bills,
Dodgers,
Circulars.
Etc., Etc.,
—)ooo(—
Everything in the Printing Line
at 115 Hancock Street,
Green & Prescott, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 54-3.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN STORM.

Bridges and Railroad Tracks Washed Away—Much Damage Apprehended.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Nearly three inches of rain has fallen here in twenty-four hours, and the water, increased by the streams above, has raised the Chemung river to the danger line. The lower parts of the city are under water and much damage is apprehended. The railroads are experiencing a great deal of trouble. The Delaware, Lackawana and Western is not running any trains, owing to the high water at Kanona. The Erie is blocked by landslides, and washouts at Addison and Hornellsville. There is also some trouble on that road at North Elmira. No trains have gone west or come in from that direction since daylight yesterday morning. The Northern Central road had a bridge and a long piece of track washed out at Watkins, where the water from Watkins' Glen comes down with destructive force. Several bridges and a number of stairways were washed out at Watkins' Glen. The Addison and Pennsylvania road had a trestle washed out near Addison and the road is blocked. The Erie is blocked at Wellsville, where the storm has washed out the tracks, as well as these of the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba road and the Wellsville and Coudersport line. Exhibitors are moving cattle and goods from the Interstate fair grounds in anticipation of the flood.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

One of the Largest and Most Harmonious Ever Held in the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—One of the largest and most harmonious state conventions ever held by Indiana Republicans, met in Tomlinson hall at 10 o'clock yesterday. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy presided and during the entire day there was not a jar. Only one place on the ticket—that of treasurer—required more than one ballot, and the contest in this case was settled without acrimony. Reference to Reed, Blaine and Harrison were loudly applauded, the first-named probably receiving the greatest share of hand-lapping indorsement. After prayer by Rev. B. A Cleveland of the Methodist church, Chairman Thompson made a speech which was loudly applauded. He rehearsed the accomplishments of the Republican party at length. After the adoption of a platform, the following ticket was nominated: For secretary of state, Milton Truster of Fayette county; for auditor, I. H. Walker of Marion county; for treasurer, George W. Pixley of Allen county; for attorney general, John W. Lovett of Madison county; for clerk of supreme court, Will T. Noble of Wayne county; for statistician, John Worrell of Hendricks county; for superintendent of public instruction, James Henry of Morgan county; for state geologist, James H. Coulter of Hamilton county.

IMITATING BISHOP.

An Extraordinary Feat Performed by Mind-Reader Johnstone.

An Extraordinary Feat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—P. Alexander Johnstone, the mind reader, yesterday performed a feat similar to that which resulted fatally to Bishop in New York, some time ago. A committee consisting of a number of well known newspaper men and Dr. J. G. Butler drove in a hack from the Auditorium hotel to the Grand Pacific hotel, by a difficult route, and going to the hotel register, selected a name, leaving one committeeman, Charles Lederer, in charge of the register. They then returned to the Auditorium, bandaged Johnstone's eyes securely and turned him loose. He instantly rushed down to the carriage and drove blindfolded to the Grand Pacific, avoiding cable cars and thousands of vehicles on the way, rushed to the register, turned the leaves rapidly, found the name and repeated it, giving number of page and date of month. Johnstone on his way home from the hotel was taken with a severe chill, which threw him into a cataleptic fit. Physicians at first pronounced him dead, but after working over him for two hours life was again perceptible. Last night the mind-reader was resting comfortably but is exceedingly weak.

Maine Election Returns.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—The Evening Journal has returns from practically the whole state, footing up: Burleigh, 63,565; Thompson, 44,844; Clark, 2848; scattering, 956. Republican plurality, 18,721. The remaining places voted in 1886: Republicans, 825; Democrats, 814; scattering, 106.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Extensive codfish banks have been located in Alaskan waters.

Speaker Reed was given a reception on his arrival at the capitol.

A tornado has done great damage in Clinton township, Indiana.

Rescue of six out of eighteen seal poachers who got adrift in Russian waters.

Rival sealing companies in northern waters promise to enter upon a bitter war.

Narrow escape from a serious railway accident of the heir to the Austrian throne.

Iowa railroad commissioners are undertaking to compel companies to adopt their joint rate rule.

A temporary injunction has been granted to restrain the negotiation of bonds by the Potter-Lovell company of Boston.

The Sultan of Morocco has peculiar views on the distinctions to be made between native and Christian women.

A body supposed to be that of Baron Strauss, an Austrian nobleman, has been found in Moran mountains, Washington.

A resident of Ceylon says the coffee plant is dying out and this universal breakfast beverage soon will become a costly luxury.

The late Alexander Christian left instructions that he should be buried in his native village only when Lorraine is again a part of French territory.

John A. Moore, superintendent of schools at the Sandwich Islands, called upon Mayor Hart of Boston yesterday, Mr. Moore says he has 10,000 pupils under his charge.

Edwin Booth has been ailing for some days, and has been confined to his apartments in the Players' club in New York city; but his physicians have at no time considered his sickness serious.

Miss Virginia Schley, the daughter of the noted commander of the United States cruiser Baltimore, is to be married on her father's vessel in the Mediterranean next February, to the young nephew of the Earl of Wharncliff.

Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university and ex-minister to Germany, and Miss Helen Magill, eldest daughter of ex-president Magill of Swarthmore college, were married yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia by the Friend's ceremony.

THEY WANTED MONEY

The Origin of Incendiary Fires Brought to Light.

ONE OF THE FIREBUGS OWNS UP

Several Persons Injured in One of the Fires—Their Object was to Secure a Little Cash During the Excitement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—On the night of Aug. 30 seven incendiary fires were started in Brooklyn within an area of a mile. The last one, which occurred in an Atlantic avenue tenement, was the most serious, and resulted in injuries to several persons. While this fire was in progress, Thomas Conley and George H. Perkins were arrested, nominally for being drunk, but really on suspicion of being the firebugs. A few days ago Perkins made a sworn statement placing the responsibity for two of the fires on Conley, and yesterlay the latter made a confession, in which he says: "On Aug. 24 I was in company with George H. Perkins on the corner of Sixth and Pacific streets, when Perkins asked me if I wanted to make some money. I told him 'Yes.' 'Well,' he said, 'if you want to make it, come with me and we will go into Mrs. O'Brien's cellar, 106 Smith street, and set it on fire, and in the excitement Mrs. O'Brien will grab her money, and I will run against her and take the money from her.' He wanted me to do the firing. This I refused to do. Then he said: 'I will do it.' Both of us walked to the store in question. I remained on the sidewalk in front while he went down into the cellar and set fire to the building. Before going he changed hats with me, so that no one could recognize him. I was on the sidewalk when he returned. He said he had set the place on fire. We then went toward Atlantic avenue, and came back, when we found that the fire had been put out. We then went across the street when Perkins said: 'As we got nothing at at O'Brien's I will go to 284 Pacific street, next door to Mr. Donovan, and set fire to that building, with a view of getting something. He then went into the hall and went into the cellar, when he told me he set fire to the four-story tenement dwelling house, 284 Pacific street. He went to 288 Pacific street, and set fire to the said building. 'We then went across the street, and waited for the alarm to be sent out. Through some cause the fires did not go off, so we walked up toward Fulton street, and came back to the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets. After remaining there awhile, we went to Perkins' house on Degraw street. We sat on the doorstep. He then said: "Let us go to the corner of Pacific and Hoyt streets, as I know a good place we can fire and get some money. He went in the cellar, and set fire to the building 336 Pacific street, corner of Hoyt. I stood outside all the time to give warning if a policeman came aloug. After setting this place on fire he came to where I was standing, and said: 'Come along. Let us get away.'"

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

An Express Train Dashes Into a Loaded Freight Train.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The passengers on the train known as the steamboat express, leaving Lake George at 4:50 p. m., had a narrow escape from a frightful catastrophe at the Lumber street crossing on the Delaware and Hudson road at 8 o'clock last night. The engineer on the train noticed the danger signal and stopped his engine about 300 feet from the crossing. Shortly afterwards he was given the signal to go ahead and obeyed. At the crossing, owing to a misplaced switch, the passenger train crashed into a loaded freight train of thirteen cars, but beyond a general shaking up none of the passengers were injured. The passenger engine had the boiler-head stove in and its whole front demolished, while the tender was wrenched off its trucks and the forward end of the baggage car following was smashed in. The only damage done to the freight engine was the demolition of its pilot.

Interest on 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The offer of Secretary Windom to pay one year's interest on the 4 per cent. bonds went into effect yesterday and brought a flood of bonds to the sub-treasury. In the first hour over $8,000,000 in bonds were presented, and $4,000,000 were brought in before the close of business. The sub-treasury officials have been notified that a block of $17,000,000 bonds will be presented on Friday, and other notices swelling the total in sight to $50,000,000 have already been received.

The Tuetonic's Quick Passage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The White Star line steamer Teutonic has again vanquished her Inman rival City of New York in their race across the Atlantic, and came into port after an excellent run from Queenstown. The exact length of her run was 5d. 20h. 54m., being 1h. 40m. more than her last trip, when, in addition to defeating the City of New York, she broke, as alleged, the record for fast Atlantic passages.

Prince George Enjoying Himself.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Prince George spent a very quiet day, his only public appearance being at the Shamrock-Montreal lacrosse match. At 1 o'clock the prince and some of the officers took luncheon at the St. James club. Last evening the prince invited a few gentlemen representing the reception committee and military to dine with him.

It Rained Live Fish.

CAIRO, Ill. Sept. 11—During a shower of rain yesterday, quite a number of live fish fell in various parts of the city. They are all about four inches in length, and of the sun perch and Buffalo species. They were stunned by contact with the earth, but many were revived by being placed in water, and are still alive.

Appointed a Justice.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—At the session of the executive council yesterday the governor appointed James M. Morton of Fall River to be a justice of the supreme judicial court for the commonwealth.

The Minerva Defeats the Liris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Minerva defeated the Liris in the first of a series of three races which they are to sail. The Liris suffered from an accident to her tiller.

Western Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Western Union Telegraph company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 129. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

The Guilds of Christ's Church,

QUINCY,

WILL hold a sale of Useful and Fancy Articles at the house and on the grounds of Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow, on

Thursday, Sept. 18,

SHOULD THE DAY BE SUITABLE.

☞Should it prove stormy the sale will be postponed till Friday.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 P. M.

Admittance to house by Western Veranda,

25 CENTS.

Grounds and Tents Free.

Refreshments will be Served in the Tents.

The sale will close at 9.30 P. M.
All persons are invited to attend.
Contributions of Cake and other articles for the tables will be gratefully received.
Sept. 10.—3t Sept. 13—1w

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 5 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 5 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

LOST.

LOST.—Between the end of Kidder street and Craig & Richard's stone sheds, a small velvet hand bag containing a pocket-book with a sum of money. Finder will oblige by leaving it at the LEDGER OFFICE.
Quincy, Sept. 12. 2t

WANTS.

WANTED.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass.
Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

COOK WANTED.—Apply to W. B. RICE, Adams St.
Quincy, Sept. 9. 3t

TO LETS.

ROOM TO LET.—A furnished front room. Apply at 100 Hancock street, or P. O. Box 17, Quincy. Sept. 11—6t,p1w*

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.
Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Part Jersey Cow for sale; giving good milk. Apply to S. H. EDWARDS, Walnut street, Atlantic.
Sept. 9. 3t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG,

OCTOBER 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions.

LADIES, $4. GENTLEMEN, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Two or more Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.
Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.
The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term.
Sept. 10. tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that my wife

JOSEPHINE M. McINTIRE,

has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; and that I shall not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

LEWIS G. McINTIRE.
Quincy, Sept. 10, 1890. 3t

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.
Quincy, Sept. 6. Sept. 9—d,tf

FOR SALE.



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land; situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE, 104 Hancock St.
Quincy, Feb. 15. tf

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT, CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MAN'F'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Old Colony Railroad Company.

A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Disaster at Quincy Occurred Since the Closing of the Fiscal Year—Briefly Alluded to However—The New Hospital Proved of Very Great Value.

The annual report of the Old Colony Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1890 has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been $8,020,295.19. After deducting the expenses and taxes, there is left as the net earnings from business $2,059,855.81. Deducting interest, and rents of other roads, and the amount is $952,208.07. The surplus after paying two 3½ per cent. dividends, is $107,615.07 which is carried to the improvement account.

The number of passengers carried was 21,305,226 against 19,800,229 in the preceding year. The neat earnings show an increase of $135,855.96.

The report says, "The year has been a prosperous one for the company. Its business has shown a steady increase and its property has been at all points fully kept up, and in many places improved and made more valuable. Since the foregoing report was prepared, however, a disaster of great magnitude has occurred. An express train has been derailed through the carelessness of section men. The damage to property is small, but the casualties were many and of a very fatal character. It is too early to make any estimate of the loss of the company. The accident happened in the city of Quincy. The new hospital established in that place proved of very great value, and the directors would here acknowledge the prompt and efficient service of the citizens of Quincy in giving aid to the sufferers."

Appended to the report of the directors is the report of the treasurer, John M. Washburn, from which the following is taken:

Income—From passengers, $4,541,061.31: freight, $2,999,411.93; expresses, $216,-454.85; mails, $56,642.54; extra baggage, $31,862.39; rent, $99,650.09; miscellaneous income, $75,212.08; total, $8,020,295.19.

Expenses—Maintenance of way and buildings, $1,343,430.46; maintenance of equipment, $706,624 82; conducting transportation, $3,163,956.13; general expenses, $282,848.07; total operating expenses, $5,-526,859.48; earnings after deducting expenses, $2,493,435.71; city and town taxes, $57,151.01; state tax, $237,301.34; Boston & Providence railroad taxes, $139,127.55; interest on bonds, debt, etc., $522,952.21; rentals paid for use of other roads, $584,-605.53; total, $1,541,137.64; net income, $952,298.07.

YES, HE HAS.

Two Thousand Pairs.

The wide-awake, go-ahead merchant, at South Quincy, who built a large nice block on the corner of Franklin and Water streets last year, had a part of it reserved for the South Quincy postoffice. But, after it was decided to have free delivery, this room was not needed for Uncle Sam's mail and laid idle on Mr. Doble's hand.

This Mr. Doble did not wish to see, and being badly cramped in his shoe department he has decided to use this room for boots, shoes and rubbers, which will make it very convenient for his many customers.

He has just added 2000 pairs of sample shoes of the leading manufacturers of New England, suitable for men, women and children, which he has purchased so low that he can afford to give them away and make money! No, no! we mean to say that he can sell many of them at half the regular price and make money.

Let the readers of the DAILY LEDGER, who can make it convenient, drop into his store for a few moments and examine his large new stock, for we believe they will find shoes so good and cheap, that they will purchase before leaving, and wonder when they get home how it is that this young and active merchant can sell his boots so cheap.

Wonder if he steals them says one! Oh, no! says another, he buys cheap goods that will not wear any time at all. No such thing, says the third man, because these shoes I have worn many months and they are good now.

Well, says another, I do not know how he does it, unless he buys a big lot at a time and get a large discount, which he gives his patrons the benefit of, for he really has good bargains.

Weymouth Fair.

The annual show of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held Sept. 25, 26 and 27. There will be trotting, balloon ascension and parachute jump, base ball and other sports.

—The Grand Trunk Railway is adopting station indicators for their coaches. In one end of the car, in plain sight of the passengers, is a box filled with cards containing the name of each station on the route. When a train starts out, a card attached to a lever in the box is pulled, and a card drops into view showing the name of the next station at which it stops.

A MILTON WEDDING.

Miss Constance Whitney and Mr. Frank Zerrahn Married in Unitarian Church.

The event of the late season in Milton's social life was the wedding yesterday afternoon of Miss Constance Whitney, the charming daughter of the late President Whitney of the Providence Railroad Company, and Mr. Franz Zerrahn, son of Carl Zerrahn. Special cars carried the many Boston friends of the happy couple to Milton, and the quaint Unitarian church on Canton street was well filled during the ceremony. The interior of the edifice was tastefully decorated with flowers. The rather severe architectural lines were followed, except where the curves of stately palms, the graceful forms of goldenrod, or hardy hydrangea were seen. The spaces between the windows were filled to a depth of three feet with goldenrod, which against the gray walls was very effective. Evergreen marked the lines of pews, and at the head of each a dainty knot of pinkish white hyrangeas was tied with long white ribbons. The high pulpit was concealed with a facade of fern leaves and hardy azaleas. Tall palms and tropical plants graced either side of the chancel. The march from Beethoven's fifth symphony was played as the bride entered the church, attended by Miss Catherine Lane as maid of honor, and Miss Converse, Miss Anita Munson, Miss Pratt and Miss Eleanor Brooks as bridesmaids. The bride wore a rich gown of white silk of extreme simplicity in design. Her veil—that worn by her mother when a bride—was of beautiful point d'alencon. Mr. Ellerton P. Whitney, eldest brother of the bride, gave her away, and the ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Mr. Stebbins. The happy couple on leaving the church went immediately to the bride's home, where the reception and wedding breakfast were held. Mr. and Mrs. Zerrahn will made an extended tour and upon there return will reside in Milton. On account of the recent bereavement of the bride's family the invitations were limited to immediate relatives and friends; and yet the reception was a brilliant affair in point of numbers. —*Herald.*

Clothing Clubs are Lotteries.

The attorney-general of Massachusetts has ruled that the clothing club companies, one of which sprung up in this city a few weeks ago, are violaters of the lottery law.

However honestly these companies may have been run, and however honestly they may have entered into the plan, it is considered by the attorney-general to be a violation of the lottery laws. The State police have accordingly informed them that a continuance of the business will be prosecuted, and the companies, who claim that they were advised by counsel that the business was legal, are winding up their business, and will not be prosecuted. They would receive about $27 a suit under this method, and the profits would only have come through the increased trade attracted by the chance of getting the suits for $1 or $2.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trs. to P. J. Donoher, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trs. to J. F. Nolan, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al., trs. to M. J. Elcock, $1.

Warren J. Whitney, to S. D. Whitney, $825.

John Fallon, to P. T. Fallon, $312.

Barnabas Clarke, to Angus McDonald, $569.

Mrs. Wm. G. Sheen, to A. E. Weeden, $1.

Wollaston Land Associates, to C. R. Sherman, et al., $20.

Arthur S. Kendall, to W. J. Geary, $1.

In Weymouth.

Mrs. D. W. Lincoln, to A. L. Spear, $1.

Frank A. Bates, et al., by gdn., to L. A. Cook, $90.

Joseph Adams, to L. A. Cook, $1.

The distance travelled by Stanley in the interior of Africa is estimated by him at 5400 miles, of which all but 1000 were on foot. The expedition occupied three years, and rescued 300 persons at a cost less than £30,000.

—The average cost of constructing a mile of railroad in the United States at the present time is about thirty thousand dollars.

The army of the United States consists of 2167 commissioned officers and a little over 20,000 real private soldiers, exclusive of those performing civilian duties. In other terms one-tenth of the military force consist of its officers.

Near Red River P. O., Washtenaw county, Mich., is a spring some 40 feet back from the river, which has a peculiar quality of petrifying everything over which the water flows. Beautiful specimens of petrified moss, acorns, sticks, etc., can be picked up all about the place.

Official figures show that there are cut every year in Aroostook county, Me., 100,-000,000 feet of lumber.

"Why the deuce don't we have breakfast?" said the new boarder impatiently.

"We're waiting for it toget cold," said Oldstager "We never have warm breakfasts here."—Harper's Bazar.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Delegates Elected in West Quincy and Atlantic.

The Democrats of Ward Four and Six have held their caucuses for the election of delegates with the following results:

Ward Four.

The Democrats of Ward Four held their caucus last night. William F. Power was chairman and William D. Burns, secretary.

State Convention,—Wm. F. Powers (at large), James F. Burke, Peter J. Donahue, William T. Shea.

Congressional,—David C. Little (at large), James Rooney, Michael F. O'Brien, James A. White.

Councillor,—Thomas J. Foley (at large), William Callahan, John W. Burke, Thomas Shortle.

Senatorial,—Peter T. Fallon (at large), Matthew Lyons, Joseph Kennedy, John McGowan.

County,—John Cole (at large), William D. Burns, John Rooney, Edward Drohan.

Ward Six.

State,—Elijah G. Hall, Michael W. Gerry.

Congressional,—Cornelius M. Duggan, Daniel C. Lyons.

Councillor,—Jerry W. Donovan, John A. Duggan.

Senatorial,—Elijah G. Hall, Stephen H. Edwards.

County,—James Martin. Frederick V. Pope.

Granite Chips.

[The Reporter.]

Milwaukee, Wis., is to have a soldiers monument to cost about $25,000, the gift of John L. Mitchell to the city.

The large plant of the New England Granite Company, at Concord, is to be increased by a new building 400 feet long by forty wide, to be fitted with all modern improvements.

The Vermont Granite Company, of Lima, Ohio, have just contracted with the trustees of Woodland Cemetery, Van Wert, Ohio, to build a fine receiving vault, at a cost of $3,000. The structure will approach the Gothic in effect, and be composed of rock-faced Louisville stone, with dressed caps and arches, main entrance supported by dark Quincy Granite, columns with Corinthian caps, and will be an elaborate affair.

Lot owners in the Calvary cemetery New York, are exercised because of the report that Mayor Gleason of Long Island City proposed to levy a tax on monuments.

Rules have been issued in all the granite quarries of Westerly, R. I., which restrict the piece workers from stopping during their work, as it has been customary for them to do, and prohibit unnecessary conversation and smoking. Two men have been discharged from the Rhode Island Granite Works for disobeying the rule against smoking. A special meeting of the local branch of the Granite Cutters' Union has been held, at which it was unanimously voted that the union would not work under the rules. Committees of three were appointed to wait on their employers and inform them that unless they withdrew the rules, operations would cease. The employes at the Dalbeattie Granite Works in Niantic, Conn., submitted their decision, which was that they would not work under the rules. Another struggle is probable, though a granite cutter remarked that he did not believe the National Union would sustain the men in their action.

Washington School.

The new scholars to enter the D primary this week were:

Victoria Carter.
Annie Carter.
Lester Graham.
Daniel Elkins.
David Ingersoll.
Gracie Harris.
John Lawton.
James Sullivan.
Mattie Dean.
Guy Keith.
Minnie Butters.
Ethel Packard.
May Webb.
Florence Benedict.
Etta French.
Georgie Costello.
Gertie Dole.
Freeman Higgins.

The annual gathering of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association was held at the Stathmore House, Crescent beach, on Thursday. John Quincy Adams was elected one of the executive committee.

—Rev. Albert Walkley late of Keene, N. H., was on Thursday evening installed as pastor of the First Parish church, Roxbury.

There are over 100 miles of streets paved with wood in London.

An auction sale of coffins took place recently in Bartow, Fla.

A Georgia man has been pardoned after serving sixteen years of a life sentence for a murder of which he was innocent.

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.
Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.
Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

—OF—

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE!

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

—§§—

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

—‡‡—

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
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JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Tariff Discussion.

At a press dinner in Boston a few years ago a prominent clergyman of that city acknowledged the indebtedness of the ministry to the editorial fraternity. By their short, and crisp articles they taught clergymen the importance of concise expression. The average editor knows the advantage of pithy items and brief articles. If he would have his essays read, he must make them short. Shrewd clergymen had therefore learned to dispense with prosy introductions, and to plunge at once into the heart of the matter which they proposed to treat. If that clergyman did not err in his judgment, there remains another field wherein the editor has a chance to wield a good influence. It is in the United States Senate. If there is a class of men in the land addicted to tiresome prosiness, it is the conscript fathers of the Senate.

It was the understanding that debate should cease on the tariff last Saturday. To economize in time it was voted that the final discussion of amendments was to be under a five minute rule. Nobody was to speak more than once on any point, no one to talk over five minutes. To the amusement of listeners, and to the dismay of speakers, however, before the average Senator had dispatched preliminaries, the President pro tem announced that his time had expired. Terse expression was so utterly unknown to honorable gentlemen, that they could hardly begin to get ready before they were stopped. It was a humiliating experience. It was an unendurable misfortune. By the unanimous consent of the grave body, it was decided that they should have permission for one day more to see whether they could begin to talk on the matter under review in five minutes.

Monday was therefore to be the final day for discussing amendments. On Tuesday they were voted on, and then the bill was laid over for final decision. On Wednesday opportunity was given for final harangues for the space of six hours, each side to have three hours. Mr. Ingalls promptly closed the speech-making at the expiration of the time, and a direct vote was taken. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29, and the Senate asked the House for a Committee of Conference.—*Pawtucket Gazette.*

A Delegation from Norfolk.

The visit of a large delegation of Norfolk, Va., business men to Boston on the 11th of October next, will be an event at once interesting and significant. The delegation will include some seventy of the representative citizens of Norfolk, all of them identified with the trade and commerce of that wide-awake Southern port. As a matter of course they will be welcomed here with the hearty hospitality that Boston always shows to her friends from other sections of the country. Among the visiting Virginians, there will, we learn, be several ex-Confederate officers, and it will not be the least valuable result of their visit if it shall serve as an object lesson, teaching all those who doubt it that the war between the sections is as completely dead and buried as are the wars of the Roses in England. Today and henceforth the people of the North and the South are brethren, interested in the prosperity of their common country, and with that end in view, mutually concerned to improve their business relations with each other. When the mayor of Norfolk and the delegation of which he is the head get here they will find the representative business men of Boston waiting to receive them with all the honors, and to meet them more than half way in taking any practical steps that can be suggested to extend and strengthen the business ties between this city and their own.—Boston Globe.

ALL QUIET IN SOUTHAMPTON.

Strikers to Return to Work on the Concession Offered a Fortnight Ago.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 12.—At a conference of strikers it was decided to return to work on the concession offered a fortnight ago.

In an interview after the conference one of the dockmen's leaders named McCarthy said that the fact that the strike had been begun without the authority of the London executive precluded the hope of success. The dockers had been warned against precipitate action but they choose to disregard that advice. The executive had telegraphed that no strike pay would be sent to the striking dockers, and that if they continued the strike they must rely upon local aid. McCarthy strongly condemned the Southampton union for acting against the advice of the executive.

John Burns has arrived here with further instructions from the executive regarding the handling of the strike. The decision of the conference to resume work is fiercely opposed by a strong minority of the strikers, and the final decision has been postponed until to-day. The concession means a rise of a penny an hour. The question of employing non-union men is left open. Quiet prevails.

TO WORK TOGETHER.

Proposed Consolidation of the Pullman and Westinghouse Interests.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—George Westinghouse, Jr., has left here for Chicago to confer with George Pullman and arrange details of the proposed consolidation of the Pullman and Westinghouse interests. The companies at present will not erect a factory, as they do not need it, each having its own plant and attending to its own branch of the business. The interests will be so identified, however, that the one corporation will work into the hands of the other and will make contracts for the other. Thus the Pullman company will be able to make a contract for a complete outfit for a road, including cars and motors. The Westinghouse company can do the same, and in this way a large amount of business that would otherwise be divided among a number of companies will be kept together.

TRIED TG HAZE TWO FRESHMEN.

A Sophome Knocked Unconscious by a Blow of a Ba[illegible] Bat.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 12.—Several Lafayettee college sophomores tried to haze two freshmen. The freshmen had armed themselves with base ball bats and when the sophomores broke in their door a fight ensued. The first sophomore to enter the room, Juan Antonio Medina, a Spaniard from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, was struck a terrific blow on the forehead and fell unconscious. Another sophomore was hit, but not so badly injured. The hazers picked up their injured comrades and hastily retired. Medina has been delirious all day and may die. It is feared his skull is fractured. His classmates have had him concealed all day with medical aid in constant attendance.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Two Hundred Philadelphians Visit Him at Cresson Springs.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 12.—An excursion party of about 200 persons from Philadelphia arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were very anxious to see the president, and he gratified them by visiting the hotel parlor while the usual nightly dance was in progress. He came directly from the supper table and was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, private secretary and Mrs. Halford, Miss Jeannette Halford and Horace Pettitt of Philadelphia. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McCee have practically recovered from their recent sickness. The former, however, is still somewhat weak and had to retire at an early hour.

Daring Robbery.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—A bare-faced robbery was committed in one of the French banks. The victim is a blacksmith, and the amount stolen is $700. Detectives are searching for the robber.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The dock strikers in Melbourne are weakening.

The Duchess d'Uzes gave $600,000 to the Boulangist cause.

Thieves successfully robbed a Bay City, Mich., bank of $5400.

Affairs of the Gatling Gun company of London are being wound up.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin estimates the wheat crop at 395,796,000 bushels.

Reports of a probable war between Mexico and Guatemala are contradicted.

Strikers in Sydney, New South Wales, are trying to effect a conference with their employers.

The legislative assembly of New South Wales has voted in favor of Australian federation.

Stephen Litchfield, the oldest man in Scituate, Mass., died yesterday, in his 96th year.

Blue Ridge peaks in North Carolina are again reported sending up vast columns of black smoke.

It is stated that Gen. Barrundia fired upon those who were about to take him into custody before he was shot.

A Canadian militia colonel gave an exhibition of spleen because the Stars and Stripes were raised at the Toronto exhibition.

The latest venture in London journalism is The Labor World, which is on the point of appearing, with Michael Davitt as editor.

A London surgeon, whose name happens to be Edward Bellamy, has been mistaken for the American author, and complains of being deluged with letters intended for the latter.

That illustrious Chinese statesman, the late Marquis Tseng, has received the highest posthumous honors which the Celestial kingdom can bestow, in a formal decree of the emperor that he "forgives him all his sins and crimes committed during his life."

Mr. Depew disposes rather effectually, in the remarks made to interviewers since his return home, of the notion that he has the presidential bee in his bonnet. He says that at no moment of his life, and in no utterance he has ever made, has he had the presidency in mind.

Auditor Comstock of the New York custom house shows that the exaggerated stories that the new tariff bill might cause a financial convulsion, by making necessary the immediate withdrawal of goods from warehouses, to be without foundation.

Horace W. Gilbert of Derby, Conn., superintendent of the mail service over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was married yesterday at St. Paul's church, Ocean Grove, N. J., to Miss Georgia Hawkhurst of Newburgh. The bride's father, Rev. J. H. Hawkhurst, performed the ceremony.

Plaided and Striped
SHIRTING
FLANNELS,
25, 30, 40 cts. per yd.
JUST RECEIVED
— AT —
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

4500 FEET
HIGH.
One issue of the
BOSTON
SUNDAY HERALD,
Piled, folded, one on top of another, would make a pile sixteen times as high as Bunker Hill Monument.
SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*
The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.
Just the Paper for your Family to read.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
" "	3.15 P.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others
Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

STATEMENT WANTED

Of the Various Classes of Imported Goods in Bond.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION

Speaker Reed to Take the Stump—Kennedy's Attack on Quay—Population of Maine Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In view of the feeling among business men and others in New York concerning the possibility of a stringency in the money market by the demands that may be made upon the banks by importers, for money to take imported merchandise out of bond before the taking effect of the new tariff bill, the treasury department has called upon the customs authorities at New York for an exact statement of the various classes of imported goods now in bonded warehouses, as it is said by a prominent treasury official that no correct estimate can be formed as to the amount of money that would be required to pay duties on these goods until their precise classification is known. All imports are scheduled to pay duties according to their classification. It is believed, this official said also, that the proportion of goods in bond upon which duties are raised, by the provisions of the McKinley bill, is most decidedly small. In cases where duties have not been increased, he said, or where they have actually been diminished or the goods added to the free list, there will be no motive for retiring them from bond before the new law goes into operation. Consequently, he continued, only such goods as have been advanced in duties would be retired, and it is believed this class would form such a small proportion as to require only a relatively small amount of money to pay duties. The drain upon the banks, it is believed, will not be sufficient to seriously disturb the financial situation, much less create a panic. The department has also asked the New York officials for schedules of the classified list of merchandise in bond at this time last year, with a view to ascertaining the difference in importations of like classes of goods between this year and last year.

ENTITLED TO A PENSION.

An Appeal Granted from the Decision of the Commissioner on Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has granted the appeal in case of Oscar C. Marsh, late of company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio volunteers, from the decision of the commissioner of pensions, which rejected his application for pension on the ground that the disability was not received in line of duty. The applicant on June 2, 1864, was at Fort Reynolds, Va., and a detail of soldiers was made for the work on the fortifications near Battery Garashe. The commanding officer instructed the men comprising the detail to turn over their surplus clothing, arms, etc., to those remaining in camp. The claimant was made the custodian of the effects of a comrade, among which was a revolver. The man placed the revolver in claimant's pocket, muzzle upwards, and subsequently the claimant in attempting to remove the revolver was shot in the hand, resulting in its total disability. As the revolver was in the possession of the soldier by the express or implied authority of claimant's superior officers, and contributory negligence not being shown, Gen. Bussey decides that he has a pensionable status and therefore directs that a pension be granted.

Speaker Reed's Future Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Speaker Reed in talking of his future plans said: "The tariff bill having passed the conference, work will soon be over. The days of the first session of the Fifty-first congress are now numbered. When they expire I shall take a short rest and will then take the stump in support of the friends who have helped me. I expect to speak in the district of Maj. McKinley in Ohio, Gen. Henderson in Iowa and Representative Lodge in Massachusetts." It is evident that under the prestige of his signal victory, the speaker intends to throw all his energy into the congressional campaign, in hopes of carrying the next house. He will, therefore, be heard in many of the doubtful districts.

To Inspect Signal Service Stations.

WASHINGTON, Sept 12.—Second Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, signal corps, now on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to inspect the signal service stations at the following points in the order designated: New Brunswick, N. J.; New Haven and New London, Conn.; Block Island and Narragansett Pier, R. I.; Nantucket, Vineyard Haven and Woods Holl, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Northfield, Vt.; Ithaca, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa. Lieut. Ellis is authorized to condemn and destroy such property as is found worthless.

Commended by His Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is understood that the reason Representative Kennedy has not printed his speech attacking Senator Quay in The Congressional Record is that he wanted to await an expression of opinion from his constituents before deciding upon what course to pursue. That expression has become to him in the shape of hundreds of letters and telegrams commending him and urging him not to back down. As a result it is expected that the speech will be printed in a day or two.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In the senate the resolution offered Wednesday by Mr. Morgan calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, and of other companies whose roads were not completed within the period fixed by the granting act, was taken up, discussed and agreed to. The conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was taken up.

Population of Maine Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The census office announces the populations of the following cities, with the increase in each: Bangor, Me., 19,009, increase 2234; Rockland, Me., 8137, increase 588. The population of the entire state of Maine is given as 660,261, an increase in ten years of 11,325, or 1.75 per cent.

Without a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The house, finding itself without a quorum, and with no possibility of getting one yesterday, adjourned. This prevented the tariff bill from being presented as it was engrossed and ready to be sent.

President Depew informs a committee of New York Central strikers that he can do nothing for them.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.30 " 1.30 "	8.00 " 2.00 "
9.30 " 2.30 "	9.00 " 3.00 "
3.30 "	12.00 M. 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00
6.30 "	7.00
7.30 "	8.00
8.30 "	9.00
9.30 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Nec
9.00 A.M. 12.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
10.00 " 1.30 "	9.30 " 2.00 "
11.00 " 2.30 "	10.30 " 3.00 "
12.00 M. 3.30 "	11.30 " 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00 "
6.30 "	7.00 "
7.30 "	8.00 "
8.30 "	9.00 "
9.30 "	10.00 "
10.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties on hops

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.55, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.3[illegible] A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.05, 5.55, 6.17, 6.35, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, ‡11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8 55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4 41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, ‡11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8. 0, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.58, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9 12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.15, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M* 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.45, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M. 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.37, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.[illegible] 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.[illegible] 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

THE PROTECTION OF SEAL.

New Light Thrown on the Contention of the Dominion Government.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The announcement from Washington that the commissioners who visited the sealing grounds in Behring Sea report a gradual extinction of seals is not regarded with much importance in official circles here. A prominent official of the Dominion government states to your correspondent that the Dominion authorities have in their possession information of a different character. This is confirmed by the memorandum on the Behring Sea question prepared by Hon. Charles H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries. The memorandum was recently published in full by the imperial government. It reached here by mail and throws new light on the contention of the Dominion government. Mr. Tupper attempts to show that the protection of seals upon the islands and not upon the high seas has again and again been urged upon the United States executive by United States officials as necessary to the preservation of the fisheries. These demands have been unheeded at the bidding of a trade monopoly, to which the seal fishery is leased. "In fact," he said, "one need only turn to the reports of United States officials to see that these islands have ever since the transfer from Russia been left defenseless for the depredations of marauders and poachers upon the rookeries, and not even Mr. Blaine contends that any Canadian sealer has ever been found within the three-mile limit, and yet, despite this absence of protection, the islands were never more valuable to the United States than now. The fact of the increased price obtained for the present lease as compared with the old rental is itself eloquent testimony of this. In 1860 the number of seals on the islands was estimated by the United States officials at 1,728,000. In 1873 the estimate was $3,193,000, or, including non-breeding seals, 4,700,000. Ten years later another official reported the number of seals to be "steadily increasing." In 1888 a United States treasury agent assured the congressional committee that the seals "are there during the season in countless numbers." About the same time a special agent of the United States reported to the treasury that while on two rookeries there was some falling off, "it is certain this vast number of animals, so valuable to the government, are still on the increase;" and a year later the same agent declared that, "although late landing the breeding rookeries are filled out to the lines of measurement heretofore made, and some of them much beyond these lines, showing conclusively that seal life is not being depleted."

FIVE DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Eleven Sailors Picked Up Who Lost Their Vessel in a Fog.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The schooner J. H. Lewis arrived here yesterday from Behring Sea with 1164 sealskins, making her total for the season 2594. August 7, when seven miles southeast of Copper Island, she picked up three boats containeleven of the crew of the schooner C. C. White, who had lost their vessel in a fog and had been five days in open boats when found. When trying to find shelter and water at Copper Island, three of them were shot by natives, James Carr dying from his wounds. The boats were riddled with bullets. Carr was taken ashore at night and buried by the crew. The natives thought the men were coming to the island to kill seals. Four boats in all strayed from the White, one boat with six men landing at Copper Island and the men reached here a few days ago on the steamer Kartuk.

BRAKEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Car Rolls Up His Leg as Far as the Thigh and Rolls Back Again.

HARTFORD, Sept. 12.—Crilly, a brakeman in the switch yards of the Central New England and Western railroad in this city, met with a peculiar accident in this city, which came near being fatal. He was about to couple two moving box cars to a stationary one and was walking backward with the coupling pin when his right heel caught in a frog, throwing him on his back on the ground. He could not move and in an instant the truck of the first car was upon him and rolled up his leg almost to his thigh, queerly enough it at once rolled back. Crilly was taken to the hospital. His leg was broken below the knee and he had several bad cuts in his thigh. His leg will not have to be amputated.

Intends to Lead an Honest Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Langdon W. Moore, alias Charley Adams, the notorious bank burglar who on Monday was released from the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown after a long term of imprisonment, called upon Inspector Byrnes yesterday immediately upon his arrival in this city. He told the inspector that hereafter he proposed to lead an honest life.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Forecast for New England: Rain, preceded by fair in eastern Maine; stationary temperature; easterly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 11.

The Wall street stock market was comparatively quiet, and fairly active at something better than the closing prices of yesterday. Boston trading was more active than heretofore this week.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅝	Nor Pac. pref.	79⅞
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi.	98
Chi & Northwest	108	Oregon Trans.	....
Del Lack & West	143⅞	Pacific Mail	43⅝
Del & Hudson	160	Reading	41¼
Illinois Central	107½	Texas Pacific	18⅛
Lake Shore	105⅞	Union Pacific	50½
Missouri Pacific	69½	Wabash St. L. & P.	11½
N. J. Central	118	do pref	24⅝
N. Y. Central	105¾	Wabash & Lake Erie	....
Northern Pacific	31	Western Union	83½

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref.	88
Fremn's Bay Land	5	Flint & Pere Mar.	22
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25⅜	Mexican Central	24⅝
Atchison	41⅝	N Y & N E	41⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	117½
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	59⅜
Boston & Prov	235	Wisconsin Central	23½
Chicago, B & Q	96⅞	American Bell Tel	204
Central Mass	....	New England Tel.	58
do pref	....	Erie Tel	48
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Higher; city mills $5 10 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 50 to 6 35; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 40; do patents $4 65 to 5 90; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 06 to 1 06⅛ elevator; No 3 red 99½c.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 59 to 57½c elevator; steamer mixed 54 to 54⅝c.

OATS—Firm; No 3, 43¼c; mixed western 41 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio firm: fair cargoes 20½c.

SUGAR—Raw nominal; refined quiet: granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Strong; mess, $11 25 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

LARD—Quiet; western steam $6 55.

THE REDS WIN BOTH.

Two Games Played Between the Cincinnatis and Pittsburgs.

SCORE TWO FOR CHICAGO ALSO.

Capt. Kelly's Team Takes One From Philadelphia—Both Sides Pitch Good Ball—Three Games Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The Cincinnatis played two games with Pittsburg this afternoon and won both. Rhines and Duryea pitched effectively for the Cincinnatis. The fielding of Chugman, the Red's new shortstop, was the feature of both games.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 7, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Rhine and Harrington, Phillips and Nelson.

Second Game.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 11. Base hits—Cincinnati 8, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Anderson and Nelson.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Chicago won the first game very easily, but had a close call in the ninth inning of the second. With two runs in, one man out and one on third, Earle made a circus catch of a liner and threw Burns out, making a lucky double play, winning the game from Cleveland.

Chicago	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Base hits—Chicago 6, Cleveland 4. Errors—Chicago 1, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Young and Sommers.

Second Game.

Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0—7
Cleveland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Chicago 9, Cleveland 11. Errors—Chicago 6, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Stein and Kittredge, Viau and Dowse.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Nichols and Vickery both pitched good ball to-day, the latter's batting errors costing nothing. Boston won by hits over the fence by Sullivan and Hardie for home runs. Attendance, 2532.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	5	2
Tucker, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	12	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	1	2	5	0	2	1	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Hardie,

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 12.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1814—Quincy Light Infantry ordered to barracks at South Boston.

1857—Thayer Academy, Braintree, opened.

World Wide.



MENDELSSOHN.

1759—Battle of Quebec and defeat of the French; death of Gens. Wolfe and Montcalm.

1763—Fort Pontchartrain, now Detroit, fell into the hands of the British.

1809—Birth of Mendelssohn, composer; died 1847.

1812—Birth of Richard M. Hoe, inventor of improved printing presses.

1814—Two boys, Wells and McComas, shot the British commander Gen. Ross in Baltimore; the monument on the corner of Gay and Monument streets perpetuates the event; during the bombardment the "Star Spangled Banner" was written.

1814—Battle of North Point, Md.

1819—Death of Blucher, famous soldier; born 1742.

1837—Birth of Louis IV, grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

1850—Jenny Lind gave her first concert in New York.

1874—Death of Guizot, French historian.

1888—Death of Richard Anthony Proctor, astronomer; born in England 1837.

1889—Resignation of Pension Commissioner Tanner.

Not Eager to Save Life.

Every season regularly some event happens on the Norman or Breton coast which brings into relief the apathy and indifference of the bathing box owners when any of their customers have the misfortune to be in danger while swimming. This time the perilous adventure of M. Edmond Haraucourt, poet and dramatist, is a case in point. M. Haraucourt, while swimming lately, was carried a long distance away from the shore by the current.

The waves were running high at the time, and everybody gave the swimmer up as lost. His mother and friends who were watching him battling for life with the surge begged and implored the owner of the bathing boxes to send out a boat to the rescue. This the man refused to do steadfastly, alleging that, as there was no chance of saving M. Haraucourt's life, it was useless to run the risk of having the boat dashed against the rocks. In the meantime, thanks to his strength and skill as a swimmer, M. Haraucourt was enabled to get near the foot of the cliff, where he was thrown by the surge on the shore, which he had not hoped to reach again alive.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Played Pocahontas' Racket.

Ah Wing, a Chinese cook on a whaler, recently arrived here from Sitka with his Indian wife. The story of how he came to wed his Alaskan bride reads like the romance of Pocahontas and John Smith. The whaler on which Wing cooked was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and Wing escaped to the ice, where he was found by Indians. They treated him kindly and fed him so carefully his suspicions were aroused, and he learned from the chief's daughter that he was to be barbecued for a big feast.

He made love to the damsel, and on the fatal day when he was brought out to be killed the daughter pleaded for his life, which her father granted. They were married and lived some time with the tribe, but Wing grew tired of walrus meat and escaped with his wife in a whaler. He is now tailoring in this city, his wife helping him, as she has become an adept with the needle. She shows signs of consumption, however, due to indoor life, as she can not be induced to venture on the street, being afraid of the noise and bustle.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Interesting Discovery.

According to a London paper, "a discovery of considerable interest for archæologists was made at Conflans during the cutting of a railway from Argenteuil to Nantes. One hundred and eighty-five plaster tombs of the Merovingian epoch were found. The skeletons in them are described as being in a state of perfect preservation. One of the tombs contained two skeletons, one placed on the top of the other. An official commission of the department of the Seinetet Oise has gone to Conflans to visit the cemetery and to insure the preservation of the historical curiosities it contains."

We were shown a curious cucumber last evening that had grown in the garden of Mrs. Annie Barnett, Dilworthtown. There were three small ones firmly grown together with a fourth one growing out and almost up straight from the others. It was an oddity sure and attracted much attention.—West Chester Republican.

While a roofer was at work on the roof of a school at Greenville, L. I., the other day he was overcome by the heat and rolled down the roof and over the edge. His suspender strap caught on a hook in the roof gutter and kept him from falling to the ground. He hung in mid air until his fellow workmen rescued him.

Dr. George F. Root, the composer of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and a hundred other famous songs, celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth in Chicago recently. He wrote the famous song on the morning following Lincoln's second call for troops.

"Florida on Wheels" is the name of an interesting collection of the wines, woods, fruits, etc., of the Flowery state now on its way to the yet unlocated World's fair in Chicago. The exhibit is contained in a handsome railway car that goes from place to place.

TROT, MY GOOD STEED, TROT.

Where my true love abideth
I make my way to-night—
Lo, waiting, she
Espieth me
And calleth in delight:
"I see his steed amear
Come trotting with my dear—
Oh, idle not, good steed, but trot,
Trot thou my lover here!"

A-loose I cast the bridle
And ply the whip and spur,
And gayly I
Speed this reply
While faring on to her:
"O, true love, fear thou not—
I seek our trysting spot—
And double feed be yours, my steed,
If you more swiftly trot!"

I vault from out the saddle
And make my good steed fast;
Then to my breast
My love is prest—
At last, true heart! at last!
The garden drowsing lies,
The stars fold down their eyes—
In this dear spot, my steed, neigh not,
Nor stamp in restless wise!

O, passing sweet communion
Of young hearts, warm and true!
To thee belongs
The old, old songs
Love finds forever new!
We sing those songs, and then
Cometh the moment when
It's "Good steed, trot from this dear spot—
Trot, trot me home again!"
—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

THE GRAVE'S SECRETS.

I had loved her so madly! Why does one love? How odd that from a certain moment one sees in the world but one being, in the heart but one desire, on the lips but one name, a name which rises incessantly, which rises from the depths of the soul like water from its source, which rises to the lips, and which one says, which one repeats, which one murmurs continually everywhere like a prayer.

I will tell you our story. Love has but one, always the same. I had met and loved her. That is all. And I had lived for a year in her tenderness, in her arms, in her caresses, in her looks, in her robes, in her words, enwrapped, bound, imprisoned in everything, that I did not know whether I was dead or alive, on the old earth or somewhere else.

And then she died. How? I do not know; at least I no longer know.

She came home wet one rainy night, and the next day she was coughing. She coughed for a week and then took to her bed.

What happened? I no longer know.

Doctors came, wrote, went away. They brought remedies; a woman made her drink them. Her hands were hot, her forehead burning and damp, her look glittering and sad. I spoke to her; she answered me. What did we say to each other? I no longer know. I have forgotten everything, everything, everything! She died. I remember very well her little sigh—her little sigh so weak—the last. The nurse said, "Ah!" I understood. I understood.

I knew nothing more, nothing. I saw a priest who uttered these words: "Your sweetheart." It seemed to me he insulted her. She being dead no one had any right to know that. I dismissed him. Another came who was very good, very gentle. I wept when he spoke to me of her.

They consulted me about a thousand things in connection with the funeral. I know no more. Still, I remember very well the coffin, the noise of the hammer when they nailed her in it. Ah! my God.

She was buried! Buried! She! In that hole! A few persons had come—friends. I went away. I ran. A long time I walked the streets. Then I went home. The next day I started on a journey.

* * * * * * *

Yesterday I returned to Paris.

When I saw my room again, our room, our bed, our furniture, this whole house, in which was left all that remains of a being after its death, I was seized with such a violent renewal of sorrow that I came near opening the window and throwing myself into the street. Unable longer to live in the midst of these things, of these walls which had contained her, sheltered her and which must keep in their imperceptible fissures a thousand atoms of her, of her flesh and of her breath, I took my hat to go away. Suddenly, just before reaching the door, I passed by the large mirror in the vestibule, which she had placed there in order to view herself from head to foot every day as she went out, to see if her entire toilet was correct and pretty, from her boots to her hair.

And I stopped short in front of this mirror which had so often reflected her. So often, so often, that it must have preserved her image.

There I stood, erect, quivering, with eyes fixed on the glass, on the flat, profound empty glass, which had contained her entirely, possessed her as I, as my passionate look had possessed her. It seemed to me that I loved this glass. I touched it; it was cold. Oh, the memory! the memory! Mournful mirror, burning mirror, living mirror, horrible mirror, which causes one to suffer all the tortures! Happy the man whose heart, like a glass across which reflections glide and disappear, forgets all that it has contained, all that has passed before it, all that has contemplated and admired itself in its affection, in its love! How I suffered!

I went out, and in spite of myself, without knowing it, without wishing it, I went toward the cemetery. I found her very simple tombstone, a marble cross with these few words upon it, "She loved, was loved and died."

She was there, beneath, decaying! How horrible! I sobbed, my forehead on the ground.

There I remained a long time, a very long time. Then I perceived that the night was coming on. Then a strange, mad desire, the desire of a desperate lover, seized me. I wished to pass the night beside her, a last night, in weeping over her grave. But I should be seen and driven away.

What was I to do? I resorted to strategy. I rose and began to wander about in this city of the disappeared. On and on I went. How small this city is beside the other, that of the living. And yet how much more numerous than the living are these dead. For us, the four generations who live in the sunlight at the same time, drinking the water of the springs and the wine of the vineyards and eating the bread of the fields, much room is needed, high houses, wide streets.

And for all the generations of the dead, for the entire scale of humanity down to us, almost nothing; a field, almost nothing! The earth takes them back again, oblivion effaces them. Farewell!

At the end of the inhabited cemetery I suddenly perceived the abandoned cemetery, that where the older dead are completing their union with the soil, where the crosses themselves are crumbling, and where to-morrow the last comers will be placed. It is full of free roses, of vigorous and dark cypresses, a sad and superb garden, enriched with human flesh.

I was alone, entirely alone. I crouched beneath a green tree. I hid myself completely among its thick and somber branches.

And I waited, clinging to the trunk like a shipwrecked man to a spar.

When it was dark, very dark, I left my refuge and began to walk softly, with slow steps, over this earth filled with the dead.

I wandered about long, long, long. I could not find her grave again. With arms outstretched and eyes wide open, hitting against tombs with my hands, with my feet, with my knees, with my breast, with my head itself, I went on, without finding her. I touched, I felt, like a blind man seeking his way; I felt of the stones, of the crosses, of the iron railings, of the glass crowns, of the crowns of faded flowers! I read the names with my fingers, moving them over the letters. What a night! What a night! I could not find her again.

No moon! What a night! I was afraid, frightfully afraid in these narrow paths, between two rows of graves! Graves, graves, graves! Always graves! To right, to left, in front, around, everywhere, graves! I sat down on one of them, for I could no longer walk, so weak was I in the knees. I heard my heart beat! And I heard something else, also! What! A confused, indescribable sound! Was this sound in my bewildered head, in the impenetrable night, or under the mysterious earth, under the earth sown with human corpses? I looked around me!

How long did I stay there? I do not know. I was paralyzed with terror, I was drunk with fear, ready to scream, ready to die.

And suddenly it seemed to me that the slab of marble on which I was sitting moved. Certainly it moved, as if some one had lifted it. With a bound I threw myself upon the neighboring tombstone, and I saw, yes, I saw the slab which I had just left rise on its end and the dead appeared, a naked skeleton, who with his curved back lifted the stone. I saw. I saw very plainly, although the night was dark. On the cross I could read:

"Here rests Jacques Olivant, who died at the age of 51. He loved his family, was honest and good and died in the peace of the Lord."

Now the dead man also read the words written on his tombstone. Then he picked up a stone in the path, a small, sharp stone, and began to scratch out these things carefully. He effaced them thoroughly, slowly, looking with his empty eyes at the place where just now they were graven, and with the end of the bone which had been his index finger he wrote in luminous letters like those lines which one traces on walls with the end of a match:

"Here rests Jacques Olivant, who died at the age of 51. By his harshness he hastened the death of his father, from whom he wished to inherit; he tortured his wife, tormented his children, deceived his neighbors, stole when he could and died miserable."

When he had finished writing the motionless dead man contemplated his work. And I perceived on turning round that all the graves were open, that all the bodies had come out, that all had effaced the lies written by their relatives on the funeral stone to replace them with the truth.

And I saw that all had been tormentors of their kinsmen, hateful, dishonest, hypocritical, lying, cheating, slandering, envious; that they had robbed, deceived, committed every shameful act, every abominable act—these good fathers, these faithful wives, these devoted sons, these chaste young girls, these upright merchants, these so called irreproachable men and women.

They all wrote at the same time on the threshold of their eternal dwelling the cruel, terrible and sacred truth of which everybody on earth is ignorant, or pretends to be ignorant.

I thought that she, too, must have traced it on her tombstone. And running now without fear amid the half open coffins, amid the bodies, amid the skeletons, I went toward her, sure that I should find her at once.

I recognized her at a distance, without seeing her face, wrapped in a shroud.

And on the marble cross where but a short time before I had read:

"She loved, was loved and died,"

I saw these words:

"Having gone out one day to deceive her lover she took cold in the rain and died."

It seems that I was picked up unconscious at sunrise, beside a grave.—From the French of Guy de Maupassant in New York World.

The Conscientious Friend.

Gus de Smith—You have not congratulated me on my approaching marriage.

Col. Yerger—You see, I can't conscientiously extend any congratulations to you, since I am not acquainted with the young lady you are about to marry. On the other hand, knowing you intimately, I cannot conscientiously congratulate your future wife.—Texas Siftings.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

Montana's Star Liar.

Old man Cooley is considered the most picturesque liar in southeastern Montana, and really the tall stories he can tell throw a shadow on some of Opie Reed's best yarns. He was hauling logs to his ranch, a mile above camp, when I was introduced to him.

"All the way from Chicago, eh?" queried the melancholy looking Yankee. "Wall, I swan!" Then after a pause, during which he expectorated freely, "S'pose ye're writin' up this Injun fight, ain't ye? Wall, I wanter tell ye these Cheyennes is mean devils when they get started. Stole a mewel o' mine onct. I got on its trail and followed along for three days and suddenly spied ther Injuns in er bunch o' timber.

"Couldn't do nothin' then, so went inter camp. I was tired out, I guess, an' fell asleep, an' what d'yer think? In the mornin', when I woke, blamed if that mewel wa'n't standin' clus by waitin' fer me to get up. Ther was er long rope around the critter's neck an' I begun to haul in on it. Well, sir, at the end o' that lariat thar was an Injun's arm! Yes, sir, that's what ther was! Reckon ther redskin had gone to sleep with thet rope 'round his wrist, an' when ther mewel smelled me he giv' er yank an' jerked thet Injun's arm clean outer ther socket. Talk erbout instinck, mister, reckon that mewel—yes, thet off one, thar—takes the hull bakery."—Cor. Chicago Herald.

"Park" Not a Good Name.

It is perhaps a misfortune that all lands set apart for public use should be designated by the name of "park," a word which suggests to most people some attempt at gardening or decoration. This proposed reservation will be primarily a forest and it should be so designated. Certainly it should not be called by a name which has come to be adopted as a common title for fair grounds, race tracks, play grounds, city squares, groups of adjacent private residences, and many other things equally incongruous. It is plain that any attempt to dress out a Sequoia forest with ornamental planting or floral finery would be ridiculous.

What is needed in such a place is the preservation forever of the essential natural features of the scenery. The motto of the association whose work brought about the law for the Niagara reservation was "to preserve the scenery of Niagara." This, in a broad sense, should be the aim in administering the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and the Tulare forest. No other justification for taking possession of these places in the name of the people is needed than an honest effort to preserve, as we have inherited them, these treasures of beauty and sublimity, of majesty and mystery, of grandeur and grace, and to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity.—Garden and Forest.

Insufferable Fops.

Walk along Fifth avenue any pleasant afternoon and you are sure to encounter at least a score or two of professional "lady killers," so called, made up for heart slaughter. There is no mistaking them. They are tailored for conquest. They use their eyes as if they were repeating pistols, shooting their glances right and left at the fairest marks in the feminine procession, and evidently believing that a lady is brought down at every shot. Next to their eyes they rely upon the hair that is upon their upper lips as a means of conquest.

Sometimes these terrible individuals go in pairs and triplets, and make a massacre of it, in their estimation. Their gait is jaunty and self assured—the gait of victors. "See, the conquering hero comes," is their prevailing personal expression. But if they could hear what sensible women say of them behind their backs it might moderate their self complacency. Possibly if they had more brains they might do some mischief, but vain men with weak heads and little or no hearts are rarely fatal to the peace of womankind. — New York Ledger.

The Heir of the Astor Millions.

J. J. Astor 3d is not a student or lover of pictures, like his father and cousins, but, on the contrary, prefers outdoor amusements, dancing and social gayeties. He is a graduate of Harvard, and came through that great institution of learning like hundreds of other men, by the skin of his teeth. His enemies say that it was his name and not his brains that got him through. At any rate he got through all right, and it may be because he is able to cut such a wide swath in social affairs that the other young men about town do not like him. Like all the jeunesse doree, he is a member of half a dozen clubs; but he is not a club man in any sense, sensibly preferring his own luxuriant home. He has not many friends among men. He is a shining light in society, and is always sure to be invited to every affair that is going on. He spends a good portion of the summer at Newport, and goes to Europe three or four times a year.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Disappointed Tenderfeet.

"Many people who visit Colorado now," said the visitor, "are somewhat disappointed. They go there expecting to find it a howling wilderness. The bear no longer seeks its old haunts. The buffalo no longer roams the prairies, and the red man doesn't swoop down on the whites as he did. Nothing save a personal visit will convince the native of the east that the wild animals are not now camping in close proximity to the settlers, and that the noble red man of the forest does not still reign as chief sovereign in the region west of the Missouri river. It is useless to attempt to argue the point with the easterner that the wild beasts are averse to civilization, for he doesn't believe it. In fact he believes anything is possible in the west."—Chicago Tribune.

Heligoland for Science.

When Heligoland has become German it is intended by German naturalists to use it more than hitherto for scientific examination, as it offers considerable opportunity for studying special problems, especially in minute life in the sea, now so important to biology. Zoology, and particularly the knowledge of bird life, will be much furthered by study in Heligoland. Then the island is regarded as an important meteorological station and as likely to assist medical inquiries regarding climate.—Vossische Zeitung.

Papa Didn't Interfere.

It was growing late, and papa crept down stairs to warn the young people that it was too damp to sit outside any longer.

"I don't see why you have to ask me for my hand, Tom," he heard, as he reached the door; "you've been keeping it all the evening."

Papa retired quietly.—Harper's Bazar.

One of the latest appliances of electricity appears in the form of an electric soldering iron. It is a hollow cone of copper containing a metallic plug, between which and the inner surface of the cone is a coil of fine wire, separated from the plug and the face of the cone by means of layers of asbestos.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Statistics of the Movement in the United States and Canada.

The statistics of the Christian Endeavor societies show a large growth during 1889–90. It has been found that societies exist in every state and territory in the union and in every English speaking land in the world. In all there are 11,013 societies with 660,000 members, a gain of 3,341 societies and 185,000 members in eleven months. This is by far the largest gain ever recorded in the same length of time, and equals the entire membership of the society during the first seven years.

New York leads the list with 1,795 societies; Pennsylvania follows with 818; then comes Massachusetts with 813, Illinois with 809, Ohio with 681, Iowa with 494, Connecticut with 442, New Jersey with 414 and Michigan with 408.

The society is making gratifying progress in the south, Maryland, Kentucky and Florida having the largest numbers. In the British provinces are 413 societies. So far as can be ascertained an average of about seven from each society have joined the evangelical churches during the year, or a total of 70,000—a number equal to about two-thirds of all the associate members at the beginning of the year.

Congregational Statistics.

Following is a summary of the Congregational Year Book for 1890: Whole number of churches, 4,689; number of new churches, 241; gain in number of churches, 120; members, total, 491,985. Added in 1889, 49,859; added on confession, 29,286; removed, 32,940; removed by death, 7,212; apparent gain of numbers, 16,919; actual gain, 16,377; baptisms, adult, 13,786; infant, 8,889; families, 325,149. Sunday school members, 596,504; gain, 15,882. Young People's societies of C. E., 2,202; members, 106,156. Benevolent contributions, $2,398,037; increase, $192,474; of this sum for foreign missions, $357,929; for education, $401,049; for church building, $152,840; for home missions, $464,167; for A. M. A., $147,088; for Sunday schools, $49,862; for new west, $47,477; for ministerial aid, $12,893; for other objects, $764,732. Charitable legacies paid, $301,007. Home expenditures, $6,046,962; increase, $1,068,073; of this sum, $618,839, its only increase in reports, Connecticut not reporting last year. Total value of 3,765 church buildings, $38,957,195; total value of 1,685 parsonages, $3,882,802; amount 3,344 salaries reported, $3,500,072; average, $1,047.

Gladstone on Sunday Observance.

Probably Mr. Gladstone has done more brain work than any other man now living. This is what he says as to Sunday observance: "It seems to me unquestionable that the observance of Sunday rest has taken deep root both in the convictions and the habits of the immense majority of my countrymen. If it appears to many of them a necessity of spiritual and Christian life, others not less numerous defend it with equal energy as a social necessity. The working class is extremely jealous of it, and is opposed not merely to its avowed abolition, but to whatever might indirectly tend to that result. Personally, I have always endeavored, as far as circumstances have allowed, to exercise this privilege, and now, nearly at the end of a laborious public career of nearly fifty-seven years, I attribute in great part to that cause the prolongation of my life and the preservation of the faculties that I may still possess. As regards the masses, the question is still more important: it is the proper question par excellence.

Churches in Washington.

There are in the city of Washington 194 churches. Of these 179 are Protestant and 15 are Roman Catholic. The Methodist Episcopal has 51; Methodist Episcopal South, 3; Methodist Protestant, 6; in all 60, 29 of which are colored. The Baptists have 11 white and 35 colored; Protestant Episcopal, 22 white and 3 colored; Presbyterians, 16 white and 1 colored; Roman Catholics, 14 white and 1 colored. The Lutherans have 11 and the rest are divided among nine different names.

Heaven and the Sinner.

Oh who would thoughtless tread yon Isles of Light!
With wayward feet uncleansed of earthly stain,
Imprint upon their shores deep paths of pain;
Who thus would enter there if so he might,
And dimness cast o'er all their mountains bright,
With mists of sorrow fill each smiling plain,
And wrap within its clouds the angel train
That wanders in their vales of pure delight.
'Twere better far the soul of man should roam,
As taught the Saviour of the ancient East,
Through transmigrations for unnumbered years,
Besprinkling all its path with scalding tears,
Than thus within the pure celestial home
That soul should enter ere its anguish ceased.
—Fred L. Eaton in Elmira Echoes.

German Religious Statistics.

The religious statistics of Germany show 29,369,847 evangelicals, including members of the Lutheran, Reformed and United churches; 16,785,734 Roman Catholics; 125,673 other Christians, including the Moravians, Baptists, Methodists and other independent churches; 563,172 Jews, and 11,278 "unclassified." Of the 126,673 independent Christians 60,000 are Baptists, of whom 20,990 are members of Baptist churches.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The great revival which has taken place in connection with the Turco-American mission at Aintab, in Armenia, has resulted in the addition of 534 new members to the church.

Medical missionary work is very successful in Persia.

Japan is conceded to be the most promising of all missionary fields.

Irish Presbyterians are this year celebrating the jubilee of their general assembly.

English Methodists propose a general scheme for celebrating in a befitting manner the centenary of the death of John Wesley, which took place in London in 1791.

It is reported that there are 3,000 Japanese in this country, of whom 2,000 have been baptized by missionaries in their own land or since they came to the United States.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 12.

High water at 10.30 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.21; Sets at 5.59.
Moon rises at 3.23.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. John Billings, of Squantum street, is very feeble.

Miss Maude E. Polson of Wollaston is at Bradford Academy.

Mr. C. Verry Starrett of Wollaston is in Worcester for a few days.

Mr. Wm. Cushing is ill with slow fever at his home on South street.

Miss C. F. Spear is now ready to receive pupils in music for fall term.

Mrs. Capt. Higgins of Quincy Point is spending a week in New York.

E. Emery Fellows and family, returned from Bradford, Vt., on Wednesday.

Miss Clara B. Lapham of Quincy Point is spending a few days in Marshfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Chase of Atlantic, have returned from Bar Harbor.

H. F. Doble has returned from Maine where he been spending a vacation of two weeks.

The Adams Academy will open next Wednesday. Examinations will be held Tuesday.

Mr. John McKenna expects to move into his new house on Botolph street, in a couple of weeks.

Miss Edith R. Lynch of Norfolk street, Dorchester, is the new teacher at the Greenleaf school.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Badger, of Atlantic, are being congratulated on the arrival of a young son on Wednesday.

Charles Hammond, of Atlantic, has returned from Winter Harbor where he has been spending the summer.

The Manet Street Railway will run trips every hour on Sunday. A new timetable will go into effect on Monday.

Miss Angie R. Barlow of Wollaston, with her younger sister Gertrude, are spending a few weeks in Maine.

The circle meeting of the Wollaston King's daughters was held with Miss Elizabeth E. Jones, Thursday evening.

The Ward 5 Democrats will hold a caucus in Hose hall this (Friday) evening. Saturday's LEDGER will contain a full report.

Mr. Alexander Chisholm of Truro, Nova Scotia, formerly a resident of Quincy, is spending a few weeks in visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Atwater and Mrs. Smith, who have been spending the summer at Atlantic, have returned to their home in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. F. O. Goodwin and son, of Springvale, Me., and Mrs. M. M. Green, of Portsmouth, N. H., are the guests of Rev. J. H. Yeoman.

A very nice looking belfry is being put on the new engine house in Ward Six, and all the members want now is a nice sounding bell to hang there.

The walls of Memorial church have been frescoed in a lighter tint during the summer vacation and are very handsome, giving perfect satisfaction.

The Quincy Water Company will lay nearly two miles of water mains in the new streets of Wollaston park this season, and expect to turn on the water about Oct. 1.

It took $425,841.50 to pay the semi-annual dividend of the Old Colony Railroad Company in July, a sum sufficient probably to square accounts occasioned by the Quincy disaster.

Rev. M. C. Beale, of Boston, will supply the pulpit of the M. E. Church, Wollaston, next Sunday morning and evening, preaching at both services. Communion will be administered after the morning service.

Ward Two has another voter, Capt. E. E. Packard, who has moved across the bridge from Lovell's Grove, North Weymouth, and with his family is occupying one of Mr. J. Federhen's houses on Washington street.

The admission ticket to the house of Mrs. Geo. T. Bigelow at the sale, Sept. 18th, will entitle the holder to a grab in the grab bag which the kindness of Mr. Henry H. Faxon has handsomely furnished with valuable surprises.

The Sampson estate, off Howard avenue, Quincy Neck, has been purchased jointly by Messrs. John Butterworth and his son-in-law, E. A. Stinchfield, who moved here from Bridgewater today. Mr. Stinchfield is employed by the O. C. R. R. Company as station agent at North Middleboro.

Mr. John Bradley, the obliging clerk at J. H. Dinegan's, leaves on Monday for the White mountains to be gone a week.

Mrs. James Vincent, of South Quincy, and her friend, Mrs. Frank Ludden, of Weymouth, have gone to Ware, Mass., to visit Mrs. Vincent's mother.

McGovern Bros. have secured an Edison Automatic Phonograph, which renders, "The Three Leaves of Shamrock" in first class style. Go and hear it.

The quarterly meeting of the Home Missionary Society, connected with the corner church, Quincy Point, will be held in the vestry next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is expected that Rev. C. J. Ryder will address the meeting.

Archbishop Williams of Boston visited this city on Thursday and administered confirmation to 349 persons in St. John's and St. Mary's churches. Bishop Healey of Portland, Me., and about twenty priests from various parts of New England assisted in the ceremonies.

The City Council.

The vacation of the City Council is nearly over. A regular meeting will be held on Monday evening next, and promises to be a very busy one. The Mayor will probably send in several communications. Perhaps he will tell us why work has not been commenced on Hancock street. Two or three other important matters are still "hanging fire:" the water supply, the sewerage system, contract for lighting, widening and straightening Town brook, etc., etc. The statements of the Auditor and Treasurer are anxiously awaited. Election of officers will probably be nominated.

Ward Six Republicans.

The last of the Republican caucuses to choose delegates was held at Atlantic, Thursday evening, in the engine house. F. E. Badger was chairman, and B. F. Thomas, secretary.

The following were elected:

State,—Charles N. Hunt.
County,—Daniel McGrath.
Councillor,—Lewis Rinn.
Congressional,—B. F. Thomas.
Senatorial,—Roger H. Wilde.
Representatives,—Frank E. Badger, B. F. Thomas, Thomas Clare, Daniel McGrath, Charles N. Hunt.

TODAY'S COURT.

Joseph Tarrarum, an Italian of East Weymouth, for cruelly beating a horse, on complaint of Officer Garey, was discharged.

Thomas F. Mulligan of Braintree, for sale of intoxicating liquor was discharged.

John Shea a tramp, was sent to the State Farm for one year.

Water Company Annual.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Water Company was held Thursday, and the old board of officers were re-elected, as follows:

President,—Dr. J. A. Gordon.
Clerk and Treasurer—Dr. W. L. Faxon.
Directors, (with above),—P. A. McClallan, E. R. Stickney and F. E. Hall.

38,000 Passengers.

Fares were first taken on the Manet Street Railway July 23 last and during the seven weeks it has been in operation 38,000 passengers have been carried. An average of about 5400 a week or 800 a day.

MILTON.

The St. Marys play the Emmets of Brighton on the East Milton grounds Saturday afternoon.

Charlie Wigley who has been visiting his parents for a few weeks, returned to the West this morning.

T. L. Pearce has had his order wagon painted and has also procured a fine looking colt. Both make a first class team.

Canton Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Milton-Canton representative convention: J. Henry Dunbar, James H. Murphy, James J. Hannon, Edward H. Galligan, John Lawrence, town committee, John Lawrence, Joseph W. Revere, Joseph M. Murphy, P. F. Brady, J. Henry Dunbar, Gerald A. Healy, Michael F. Ward, James J. Hannon, William F. Healy.

Senator Saunders of Montana sets a higher money value on his newspaper than most men do. Before the Northern Pacific railway was opened he used to pay $107 a year for the weekly edition of the New York Post, which reached him by pony express across the plains, at a cost of $1 a copy in gold, which was then equal to over $2 in greenbacks.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

—The Old Colony has completed the double tracking of the South Shore branch as far as the Kilby-street crossing, just south of the Old Colony House junction.

Charles Faye, who died in Brooklyn a day or two ago, was 6 feet 2 inches high, though only 14 years old.

Last year the Roman Catholic population of Montreal increased only 770, while the Protestant inhabitants increased 639.

BORN.

WILDE—In Atlantic, Aug. 22d, a daughter to Councilman and Mrs. Roger H. Wilde.

MARRIED.

MOYLE—TUTTON—In Quincy, Sept. 11th, by Rev. H. E. Cotton, Mr. James Moyle to Miss Kate Tutton.

McFADYEN—BRUCE—In Boston, Sept. 3d, by Rev. P. M. Macdonald, Mr. Neal B. McFadyen to Miss Flora A. Bruce, both of Quincy.

WEYMOUTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Watson have returned from their pleasure excursion to Montreal.

The Democratic caucus will be held at the town hall Saturday evening.

M. C. Dizer & Co., of East Weymouth are putting in a dynamo and will generate their electricity at a great saving.

It is claimed by a person who must know whereof he speaks that $500 is spent in Louisiana lottery tickets by Weymouth residents every month. It is said that an old lady seventy-six years of age, residing at the south part of the town commenced last winter to invest $1 a month, and intends to the remainder of her days, providing she has what she calls the blessed privilege.

Great preparations are in progress for the coming fair of the A. and I. society, at their grounds the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. Thousands of programmes are already circulated, which of course makes it unnecessary to give facts here. The total receipts since the organization of the society for twenty-four years ending October, 1889, have been from all sources $77,914.24, and the expenditures on the grounds have been $25,402.89, the balance $52,511.35 has been paid for horse premiums, cattle premiums, rural sports, interest on borrowed funds and necessary expenses. The officers of the society are: President—B. F. Poole; vice-presidents—J. M. Cutting, Alvah Raymond, J. A. Cushman; treasurer—Gordon Willis; secretary—J. M. Hutchins; directors—J. R. Orcutt, Henry Loud, Elbridge Nash, A. F. Bullock, J. A. Fogg, J. C. Howe, Henry Shaw, D. M. Easton, Wm. Burrell, D. W. Barrows, Edward Nolan, L. A. Cook, B. F. Whitman, Charles Hawes, C. E. Brewster, E. J. Pitchel, William Sargent, G. B. Bailey, James Moore.

There has been no political meeting of any sort held at Weymouth for years that has created so much talk as has the Republican caucus held Tuesday evening. Should any newspaper correspondent give the doings to the public he would never be forgiven. Personalities were indulged in, and, to use a going remark, a certain East Weymouth politician was sat on, and stamped on." The unterrified meet tomorrow night at the same place, and the LEDGER man will be there, and, reader, should anything similar occur you will read it in Monday's issue.

The Landing public telephone station has been removed to Harlow & Co.'s drug store.

Henry L. Thayer had quite a tussle with a Quincy tough Wednesday night at Dorchester. It seems that Mr. Thayer was conveying a party of South Braintree "Red Men" from Boston, and at Pope's Hill, or in that vicinity, the tough alluded to got on the steps for a ride. When ordered off he would not go at first, but finally did so, and picking up a large stone he fired it into the coach, breaking the glass sides. Mr. Thayer jumped and put for the fellow, and gave him a terrible punishment with his whip, and then conveyed him to the station house, where he was locked up. Yesterday forenoon the tough for his rascally deed got three months in the county boarding-house.

Washing Wanted
TO DO AT HOME.
— APPLY AT —
126 Washington Street.
Sept. 2. 9t

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.
N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

RACES AT THE BROCKTON FAIR.
3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Unlike Any Other.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
☞ Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ANIDROSIS!
IS IT A HUMBUG?
After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a
Sound, Common Sense Method
in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from
Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,
which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:
This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.
When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.
Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers
cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.
The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.
The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by
The Life and Health
of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from
Forty Years of Experience
and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.
As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.
Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.
Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.
Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.
Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.
S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

No. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.
My Dear Friend Dispeau:
I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.
The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.
After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.
Gratefully your friend,
REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.
It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.
MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.
Mr. C. G. Penney,
DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.
Yours truly,
HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.
Dr. Conant,
DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.
Yours very truly,
REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.
My Dear Mr. Conant:
I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.
As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.
My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.
I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.
Sincerely yours,
JULIUS H. WARD.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Fifteen of the Crew of a Gloucester Schooner

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

Their Vessel Was Struck by a Tremendous Sea on the Grand Banks and Turned Bottom Up.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—The steamer Miranda, which has arrived from St. Johns, N. F., brought Capt. Griffin and fifteen men belonging to the Gloucester schooner Lizzie Griffin, which was lost on the Grand Banks. Capt. Griffin tells the following story of the loss of his vessel, and the miraculous escape from death of the crew:

"We had only been on the banks a few days, and had hardly commenced fishing when, on Aug. 31, it commenced to blew a moderate gale from the south southwest, which increased to a hurricane with a heavy sea. Early on the morning of Sept. 1, while all hands excepting the watch were below, asleep, a tremendous sea struck the vessel, turning her bottom up. Those below were suddenly awakened to find themselves clinging to what had been the floor of the cabin, and the water pouring in on them. We all thought our time had come, never expecting to get out alive. After remaining down about two minutes, and just when we were beginning to suffocate, the vessel gradually righted, until she was on her beam ends. Those below who were uninjured then managed to crawl out on deck, and with their assistance several who had been hurt when the schooner capsized, also managed to get out. The two men who constituted the watch on deck at the time of the disaster were found clinging to the wreckage, they having been thrown overboard. Their names were Fred Peterson and Hopkins. The former had his leg broken and the latter had his shoulder dislocated. They were left in hospital at St. John's. When the vessel righted both her masts broke off. She was found to be leaking fast, the hull having been strained and damaged considerably. The pumps were manned and had to be worked continually to keep her afloat. Had she sank before succor arrived we would have all been lost, as there was not a dory left, all having been swept away. In the hope of attracting the attention of some passing vessel, the ensign was placed upside down on a staff made of two dory masts lashed together, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon it was observed by the schooner Seigfried of Gloucester, which immediately came to our assistance, and after two hours' hard work we were all taken on board of her safely, the Griffin disappearing beneath the waves shortly after."

The men were landed at St. Johns on the 3d instant by the Seigfried and placed in charge of Consular Agent Malloy, from they received the kindest treatment. Capt. Griffin was badly cut and bruised about the head when the schooner capsized, but is now much better. Adam Mellisent, one of the crew, will likely have to be placed in hospital here, having contracted a heavy cold from exposure. The lost vessel was 109 tons burden, and was owned by the captain. The men will be sent home by steamer on Saturday.

SMASH-UP ON THE CENTRAL.

Four Men Reported Killed and Three Others Injured.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—No trains have arrived here from New York since 7:30 last night, owing to a disastrous wreck at Schodack, sixteen miles below this city on the New York Central. The railroad authorities here say an extra freight train came in collision with a regular freight train, owing to a misplaced swith, and a few freight cars left the track. It has been learned from other sources, however, that the wreck is very disastrous, two engines, ten cars and a caboose being piled up so as to cover the passenger tracks as well as the freight tracks. Two engineers, a fireman and a brakeman are killed, and three others are wounded.

The Worst Over.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Chemung river is not rising now, and the worst is over. The interstate fair grounds are flooded. The water stands two feet deep on the race course, and on the lower ground it is over three feet deep. A great deal of damage has been done to crops throughout the Chemung valley. At Addison the water is the highest known in twenty-six years. The trains are still at a standstill on the Erie and Delaware and Western roads.

First Frost of the Season.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—Signal Service Observer Lyons says snow was reported yesterday from Fort Assinaboine, Mont. This is the first snow of the season in the United States. Temperature ranging from 28 to 30 degrees prevails from North British America southward over Montana. Snow to the depth of from four to six inches fell at places in the northwest territory of Montana and about half an inch fell over North Montana.

Librarians in Session.

FABYAN'S, N. H., Sept. 12.—Yesterday's session of the American Library association was by far the most interesting, a part of the day being devoted to the topic, "Library Trustees and Their Relation to Librarians." This is the first time that this subject has been discussed by the American association, and a very great interest was manifested by the librarians and trustees who were present.

Liquor Cost Them Their Lives.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 12.—Matt Walker, Nick Steinmetz and Peter Mass, started Wednesday night to walk from here to Menominee to look for work. Yesterday morning their dead bodies were found on the Illinois Central track. They were under the influence of liquor and it is supposed that a train killed them.

Mohawk River Full to Its Banks.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Continuous heavy rains for three days have swelled the streams and the Mohawk river full to its banks. No serious damage has been done except in the hop yards, where picking has been retarded and the unpicked hops more or less injured by the pelting rains.

Several Freight Cars Derailed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—While two freight trains on the Consilidated road were passing each other near the crossover switch in this city last night, an empty freight car jumped the track. Several cars were derailed and the tracks blocked several hours. A wrecking train from New Haven cleared the track.

NO REASON TO BE DESPONDENT.

Canadian Papers Discuss the McKinley Tariff Bill.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—All the papers discuss the passage of the McKinley bill. The Empire (government organ) says: There is no reason why Canada should be despondent, though some of the changes in the tariff raise the duties on our exports to the United States. Our country cannot be crushed by such action on the part of our neigbors, upon whom we are not dependent. Even if we were deprived of their market there are others where we may find eager purchasers and consumers. The inimical attitude assumed by the United States in regard to our commercial relations may prove to be Canada's opportunity. With a little enterprise we may secure new channels of trade and fill the position which the United States has forfeited by its paraded hostility.

The Globe (Liberal) says: It must be clear to the blindest worshipper of the national policy that it will go hard with us if the cost of living and of producing is reduced to a lower figure in the United States than here. Our restrictionist friends may talk as they like about the advisability of making this self-contained community entirely independent of any other. This fact might be achieved without much risk if we lived on a planet all by ourselves or occupied a comparatively isolated position on this earth, like Australia or Pitcairn Island. As it is, nature has attached us irrevocably to the American continent, and we cannot more afford to maintain a regime of higher manufacturers' prices than those prevailing in the United States, than Nova Scotia could in respect of New Brunswick, or Scotland or England. The smuggler might temper the wind to the shorn people to some extent, but in the end nothing could prevent a wholesale flight of capital and labor from the more heavily to the less heavily taxed side of the line. And this is all the more certain in view of the diminution in value of the products of the soil which is likely to result from the application of the McKinley tariff to our agricultural exports.

The Mail (Ind.) says: For the present we cannot expect even limited reciprocity. It is, however, reasonable to expect that in time American opinion, which favors free relations, will be able to assert itself. There are forces making for a more friendly policy in the United States just as there are such forces here. Only a few days ago both parties in Canada declared for reciprocal negotiations on the Sherman lines. This was an advance for one of the two organizations. In the United States the limit will yet break.

FIREMEN IN SESSION.

Opening of the Convention of the Massachusetts Association.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 12.—The eleventh convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's association opened here yesterday in the city hall. President Samuel Abbott, superintendent of the Boston protective department, was in the chair, and seated on the platform with him were Mayor Crawford and Chief Engineer Merrill. Mayor Crawford made an address of welcome.

Chief Z. T. Miller made a few remarks, welcoming the association to Lawrence, and bidding them make themselves freely at home. President Abbott opened the convention by reviewing the history of the association for the past year, and giving, in part, the program to be followed out by the convention. He showed the finances to be in good condition, the membership fast increasing, and everything connected with the association to be flourishing. He urged the necessity of every fireman joining at once for the advancement of the cause in which the association labors. In reply to a communication from Secretary Hill of the National Firemen's association, asking the association to appoint a delegate to the next convention of the former organization, it was voted to send a delegate, and the nominating committee was instructed to place the name of a suitable member before the convention. At 2:50 o'clock the convention adjourned. To-day will be spent in listening to addresses upon various topics, which will consume the entire day.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Garrie Lense, a German woman 25 years old, was fatally shot in the left lung at 44 Stanton street last night, by a man named Rosenberg, who afterwards shot himself in the head, dying almost instantly. Rosenberg said that he married the woman in Pittsburg five years ago, and that they lived happily together until the woman became infatuated with a young grocery clerk in Brooklyn. Some time ago she left Rosenberg, and went to live at 44 Stanton street, this city.

Montana Republicans.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 12.—The Republican state convention here yesterday nominated T. H. Carter, the present representative for congress. The platform indorses President Harrison's administration; urges the passage of the federal election bill; commends the proposed increased duty on wool; recommends revision of the naturalization laws; commends Speaker Reed's course, and demands that no patents be issued to the Northern Pacific railroad till the land it claims are proved indisputably to be non-mineral.

Wyoming's First State Election.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 12.—The first state election in Wyoming took place. The Australian ballot system was introduced for the first time. At this hour (10 p. m.) it is very difficult to tell much about the result. Some of the precincts are more than 150 miles from the county seat. The Republicans claim the state by 1500 on governor, while the Democrats claim it by from 800 to 1000.

New Hampshire Grange Fair.

TILTON, N. H., Sept. 12.—The fifth annual exhibition of the New Hampshire Grange Fair association opened on the Tilton and Franklin Driving park here yesterday. The day has been cloudy, with light rain at times. There are good lists of entries in all departments, and there was a fair attendance for the first day.

Governor Burleigh at the State Fair.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—The dull morning of yesterday did not keep the crowds from the state fair. At least 15,000 people were on the grounds. The feature was the visit of Governor Burleigh, who arrived in the morning and was escorted to the grounds by four companies of militia.

The Baltimore Sighted.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—The United States warship Baltimore, from New York, with the remains of John Ericsson on board, passed Bornholm island yesterday. She is expected to arrive here to-day. The exercises attending the formal reception have been fixed for 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 130. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG,

OCTOBER 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Department, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions.

LADIES, $4. GENTLEMEN, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Two or more Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term.

Sept. 10. tf

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.

Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.

Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w

TO LETS.

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—6t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street. Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

FAXON HALL,

WEDNESDAY EV'G, SEPT. 17, '90.

The Thespian Dramatic Co.

of Boston will appear in the popular play

"A Cup of Tea,"

To be followed by the Laughable Farce

"A ROUGH DIAMOND."

Reserved Seats, 35c. Admission, 25c.

Doors open 7.15. Performance begins 7.45.

Quincy, Sept. 13. 1t

BUY YOUR BOYS

Suits - and - Knee - Pants

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

LARGE STOCK ! LOW PRICES !

Large Assortment of Fall Styles Just Arrived.

A FEATURE

OF

MONDAY'S DAILY LEDGER

WILL BE THE

SERMON OF DR. TALMAGE

To be Delivered at Brooklyn

SUNDAY.



FAXON ON REED.

The Quincy Sage Would Vote For No Other.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon of Quincy was asked yesterday what he thought of Speaker Reed's re-election; "Think!" he said, "I think he is the best man for the place that could be found. I don't know of anything which has pleased me more. I regard him as about the ablest public man before the country today, and have thought so ever since he appeared in Congress. He is the only man who could have put down the congressional mob of last winter and enforce his ruling. He is the only man that the Republican party could put up for President for whom I would vote. I hardly think he will go against Blaine, though he might overthrow him if he did. They are like two big dogs, each afraid of the other."—*Traveller.*

Accidentally Shot.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening Mrs. Meade of Field street was accidentally shot by the discharge of a gun held in the hands of a neighbor. The gun was loaded with small shot, and she was wounded about the face and arms. Dr. Sheahan was called and succeeded in removing nearly all the shot from her arm. The wounds are by no means serious but are of course very painful.

Frank Fitzgerald who fired the gun says he took it out in the yard to repair and clean, and then tried it. He feels very badly about the accident, and does not understand how he could have been so careless as to allow the shot to enter the window of his neighbor's house.

Obey Orders.

The findings of Judge Humphreys in the Quincy accident reminds us of an interview years ago with the railroad officials concerning a happily avoided collision of trains, the escape being a narrow one for the passengers. Much indignation was expressed by Weymouth people on the train, and on inquiry it was found that one of the engineers had failed to obey the imperative rule of the company to slow up when approaching a junction. The printed rule was shown us by the official, with the emphatic remark, "If every employe of the company faithfully obeyed the rules at all times, accidents would be extremely rare." It would be well for every railroad employe to bear in mind the injunction to "obey orders," first, last and at all times, and thus insure the public against peril on the road and save the railroad corporations from grievous loss.—*Weymouth Gazette.*

Democratic Caucuses.

The Democrats of Ward Three held a caucus in St. John's hall last night and elected the following delegates to attend the State Convention.

State,—Peter J. Williams, George Cahill and Edward J. Parker.

County,—William H. Warner, William Kelley, Pearl street, and Patrick T. Fitzgerald.

Councillor,—George D. Cahill, P. J. Cunniff and J. A. McDonnell.

Senatorial,—D. F. Driscoll, George H. Hobart and Lawrence Downey.

Congressional,—Patrick W. Driscoll, W. A. Kelley, Penn street, and James T. McDonnell.

Ward Five Caucus.

The Ward Five Democrats held their caucus last evening and elected the following delegates to the various conventions:

State—Josiah Quincy, J. G. Witham.

Congressional—H. A. Jones, W. H. Brazee.

Councillor—H. T. Marshall, W. H. Symth.

Senatorial—W. E. Simmons, W. P. Chase, Jr.

County—John F. Neill, C. T. Baker.

An Interesting Communication.

The Lady Analysts of Massachusetts address the following communication to the housewives of this city. This evidently shows that these bright young ladies know what they are about, and that they merit the confidence of the public:

"The Lady Analysts of this State address this communication to the housewives of our native section relative to an important matter which concerns them equally with ourselves:

In this city and other cities we have honestly and successfully exposed food adulterations, and taught methods for their speedy and accurate detection. For having shown that the Royal Baking Powder contains "concealed ammonia" we have excited the wrath of its manufacturers.

Hence, the Royal Baking Powder Company is spitefully and maliciously attacking us and our work by publishing in the newspapers reading notices under such headings as "Defrauding House-keepers," "Sneak Thieves," "Tramps," "House-keeping Pests," and other scurrilous names equally untrue and unjust. False assertions are made as to our individual character and our technical work. This is done with the sinister view of misleading the public into not seeing us make the tests which develop the concealed ammonia in all its noxiousness.

As between the honesty of our methods and those of the Royal Baking Powder Company, we leave that to be judged by the many thousand fair-minded and intelligent persons all over the State who have viewed our tests and heard our talks upon adulteration. Having truth on our side, we wield a most powerful weapon for public good as against the falsehoods and slanders uttered by unscrupulous manufacturers of adulterated food articles."

LADY ANALYSTS.

WEYMOUTH.

The Weymouth Publishing Company, formed to purchase the printing business of Mr. C. G. Easterbrook and A. W. Blanchard was legally organized last Thursday evening with a capital of $8,500. The officers chosen are, Francis Ambler, treasurer, J. H. Flint, secretary, and a board of directors, viz: T. A. Watson, Francis Ambler, H. A. Richards, N. D. Canterbury and Edwin Downs. At a subsequent meeting the directors organized.

Some radical changes may be expected, none, however, that will be a detriment to the town's interest. The Gazette & Citizen will be issued under the new management and will be an independent journal full of the town and county news.

The regular monthly meeting of the Monatiquot Yacht Club will be held tonight at the club house.

Rev. S. J. Axtell, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, has removed from Pella, Iowa, to Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Epworth League connected with the M. E. society of East Weymouth a praise service will be held, followed by an address by Rev. A. A. Kidder.

The choir on this occasion will be assisted by Mr. C. Will Bailey in solos.

The meeting of the South Weymouth Co-operative Bank will be held tonight. This bank is doing a profitable business; the money is all loaned and will surely pay 6½ per cent.

A Union Holiness convention will convene at Temperance hall, East Weymouth, next Friday and continue through Sunday. The following may be expected to assist, Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Vermont, Mrs. Read of Worcester, Mrs. Storm of Boston, Dr. Briggs of Somerville and many others.

Miss Sarah Bennett has been elected corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., Miss Emma Fairbanks having resigned.

A Loyal Legion or Children's Temperance Band will soon be formed at the Landing.

The Lovell's Corner Temperance Union held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the vestry of the Porter M. E. church.

Adin Custance having bought the blacksmith business of Alexander Murray, will remove from Braintree soon.

If the Old Colony R. R. Co. would run a car direct from Boston to Cohasset on the early morning train, it would be a move in the right direction. By the present arrangements all mail bags and papers for news agents along the South Shore have to be transferred from one baggage car to another at Braintree, this causes delay and frequently the morning papers are miscarried, and not long ago the South Weymouth mail pouch was carried way down on the South Shore branch.

The Attorney-General has decided that the club tickets put out by Boston Clothing houses, are a violation of the lottery laws of the state. There has been a large number of these tickets sold in this town and the trade was supposed to be a legitimate one. Some twenty fellows that have invested from $2 to $10, now ask how can we get our money back.

Sunday Services.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 by the pastor. Subject, "A Waiting Saviour and What He Promises." Sunday school at 11.45. Epworth League at 6 and general prayer meeting at 7 P. M. All invited.

Christ Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 4 P. M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton, rector.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. Joseph Mackellar of Boston. Subject, "The Keys of Hell." All are welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church.

Calvary Baptist church Doble's hall, South Quincy, Rev. Nathan Hunt, pastor. Service at 4 P. M. Subject, "The Divinity of Christ."

Baptist, Revere Hall.

Rev. Nathan Hunt, pastor. Prayer meeting at 7.30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. J. Cameron, late of P. E. Island, now pastor near Montreal, preaches at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, and Rev. William F. Hawke of Cornwall, England, preaches in the evening.

Universalist Church.

Services at 10.30 A. M.; Rev. R. T. Polk of Dorchester will occupy the pulpit. Sunday school at 12 M.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by the pastor, subject, "Fate and Freedom." Sunday school at 11.45 A. M. Guild of the Great Teacher for young people at 6.30. The public are cordially invited.

M. E. Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. M. C. Beale of Boston. Communion will be administered after the morning service. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 7 P. M.

BRAINTREE.

Miss Lulu Tenney has had a long outing at Quincy Point this summer.

William Hayes has lost forty chickens and Francis Thayer fifteen, by thieves.

J. Warren Thayer is confined to the house again by his old enemy, rheumatism.

Mary D. Downs and Mary A. McGrerty of East Braintree have been admitted to the State Normal school.

N. R. Proctor has added two new rows of letter boxes to the Braintree post office. He has nearly 300 in all. Free delivery soon.

Boys should not throw stones as it is a poor rule, or stone anything that does not work both ways, like the boomerang you know.

George Henry Arnold picked twenty-five bushels of fine tomatoes on Friday morning. Who says farming in Massachusetts is a failure?

Miss J. G. Carmichael, of South Braintree, has been appointed a teacher in connection with the Gaston School, Boston. Miss Carmichael entered upon the discharge of her duties on Wednesday.

Frank H. Dearing's new house on the corner of Hollis avenue and Washington street is another addition to the number of fine looking family residences, in Braintree.

Braintree's Water Suits.

All the evidence on both sides to the suits at present in process of settlement between the Mill owners whose business establishments are situated on the Monatiquot river, and the towns of Holbrook, Randolph and Braintree, for damages was all put in on Monday afternoon of the present week.

Tuesday next week, the arguments of counsel will be begun. Mr. Asa P. French having opened the case for the petitioners, Hon. Edward Avery will in the morning, lead off in presenting his argument followed by the other learned counsel on both sides.

It is thought that the presentation of the arguments of counsel will occupy three days. There is an opinion abroad that should the amount of damages allowed by the Auditors be excessive, a petition will be presented to the proper authority, asking for the appointment of a jury to try the several suits. There seems to be a feeling that what is right would be more effectually reached, in this way than by the employment of a Board of Auditors whose knowledge and practical experience in matters of this kind, must be necessarily limited.

Clark the Strongest.

The Holbrook correspondent of the Brockton Enterprise says, Ansel O. Clark of Braintree, the representative to the legislature from this district, which includes the towns of Holbrook and Braintree, has proved himself worthy of representing the labor men during the last year. It is understood that Holbrook will want the nomination this year. Those who know the facts, however, urge that no stronger man could be put than Mr. Clark. Any candidate from Holbrook means defeat for the party this year, is the opinion of many. Wendell L. Hudson would undoubtedly be one of the strongest men that could be nominated, as he is a thorough labor man and his honesty in the cause has never been disputed.

For the Ledger.

South Quincy.

At the late republican caucus in Ward Three there seemed to be a lack of material for delegates at one time, and although the ward is quite thickly populated the voters had to resort to the Fields and Marshes to fill up the delegations.

The present time would be a good one for the Board of Health to visit the filthy cow pond at the junction of Independence and President's avenues. The late rains have filled it to overflowing, and if we have a few more hard rain storms, a dam or an anchor will be required to keep the beautiful structure on the north end of the slough from floating away. If the board should accept this invitation each member had better arm himself with a bottle of smelling salts. Why this nuisance has been allowed to remain in its present and previous condition all summer is a conundrum to the residents of this part of the town. It also might pay the board to investigate the sanitary condition and arrangements of the old red house, bordering on the pond.

A citizen living on Payne's hill went out with his dog and revolver at 9.30 Wednesday evening, thinking he heard some one trying to get into his house. The dog scented their tracks and gave chase, but the citizen did not bag any game. P. Q.

There may be more, but there are three kinds of men we don't like. First, a traitor to his native country; second, a man that never neglects an opportunity to speak ill of the town he lives in; and lastly, a man who is a miserable informer.

It is stated upon very good authority that the town of Braintree has already paid out, in defending the claims for land seized made against it, $10,600 more than the claims could have been settled for. In this case purchase would have been cheaper.—*Brockton Enterprise.*

There is one thing a woman can never do—She can't make a man tell her where he has been.

The Splendid Stock of the Season !

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf

BEST IN THE MARKET !

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

— OF —

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

— AND —

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE !

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

— §§ —

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

— †† —

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Probably but few of our readers took any stock in the depot plan for Lowell, published in Monday's LEDGER. We gave them too much common sense for that, and therefore did not deem it necessary to put on a label that it was an imaginary story. One did not have to read far to discover that it was a ridicnlous plan, yet the Lawrence Tribune stupidly thinks that the LEDGER was stupid enough to swallow it. The LEDGER was careful to say the plan was "according to the Lowell Star," leaving its readers to discover its absurdity, yet here is the way the Lawrence Tribune treats us:

"The Quincy LEDGER was gullible enough to accept the Lowell Star's yarn about the plans for a new depot in Lowell as frozen truth, the dance hall on the third floor for waiting travellers, the mythical trouble about the title to the land which came down from the Indian girl Anirooni, and all. Even the bold stroke which represented Manager Furber as taking the elaborately prepared plans from the recesses of a capacious ice chest and carefully replacing them again and closing the door, did not enlighten the LEDGER man. But they are new to daily newspaper work in Quincy."

We venture to say that the Star's article, imaginary and improbable as it was, will have more weight in securing the much needed new depot, than any step yet taken by Lowell citizens.

Lowell is the third city in the State, but it is first in point of high taxes. We must have some distinction even if it does come high.—Lowell News. Lynn ranks as the second city in the State as regards aggregate products of manufactures, while her tax rate is among the lowest. How is that for high-low?—Lynn Item. Beverly is in the front rank of the towns in the State, its tax rate is lower than any town of its class, and has brought forth the blue-eyed philosopher. Don't that make high-low-Jack?—Beverly Times.

And Quincy will count you for game. Our percentage of gain in population and valuation will be difficult to beat, and our tax rate is lower than any of those above.

The Cape Ann Breeze considers Tuesday's issue of the DAILY LEDGER a genuine souvenir. It said Wednesday:

"The Quincy LEDGER yesterday published the names of all the school children who at the beginning of the school term entered school for the first time. Where is the mother who will not prize it if her little one is mentioned in the list?"

The Breeze is right, as those children grow to manhood and womanhood they will prize that issue, which will recall the names of those who entered school with them, and who will in many instances be their classmates for many years.

The business failures of last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, were 165 in the United States and twenty-four in Canada, a total of 189 against 192 in the previous week, and 211 in the corresponding week last year. In their review of trade, Messrs. Dun & Co. find that the Treasury purchases of bonds have relieved the money market, and that the refusal of the Labor Federation to order a general strike, and the prospects of final action by Congress on the Tariff bill have tended to improve the state of business.

The Old Colony Railroad company have made a new rule which will be appreciated by their patrons. Hereafter news agents must discontinue the sale of lozenges and cologne on the trains, and they cannot place books in the seats. They are not forbidden to sell books and magazines, but they must do it the same as they do newspapers. The practice of the past had become a nuisance, and we are pleased to see the Old Colony establish a precedent.

DEVASTATED BY FLOODS.

Property Greatly Damaged in Parts of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The rivers here are rising steadily, and though not near the danger point as yet, accounts from all along the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers promise much higher waters before Sunday. At the head water of the Alleghany the rain has been especially heavy and has been falling without intermission since Monday, the fall averaging six inches in the past three days, something unprecedent in the upper counties. Comparatively little rain has fallen up the Monongahela, but it is raining there now. The country fairs are suffering greatly and damaged exhibits and ruined race tracks are reported from all sections, causing the fairs to close at a loss. The tributaries to the Alleghany are all overflowing, and at Oil City, Pa., the Western New York and Pennsylvania tracks are covered, while trouble is feared on the Alleghany Valley railroad. All of the lower streets in Canton, O., are flooded and great damage is being done by flooded cellars, while the small farmers are sufferers. At Newtonville, Pa., the Neshannock river is higher than it has been for years, and now completely covers the lower portion of that city, forcing families in 100 houses to move to higher ground. A washout has stopped freight traffic on the Newcastle branch of the Pittsburg and Western, while passengers must all be transferred. One mile of the New York and Western Pennsylvania has been washed out near Newcastle. A score of mills and furnaces in Newcastle and along the Neshannock are covered with water and shut down. The deep Shengo river is also rising, and danger is feared. All reports indicate great loss to mills, houses, roads and farmers.

Parson Arney Sorry.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 13.—Rev J. W. Arney of Saranac, the Methodist Episcopal minister who made himself famous by getting up and managing a trotting meeting in his town last July, at which his own horses won all the first prizes, has been tried by his conference. Parson Arney confessed that he was sorry for having participated in the horse meeting which had made him notorious, promised never to do it again, and the conference passed his character and continued him in service. Since the horse trot several congregations have applied to the presiding elder to have Parson Arney assigned to them.

No Change for the Better.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Master Workmen E. J. Lee and Portley of assembly 246 have returned from New York, where they had been in conference with members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor. The position of the strikers, however, in this vicinity shows no change for the better. Secretary Portley said the strikers in New York had received the promised financial assistance from the general executive board, and that the strikers in this vicinity would get their money Monday. The striking firemen held a meeting and discussed the best methods to be pursued to get reinstated. They refused to divulge what, if any, action had been taken.

Counterfeit $2 Silver Certificates.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—Three counterfeit $2 silver certificates have turned up in this city within the past two days, and it is probable that an attempt has been made to flood the city. The Mechanics bank first discovered the counterfeit, and Yesterday one was presented for deposit at the Tradesman's bank. In size, the counterfeit is the same as the genuine certificate, but the appearance is different in several respects. The printing is dark and very coarse and the die is a dull brick red, instead of the red vermillion color of that on the genuine bill.

Punished for Dishonesty.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 13.—Conductor Jerome A. Brown of the Salem and Lowell division of the Boston and Maine railroad was brought up for sentence in the first district court on two warrants charging him with the embezzlement and larceny of $3.80 worth of tickets on one count and $4 worth on another. The conductor had pleaded guilty and the case came up by continuance. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction, being six months on each complaint. Counsel for the railroad stated that the corporation would press no further complaints against Brown.

After Steel Works.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Sept. 13.—An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Nova Scotia steel works, and if they succeed, they will, it is understood, amalgamate the steel works with the New Glasgow Coal and Iron company and operate the whole under one management. It will be the most extensive industry in Canada. The syndicate offers $400,000 cash for the steel works and $200,000 stock. The company paid 10 per cent. to its shareholders last year, and the syndicate offer is equivalent to 60 per cent premium on the stock.

New Hampshire Grange Fair.

TILTON, N. H., Sept. 13.—The attendance at the closing day of the grange fair was good, considering the inclemency of the weather. Since the exhibition opened intermittent showers have prevailed, with the exception of a part of Thursday, which caused a material falling off in the number of spectators. Notwithstanding the rain the fair has been a success, and much credit is due to W. W. Burbank of Bradford, president, and George R. Drake of Pittsfield, secretary of the association.

The Baltimore at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—The United States man-of-war Baltimore, with the body of Ericcson on board, arrived here last evening. She entered the harbor at 7:15 o'clock. She made the run from New York to Gothenburg within seventeen days, which is the fastest time on record for a man-of-war. During the voyage a sentry was constantly on guard over the casket, which had been placed upon a low bench under the poop deck, and which was completely sheltered from the weather.

The Use of Baby Carriages Forbidden.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 13.—The mayor of Algona has just issued a proclamation forbidding the use of baby carriages on the sidewalks of the city. The mayor claims a perambulator has no more right on a sidewalk than a lumber wagon or any vehicle. The edict has caused a sensation among the mothers of Algona, and it will probably be disregarded.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 162 in the United States this week, against 141 last week and 190 this week last year. Canada had 22 this week against 25 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 7100, against 7935 in 1889.

Plaided and Striped

SHIRTING

FLANNELS,

25, 30, 40 cts. per yd.

JUST RECEIVED

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

NOT SETTLED YET.

No Action Determined Regarding the Tariff Bill.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

Diversity of Opinion Among Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Republicans of the ways and means committee have not as yet determined in what manner they will proceed with the tariff bill. There is a great diversity of opinion among them. Several days may elapse before the plan will be formed. Meanwhile there is no probability that a quorum will be obtained in the house until Monday next. The first question to be decided is whether the bill shall be submitted to the house to be acted upon as a whole, or whether it shall be open at any time to amendments. There is a very strong belief on the part of a good many of the western members that it is the intention of the majority of the Republicans of the committee on ways and means to accept the amendment of the senate as to sugar, and to reject the amendment as to binding twine. If this shall be done there will be dissatisfaction among the Republicans in the western states particularly, and there will be a desire to have an opportunity to explain their votes.

Those who are interested in the placing of binding twine upon the free list say that binding twine is now in a trust, and that the representatives of the trust are here and have very influential support, and are very confident that the ways and means committee will not agree to the senate amendment. The desire of Mr. McKinley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, is to non-concur in all the senate amendments, and have the entire bill go to conference. Some of the Republicans are anxious That there shall be an opportunity immediately to vote to concur in the amendment as to binding twine. They do not object to sending the sugar amendment to conference, because that question is so complicated that it is hardly to be expected that the house would come to an agreement before conference.

The objection of Mr. McKinley and of those who are the majority of the ways and means committee to submitting the bill to any consideration in the committee as a whole, before referring it to conference, is the great danger of extended debate. If the northwestern members should demand a separate vote upon the senate amendment on binding twine the Democrats will also demand a vote, and a debate for that matter, upon the proposition for free cotton ties, and the whole tariff question would be opened again on these two propositions. The tendency of Mr. McKinley and those who agree with him on the committee on ways and means is to have the bill reported to the house for a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and to be sent to conference committee without delay, and then to have the bill reported back from the conference committee and acted upon as a whole under a rule from the committee on rules, which shall limit the time for debate and determine the time when the previous question shall be ordered. This would not leave the bill open for any further consideration in detail. The only question which would be submitted would be whether the report of the conference committee should be accepted. Every member would, therefore, have to vote for the bill or against it as a whole. The western members do not relish this situation, particularly in view of their apprehension that the conference committee may desire to place binding twine back upon the dutiable list.

There is also great dissatisfaction among the Republicans as to the senate sugar schedule. Many of the western Republicans desire to express themselves in a very emphatic way in opposition to the senate amendment.

Requests for Hearings.

WASHINGTON Sept. 13.—Numerous requests have already been made to Senator Aldrich of the conferees appointed by the senate on the tariff bill for hearings before the conference committee, and several delegates representing various interests are reported to have been appointed to visit Washington and appear before the conferees. Senator Aldrich says that such a proceeding would be in violation of all the precedents of congress, and he has no idea that such an innovation as is thus proposed would be tolerated for a moment by his colleagues. As far as he is concerned, he is unalterably opposed to granting hearings. If any person or interest desires to place before the conferees any information or argument on any subject, it may be done by written brief, and one communication will receive due consideration. Senator Aldrich believes that the law will be in conference not longer than four days.

The Division of States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Representative Burton of Ohio introduced in the house a bill to regulate the division of the states of the Union into congressional districts. The bill provides that within twelve months after the passage of an apportionment act the states shall be divided into congressional districts by a districting board in each state, composed of four resident members, two of each political party, to be appointed by the governors.

Hard Times for Fishermen.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—A correspondent at Bonavista Bay, N. F., writes a doleful tale. He says: "The fishery outlook is still gloomy, in fact all hopes of brightening have disappeared. Up to date, the average catch of fish has not been more than three quintals per boat. The times are very hard with many and the less wealthy are too poorly off to help their more needy neighbors. Even with a good Labrador fishery, this place will suffer severely, as by far the greater number are depending on the shore catch. Bait is very scarce, and farms remain in a very backward condition.

Snow in North Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—A Journal special from Ardock, N. D., says: Snow began falling here at 5 a. m. yesterday, and now lies four inches deep on the ground. Thrashing is delayed at least a week.

Brooklyn Institute Burned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Fire burned last evening part of the historical old granite building known as the Brooklyn institute in Washington street, near Concord avenue, in Brooklyn.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M. 12.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M.
8.30 " 1.30 "	8.00 " 2.00 "
9.30 " 2.30 "	9.00 " 3.00 "
3.30 "	12.00 M. 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00
6.30 "	7.00
7.30 "	8.00
8.30 "	9.00
9.30 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.	Leave Houghs Nec
9.00 A. M. 12.30 P. M.	8.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M
10.00 " 1.30 "	9.30 " 2.00 "
11.00 " 2.30 "	10.30 " 3.00 "
12.00 M. 3.30 "	11.30 " 4.00 "
4.30 "	5.00 "
5.30 "	6.00 "
6.30 "	7.00 "
7.30 "	8.00 "
8.30 "	9.00 "
9.30 "	10.00 "
10.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.53, 7 13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9 35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4 41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.5, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4 05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.

†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY,**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

TO EDUCATE CANADIANS.

A Wealthy Hide Dealer Proposes the Formation of a Reciprocity League.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—John Hallam, one of the most extensive hide dealers in Canada, writes to the newspapers, advocating the formation of a "reciprocity league" with a subscribed capital of $100,000, the object being "to create a healthy public sentiment, so that economic questions affecting trade and commerce between the United States and Canada can be discussed free from party bias; to educate the people on all matters relating to tariffs; free trade or reciprocity, by employing good speakers, capable of presenting the views of the league in popular form; to send out pamphlets and fly sheets; and to engage writers conversant with economic questions to write editorials for those newspapers favorable to free trade principles."

Mr. Hallam says he is encouraged to make this suggestion for the formation of a league because Blaine, Sherman, Vest and others are favorable to reciprocity. He is willing to be one of 200 to subscribe $500 each for the formation of a fund.

A BOY HIRED TO CASH THEM.

Two Lewiston Merchants Victimized for $40 Each.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 13.—Two Lewiston merchants have been victimized by forged checks for $40 each. They purported to be drawn by H. R. Smith & Son, on the First National bank of Auburn, and were indorsed "C. Walker." The person who uttered the checks hired a boy to cash them. The note had a printed heading, "Lewiston Postoffice," beneath which was a request to cash the checks, signed with a stamp, "C. Walker, P. M." The boy cannot find the man who hired him.

Watching the Tone of the Money Market.

CRESSON, Pa., Sept. 13.—The president is closely watching the tone of the money market. He spent nearly two hours yesterday conferring by telegraph with the treasury department. The principal results of the telegraphic conference was the issuance of orders to anticipate the interest on outstanding currency 6 per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000; to offer to pay 125 for outstanding 4 per cent. bonds instead of 124, the rate heretofore offered. The conference between the president and the treasury department also had reference to the property of suggesting an extension in the bonded period under the proposed new tariff law, but that subject was deferred without conclusion for further deliberations. It is quite probable that the president will decide to make a recommendation to congress respecting the matter.

Deserters Will Be Compelled to Return.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Manager Barnie now states that there is a scheme on foot to amalgamate the American association and the brotherhood, and that the players who deserted the American association and joined the brotherhood will be compelled to return to the American association. The great hatred of the brotherhood was against the National league. In order to fight the league the brotherhood invaded the American association and robbed it of its best players. After all things are settled the National league and the American association will contest for the favor of the public.

The Population of Southern States.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—John A. Hambleton & Co.'s weekly circular, speaking of the industrial prosperity of the south, says. The population of the fourteen southern states in 1880 was 16,182,336, and in 1890, 19,844,000. In 1880 the total output of pig iron was 350,456 tons, and in 1890, 1,780,909 tons. Of the 36 iron furnaces now under construction in the United States, 25 are in the south. During the past ten years 20,000 miles of new railroad were constructed, an increase of 100 per cent., and during the first six months of the present year, the south contributed 58 per cent of the new mileage.

Strikers Advised to Keep the Peace.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 13.—Sprow, one of the leaders of the strike, has been arrested on a charge of intimidation. The dockmen have decided to return to work, but the sailors and firemen are still holding out. The town is quiet. At the request of the magistrates four companies of infantry have been withdrawn. Michael Davitt writes to the strikers to keep the peace, whatever provocation arises. Burns, in an interview, declared that he was in favor of continuing the strike.

The Maine State Fair.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 13.—The receipts of the state fair up to Thursday evening were nearly $13,000. Yesterday opened so wet that the trustees postponed the races till Saturday and declared Saturday's races off. The fair will close tonight.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Forecast for New England: Rain, Saturday and Sunday; stationary temperature; southwesterly winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 12.

In the New York stock market trading continued active. Sugar Trust went off 4½ points from yesterday's weak closing, touching 71½. Boston trading was quite brisk, a total of 33,722 listed shares being sold, together with 12,323 unlisted shares and $119,127 bonds. Sugar Trust and Atchison led in activity, with Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Mexican Central following in interest.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅝	Nor Pac. pref	78⅝
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Nav	
Chi & Northwest	108	Oregon Trans	
Del Lack & West	144	Pacific Mail	44½
Del & Hudson	139	Reading	41
Illinois Central	109	Texas Pacific	18⅝
Lake Shore	106	Union Pacific	59⅝
Missouri Pacific	68⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅝
N. J. Central	118	do pref	24½
N. Y. Central	105¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	35½
Northern Pacific	31	Western Union	83⅝

The Boston Market

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	88
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅜	Flint & Pere Mar	22
Newport Land	2½	Maine Central	133
West End Land	25¾	Mexican Central	24⅝
Atchison	41½	N Y & N E	44⅝
Atlantic & Pacific		do pref	115
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	204	Union Pacific	59⅛
Boston & Prov		Wisconsin Central	
Chicago, B & Q	96½	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	19½	New England Tel	59
do pref	39½	Erie Tel	40½
Eastern		Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—FLOUR—Actice; city mills $3 05 25; city mills patents $5 50 to 6 35; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 40; do patents $4 65 to 5 90; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red $1 05¼ elevator; No 3 red 99c.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 57¾ to 59c elevator; steamer mixed 58 to 58½c.

OATS—Dess active; No 3, 43c; mixed western 41 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; refined active; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11 25 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

LARD—Steady; western steam $6 55.

CHEESE—Less firm; state 7 to 9¼.

PLAYED IN THE MUD.

The Phillies Down the Boston Leaguers.

CHICAGO WINS TWO GAMES.

Cincinnati Takes Two from Pittsburg—Kicking Delays the Boston-Brooklyn Brotherhood Game.

The season in the National league is drawing to a close. The Brooklyn team maintain its hold on the pennant mainly through the poor playing of the Bostons. This is the complete record of the season up to date, yesterday's games having been won by Philadelphia, Cincinnati (twice) and Chicago (twice). The standing is:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	118	77	41	.653
Boston	119	74	45	.621
Philadelphia	119	72	47	.605
Chicago	119	71	48	.596
Cincinnati	116	69	47	.594
New York	119	56	63	.470
Cleveland	114	33	81	.289
Pittsburg	120	20	100	.166

The Players' League.

Yesterday's brotherhood games were won by Brooklyn and Chicago, and this is the standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	116	73	43	.630
Brooklyn	121	71	50	.587
New York	117	68	49	.581
Chicago	121	66	55	.545
Philadelphia	118	63	55	.533
Pittsburg	111	51	60	.459
Cleveland	114	43	71	.377
Buffalo	118	31	82	.274

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The threatening weather kept the attendance at the league grounds down to 1420, and the heavy rains of the morning left the ground in a very bad condition. Nevertheless a game was played.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hamilton, lf	5	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
Sunday, cf	3	4	3	4	0	2	0	1
Myers, 2b	5	1	2	2	0	2	3	0
Thompson, rf	5	1	3	3	0	2	0	0
Clements, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	0
Mayer, 3b	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
McCauley, 1b	5	1	1	1	1	9	0	0
Allen, ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	2	1
Gleason, p	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	38	12	16	17	2	27	11	3

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	5	2	2	4	0	11	1	1
Sullivan, lf	5	1	2

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 13.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1631—William Hutchinson arrived at Colony.
1819—South street, Quincy, accepted.
1820—Episcopal church (stone) dedicated.

World Wide.

81 A. D.—Death of Titus, Roman emperor.
1296—Death of Montaigne, French essayist; born 1533.
1598—Death of Phillip II of Spain; born 1527.
1806—Death of Charles James Fox, English statesman; born 1749.
1814—Battle of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.
1847—Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico. Chapultepec is an exceptionally strong Mexican fortress, situated about two miles southwest of the metropolis. It consists of a rock rising to the height of 150 feet, and it is crowned by a castle. Inside the castle were the military college of Chapultepec and the army buildings connected with it. It was captured by the Americans before the City of Mexico.
1853—Steamer Austria burned at sea; 500 lives lost.
1870—Lyons, France, said to be ruled by a committee of safety; red flag raised and a reign of terror.
1870—The German army in seven corps advanced on Paris.
1882—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—Sept. 14.

1752—Petition for the restoration of the charter of Rural Lodge, F. and A. M.
1803—Neponset and Braintree bridges made free.

World Wide.

477—Death of St. Chrysostom, renowned preacher and writer; born 347.
1321—Death of Dante, Italian poet; born 1265.
1769—Birth of Humboldt, traveler and philosopher; died 1859.
1807—Fulton's first steamboat voyage up the Hudson. Fulton was 42 years of age at this time. He originally designed to follow the profession of portrait painting, and with that end in view went to London in 1786, where he placed himself under the instruction of Benjamin West, who received him into his own house. But though he seems to have been successful as an artist he concluded after a time to abandon that profession, and became a civil engineer. His first marine experiment was in the harbor of Brest with a torpedo boat which was to do its work under water. The French government, however, failed to adopt the scheme, and after several changes of plan he finally, in co-operation with Robert Livingston, began the experiments which resulted in his first boat, the Clermont, tried successfully in 1807 and used for years afterward.
1812—Napoleon entered Moscow; the city was deserted; in a few hours a conflagration began which lasted for five days; he attempted to negotiate with Alexander, but the latter refused to treat while the enemy remained in Russia.
1847—Gen. Scott occupied the City of Mexico.
1849—The French ambassador dismissed from Washington.
1852—Death of the Duke of Wellington; born 1769.
1862—Battle of South Mountain, Maryland; Union loss 2,325, Confederate 4,343.
1874—Final meeting of the arbitration commissioners of Anglo-American claims; they agreed to award damages done by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah; receipt of £3,196,874 acknowledged by Secretary Fish.
1874—Marshal Bazaine's defense of his action sent by him to The New York Herald, published in London.
1887—Death of Lady Brassey, authoress, on her yacht Sunbeam, while at sea.

England to Take a Census.

The bills for taking the census next year have been published. For the most part the arrangements are much the same as they were nine years ago. The census day is fixed for Sunday, the 5th of April. The particulars to be asked for in England and Wales are the name, sex, age, profession or occupation, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family and birthplace of every person who abode in any house on the night of the census day, showing also whether any such person was blind or deaf and dumb or imbecile or lunatic. The only new question to be put is one recommended by the census committee—namely, where the occupier is in occupation of less than five rooms, as to the number of rooms occupied by him.

One particular that was asked for at the last census and is now omitted, in accordance with the committee's recommendation, is the "rank" of each person. In Scotland the matters to be inquired into are the same as those in England, except that the new one does not relate to the number of rooms occupied, but is whether any person speaks Gaelic only, or both Gaelic and English. Neither in England, nor in Scotland, nor in Wales, it will be observed, is any question to be put as to religion. In Ireland, however, the "religious profession" of each person is, as before, to be asked for.

The other information to be obtained in Ireland includes the sex, age, birthplace and occupation. However, there is a provision in the Irish bill that the constabulary are also to take an account of all such further particulars as by the instructions of the lord lieutenant's chief or under secretary they may be directed to inquire into.—London Times.

Dr. Mary Walker is nearly blind and quite crippled. Not long ago she fell and broke her leg, and for several years she has been under treatment for cataract of the eyes. A bill has been introduced by Senator Evarts authorizing the payment of a $10,000 war claim which has been approved by the house of representatives four times.

Newham has a charm for the post graduates and ambitious college girls of the east. A trio of Harvard annex girls —Miss Thompson, Miss M. I. Buckingham and Miss Lollett—sailed for England last month to take a course at Newham.

Two hundred and two women have taken degrees at the schools of the various faculties in France since 1866, when Mlle. Dauble, the first woman in France to pass an examination for the purpose received hers.

THE SILVER CITY.

The moment the traveler puts his foot in Merida, the capital city of the state of Yucatan, he finds himself on ground that teems with the associations of many centuries. Merida lies in the very center of the district now famous for its vast production of henequin, and as a city it can easily be classed in the same category with Mexico's capital. With a population of 80,000 souls, it is thirty miles from the gulf coast, and is connected with the port of Progreso by a line of railroad which runs a daily train between the two cities. Very little overland traffic is engaged in between Merida and the City of Mexico, owing to the wild nature of the country.

My object is not to describe the city of Merida, but to give a truthful version of one of the strangest stories that it has ever been my fortune to hear in this strange country—a story that I have every reason to believe to be true; one that by the merest chance came to my ears, and as it was only yesterday that I sat in the cozy sitting room of the fine old house on the hacienda of my old friend, Don Pepe Garcia, the words and facial movements of the narrator are as vivid in my mind as if it had been my death sentence that I had listened to instead of a story straight from the lips of a gray haired, age stricken Maya Indian servant attached to the hacienda. That it sounds more like an extravagant romance than a Nineteenth century relation I will admit, but the location of the swamp mentioned later on is almost as well known to me as The Times building in Kansas City, and, if the expression of a man's features can serve as an indication of whether or no he is telling the truth, then I would side with Don Pepe in accepting as the truth the story which he, his wife and your correspondent listened to last evening.

Senor Garcia is a well known Yucatan haciendado, one of the wealthiest men on the peninsula. We were sitting on the piazza of his magnificent country home enjoying the cool breeze that blew across the broad henequin fields. Our conversation turned from the wonders of the country that lies north of Mexico to his own native state of Yucatan, and thinking of the strange ruined cities that lie within this Mexican state I asked him for some information regarding them. Hardly had the question left my tongue when he called to his wife, who was sitting inside the house, and ordered some coffee. Turning to me he said: "You ask of ruined cities and ancient civilization. Wait till you have heard Pancho's story and then we will talk."

Hardly had he ceased speaking when Pancho appeared, bearing a tray laden with coffee cups and a steaming pot of the aromatic beverage. As he placed the tray on the table and stepped aside with respectful deference I noted that he was an intelligent looking Maya Indian some 60 years of age, tall, well formed, as are all the Mayas, and with an eye that sparkled and glowed in spite of his advanced years. The thing that most attracted attention to his face was a long, hideous scar which extended clear across his forehead, and which seemed to have been made with a red hot iron, for the flesh appeared seared and scorched and the central portion of this frightful wound seemed to have sloughed away and left the very thinnest kind of a skin to protect the skull. All of this I took in in a moment, and ere I had time to speak my host turned to the old man and said: "Pancho, tell us the story of that scar on your forehead for the benefit of our guest, who wishes to hear it."

The eyes of the old mozo glistened as he complied with the request, and as we sipped our coffee and sat there in the soft southern twilight I heard this strange story told in liquid, eloquent Spanish and with an earnest manner that made a deep impression on me. Here is the translation, word for word:

"Senors, that scar on my forehead was made by a poisoned arrow shot from the bow of a Chan-Santa-Cruz Indian, just eighteen months ago, and to tell you the story of it I must commence by telling you of the swamp which hides from the world the Silver City.

"South of the city of Merida, as you know, lies a vast tract of marshy land known as the Black Swamp. Into this swamp the feet of a white man have never trod, or if they have the world has never known of it, for the winds that blow from this field of death allow no one to reach the borders of it alive.

"It cannot be reached from the south on account of the extremely dangerous rocks that line the seashore, and as I have never heard of any one who has passed through the experience I am about to relate I believe that I am the only Indian of a distinct tribe whose eyes have beheld the sacred city of the Chan-Santa-Cruz Indians.

"You are aware, as is every one, that these Indians have never been conquered by the Mexican troops, and that the bleached bones of many a brave Mexican soldier lie whitening along the border of the dismal swamp which is the home of these Indians.

"They have successfully resisted every effort at capture, and they are no more under control at the present moment than they were fifty years ago, and I think they never will be. The troops are always engaged in a struggle with them, but it is of no avail. The skirmishes invariably result in a heavy loss for the troops, for the poisoned arrows used by the Indians are more deadly than the modern bullet, as to a certain extent I am aware.

"It is well known in Merida that the Chan-Santa-Cruz Indians have access to gold somewhere, for at any store you can buy the yellow dust and strange golden ornaments that are brought in by Indians who are on peaceful terms with these fierce warriors. But no one has ever been able to follow one of these Indians in order to find the location of what must be an immense gold deposit. They have been followed to the borders of the dismal swamp, but there they disappear as silently as if the earth had opened and swallowed them.

"My curiosity had been aroused by these strange stories and I determined to follow the first Chan-Santa-Cruz squaw that showed her face in Merida. One bright morning just eighteen months ago I was standing in the plaza in Merida waiting for an order from my master to take a load of henequin down to the coast to be shipped by steamer to America when I noticed an Indian woman pass me, and the strange, startled look in her eyes immediately attracted my attention. She passed and repassed me and my eyes never left her. She was alert and watching, and more from her movements than from her face I knew that she was a Chan-Santa-Cruz. I dogged her footsteps all the day long, and as night came on and she started out toward the Kantunil road I was on her track. She passed swiftly out through the southern gate of the city at a sharp pace, at every step turning to see if she was being followed. I kept well in the rear, but never lost sight of the dim figure trudging ahead of me. The night being dark I was not discovered, and for hours we glided along the silent country road.

"During the early part of the night we passed Sotutu and Toholop, and at midnight we skirted the village of Noyaxche. She had the endurance of a lioness, for never for a moment did she stop even for a slight rest, but sped along in a manner that would have wearied a younger man than myself. Toward morning we passed Konot and Kampolkoche, and my heart beat with excitement when, after passing the last named place, she started across country in the direction of Chan-Santa-Cruz, the town that lies close to the border of the swamp.

"Hardly had we left the silent houses of Kampolkoche behind when to my surprise I found that I was following two figures instead of one. The newcomer was a man, and evidently the husband of the woman, for they continued on in company, and, in order to be more secure, I fell a little behind.

"I was now in a quandary, for we were rapidly approaching the dreaded swamp, and I could smell the damp rank breeze that blew from its mysterious depths.

"I had no time to lose in speculation, so after a moment's thought I determined to go on. Streaks of dawn began to appear in the sky just as the two figures plumged into the dark depths of the swamp, and, so as not to lose sight of them, I increased my pace. In doing so I must have lost my caution, for, turning a short bend formed by the trees, I saw within ten paces of me a stalwart Chan-Santa-Cruz Indian.

"His bow was drawn taut and the arrow was pointed straight at me. I stopped and turned, and as I did so I felt the most agonizing pains across my eyes, and the last I remember before losing consciousness was a feeling that all the fires of hell were in my veins.

"How long I lay in this condition I know not. When I regained my senses I found my clothing torn and blood stained, my feet were covered with mud and slime, and my face felt hot and caked with blood and dirt. I must have wandered around during my delirium, for when my mind became clear I found myself in a place that was entirely new to me—a spot that I could not remember ever having seen before.

"My head ached terribly and my throat was parched with thirst. After climbing a tall cocoa palm and drinking the milk of several nuts the pain in my throat subsided a little, and as my brain became clearer the idea suddenly dawned upon me that I was lost in the dismal swamp. The thought was one calculated to inspire in me extreme terror, for I knew full well that no man, with the exception of a Chan-Santa-Cruz, had ever been known to leave the place alive. While meditating on my position a strange imagination occurred to me. Could it be that I had been wounded by a poisoned arrow and had the poison so permeated my system as to render it innocuous to the deadly miasmas of the swamp? I placed my hand to my head and my fingers came in contact with the terrible open wound made by the arrow. Tearing away a piece of my cotton shirt I bandaged as best I could the wound, and then I looked about me for a means of escape. By this time all desire had left me to discover the hidden supply of the gold dust, and the thought uppermost in my clouded mind was to devise some means of escape from my perilous position.

"Huge, hissing, wriggling serpents glided past my feet as I made my way through the dense undergrowth, and the woods seemed fairly alive with grinning, chattering monkeys. Beautiful birds of brilliant plumage flitted from tree to tree, and had it not been for the shiny black pools that at every step yawned grim and terrible at my feet I could have imagined myself in Paradise. As the sun's rays glinted from the topmost branches of a tall palm the idea occurred to me to climb a tree and find, if possible, what direction to take to get out of the swamp. Suiting the action to the thought I climbed a huge cypress tree, and now, senores, I only ask as a recompense that you believe what I tell you.

"As I reached the topmost branch and climbed out on a huge projecting limb I found that what I had taken to be the direct rays of the sun was only the reflection from some brilliantly dazzling object, which at first I could not make out, so blinded were my eyes. I gazed long and steadily at the mysterious thing, and when my eyes became somewhat accustomed to the glare I saw a sight that has never for a moment faded from my memory since that memorable morning. Glistening and shining in the morning sun, flashing a thousand rays of glorious light into my wondering eyes, was what I can only term a "silver city" spread out before my gaze; not over a quarter of a mile away was the most superb panorama my eyes had ever rested upon. Lying snugly ensconced between a low range of mountains, completely covering the broad green bosom of a picturesque valley, rested a city so ravishingly beautiful that at first I thought it must be the city of the gods. No praise could be too sweepingly extravagant in describing this enchanting spot. The city did not appear to cover a vast tract of ground, but as far as I could judge it must have been the home of some ten thousand of people. The streets appeared to be regularly laid out and graded, but a curious thing which attracted my attention was that every square contained only one house, and this house seemed to be constructed of marble and looked more like a strange temple than a dwelling house. Immense pillars supported strangely shaped roofs, and apparently endless flights of stone steps led down from each house to the street, while huge carved stone animals rested on blocks of the same material at the foot of each flight of steps. The whole city seemed a collection of massive towers and ancient looking castles, parapeted walls, ornamented cylindrical columns, and a maze of helices, arches and strange looking cornices.

"That which most claimed my attention was a dazzling blaze of light reflected from the conical tower of what appeared to be a huge place of worship. At first I thought it must be a market place, for the lower portion of the edifice was open on all sides and an infinite number of tall pillars supported a tremendous steeple, which formed a perfect cone as it rose in the air. It was some time before my eyes could accustom themselves to the intense light reflected from this tall cone and permit me to make out the details of this wonderful palace. When I did make out what it was I was for the moment struck dumb with astonishment, for I saw that the roof of this grand building was covered with a glistening white metal, and this metal appeared to be silver. The wave of light that was reflected from its symmetrical sides was something grand, sublime, awful. A multitude of persons were moving around among the tall pillars, and from one side of the huge building poured a dense volume of black smoke.

"This at once struck me as coming from a sacrificial altar. The people were dressed in white, the flowing toga worn by the women much resembling that worn by the Maya Indians. The faint notes of an exquisitely toned bell stole faintly on my strained ear and filled the dark, dank depths of the swamp with a strange melody. In view of the dilapidated state of the ancient Spanish architecture of Mexico it would be taxing your credulity if I should tell you of the symmetrical proportions and noble architecture that characterizes the edifices of this silver city. With my limited vocabulary it would be utterly impossible for me to describe to you the marvels that my eyes beheld.

"The city rested, as I have said, on a level plain between two chains of very low mountains. Not a sheep browsed on the green sides of these hills, and not even a dog polluted the white streets of this enchanted spot. The people appeared to be busy, for outside of the temple they thronged to and fro like on the streets of our own Merida, offering sacrifice to a strange deity.

"As is always the case in Indian villages, this sumptuous temple stood on the summit of a small, symmetrically shaped mound, and from the clouds of smoke issuing from its sides I inferred that a sacrifice was at the time being offered to the mystic deity of this strange people.

"Nothing could be more grand than the view which stretched away beyond this majestic pile. Toward the north as far as the eye could reach rested a bold barrier of rugged hills, seemingly reared expressly by nature to protect from sacrilegious eyes the fair proportions of this enchanted region. Far away to the south the blue waves of old ocean plunged and rolled in their mad rush to kiss the pebbly beach of the distant southern islands, and to the west was the low range of mountains, their green sides ribbed and torn by yawning chasms, their peaks tinged with a delicate turquois blue that made them appear like jeweled scepters in the hands of the 'god of air,' Quetzalcuati, ever ready to smite to the earth the intruder of this his last and most sacred domain.

"The architecture of this city differed from the prevailing styles in Merida, and appeared more like that of Uxmal, Chichen-Itza, Xorchilcalco and Palenque.

"A fact that appeared strange to me was that not an animal was in sight, and look as I might I could not discover one.

"The streets were filled with Indians, but the main attraction seemed to be the temple.

"As my fever cooled and my brain grew clearer I began to examine things more minutely, and I noticed that this city had an air of cleanliness and elegance in strange contrast to Merida. Every part of the place reflected a shimmering wave of white, and not a speck appeared to mar the perfect alabaster whiteness.

"How long I gazed on this glorious sight I know not, but the sun was setting in the west when I perceived an Indian leave the silver city behind him and follow a small beaten path that led from the former place into the swamp in which I was concealed.

"I was faint from the loss of blood and lack of food, and I remember dimly of making up my mind to follow this man, who I suspected was going to Merida.

"He came into the swamp and passed within 100 feet of where I was concealed, and as he passed me I slipped down from my position and dogged his footsteps.

"I must have followed him with the cunning of an insane man, for the next thing I remember was five weeks later, when I found myself under the roof of my master, who sits by your side, and who nursed me through a severe attack of brain fever.

"I have never told this story to any one but my master, for fear of being ridiculed, but, senores," and here the voice of the old man vibrated with intense earnestness, "that is the story of the wound on my forehead, and I will stake the remaining years of my life that the silver city exists, and that my eyes have beheld it."—Kansas City Times.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,

works hard,

but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy

Advertise n a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the profess onal advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successfu advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

PARABLE OF THE POUNDS

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xix, 11-27—Commit Verses, 12-13—Golden Text, Luke xix, 26—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

11. "*And as they heard these things, He added and spake a parable, because He was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the Kingdom of God should immediately appear.*" Although He had said again and again that He was going to Jerusalem to be crucified and to rise again from the dead (chap. xviii, 3-34; Matt. xvi, 21; xvii, 23), yet they understood not, and thought that now they should see Him proclaim Himself king of Israel and restore the throne of David, or the throne of the Lord, at Jerusalem, on which David and Solomon sat as the representatives of Jehovah (I Chron. xxix, 23). That this was the Kingdom they expected is clearly stated in Luke xxiv, 21; Acts i, 6; and that they had a right to expect this is seen in the Davidic covenant (II Sam. vii, 12-16; I Chron. xvii, 11-14); also in all the prophets (see Isa. ix, 6, 7; Jer. iii, 17), and in the words of Gabriel to Mary (Luke i, 32, 33).

That they had much ground for expecting the Kingdom at that time is seen in the fact that John the Baptist, Jesus himself, the twelve, and the seventy, all preached that the Kingdom was at hand (Matt. iii, 2; iv, 17; x, 7; Luke x, 9). Why then this parable, and why was the Kingdom not then to be established? The Kingdom in the person of the King—Jesus, the son of David—had been at hand and in their midst, but they knew Him not, received Him not, and were now about to kill Him. Therefore He said: "The Kingdom of God is taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof" (Matt. xxi, 43). Their rejection of Him as a nation postpones the restoration of the throne of David until His return (Acts iii, 21), and they have lost certain high privileges which will be given to another elect nation, even the church or body of Christ, now being gathered out of all nations (Acts xv, 14; I Pet. ii, 9).

12. "*He said, therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom and to return.*" He refers to Himself and the Kingdom now postponed, but to be established on this earth at His return. His approaching death he speaks of as a journey into a far country.

13. "*And He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come.*" While He is absent He expects His servants to be busy in His affairs, and He gives them something with which to work or do business for Him. In this parable each one receives the same, while in the parallel parable of the talents (Matt. xxv, 15) each receives according to ability. The pound to each may signify the Spirit, which is given to every man to profit withal, while the talents may refer to the special gifts of the Spirit given to each as He (the Spirit) willeth (I Cor. xii, 7, 11).

14. "*But His citizens hated Him and sent a message after Him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us.*" In verse 27 these citizens are called enemies.

15. "*And it came to pass, that when He was returned, having received the Kingdom, then He commanded these servants to be called unto Him, to whom He had given the money, that He might know how much every man had gained by trading.*"

16. "*Then came the first, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds.*"

17. "*And He said unto him, Well, thou good servant; because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities.*" All that is intrusted to us to do here in this present time is but a very little compared with our service in the Kingdom when it shall come; and it is not success that He commends, but faithfulness.

18. "*And the second came, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained five pounds.*" Each one shall give account of himself. Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor (I Cor. iii, 8).

19. "*And He said likewise to him, Be thou also over five cities.*" There is no reproof because his pound had not gained ten. In his measure he has been faithful, and in that measure he is rewarded. Every one according to his own labor.

20. "*And another came, saying, Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin.*" The Lord's gift unused and therefore not improved. Like some who say that years ago they were converted; but no one ever heard them tell another how to get eternal life. They can talk, but not of Jesus and His love; they can sing, but not of Him; they have time enough at their disposal, but instead of using it for Him they labor to while it away; they have money, but it is spent upon themselves; yet they profess to have eternal life, and are members in good standing of some orthodox church.

21. "*For I feared Thee, because Thou art an austere man; Thou takest up that Thou layedst not down, and reapest that Thou didst not sow.*" Having received salvation as a free gift from God, we are then to work it out with fear and trembling, for it is God who worketh in us (Phil. ii, 12, 13). We are to fear lest we grieve one who so loves us, and to tremble lest we misimprove so important a trust, or hinder God from working. Had this servant had in him this proper and filial fear he had not brought his pound thus misimproved.

22. "*And He saith unto him: Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant.*" By our words we shall be justified or by our words condemned (Matt. xii, 37). God reads the heart, but out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. Jesus is the Word of God and the faithful manifestation of what God is. As the Father sent Him, so He sends us to be His witnesses; and no matter what, or how much, profession we make, unless both words and deeds testify of Him that He is a loving, soul satisfying Saviour, we must be wicked servants, liars, false witnesses.

23. "*Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?*" It is God who giveth us all things, and whether it be eternal life, His holy spirit, or the ordinary temporal blessings of daily life, all come under the head of "His money," "His own," which He expects us to use for His glory. Glorify God in your bodies and spirits.

24-26. "*Take from him the pound and give it to him that hath ten pounds.*" So every one who uses well what he has will have more intrusted to him, while the wicked servants who bear the Master's name but know Him not shall lose what they have, or rather what they seem to have, or think they have (Luke viii, 18 and margin). For what we do not enjoy or make some use of we cannot truly be said to have.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 13.

High water at 11.00 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.22; Sets at 5.58.
Moon rises at 3.41.
New Moon Sept. 14.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

No cases in the District Court today.

Mrs. John Shaw is spending a couple of weeks at Marion.

Dr. C. S. French sails Monday for Maine, where he will make a short sojourn.

The Ward One Democratic caucus will be held in City Hall on Monday evening.

Mrs. Charles F. Bates and family of Wollaston, returned Friday from Castine, Maine.

Ex-Councilman Shaw is in Washington attending to tariff matters affecting the chemical trade.

Mondays LEDGER will contain Dr. Talmage sermon, to be delivered in Brooklyn Sunday,

The Rev. Eben Muse, pastor of the Presbyterian church, is still confined to his bed by a long and most severe sickness.

There is a club tournament of the Quincy Tennis Club on the Bigelow street grounds this afternoon, weather permitting.

Miss Maeme E. Bates of Wollaston, returned yesterday from Castine, Maine, where she has been stopping the past summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Baldwin of Manchester, N. H., are making a week's visit to their daughter, Mrs. C. T. Hardwick of this city.

Judge Pratt of this city, Grand Reporter, was among the speakers at the anniversary of Malden Lodge, Knights of Honor, last evening.

The championship sail off by the Hull Yacht Club occurs today. The Albatross and Nimbus have legs in the first class, and the Rocket and Wildfire in the sixth.

Councilman Graham of this city had a very successful sale of thoroughbred horses at his Kentucky farm this week. James R. Wild and C. M. Bryant were among the purchasers.

Joseph F. Welch defaulted in the Quincy court on Tuesday last for manslaughter, appeared in court yesterday and was discharged. He is still held by the Grand Jury indictment however.

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters Association in convention at Boston this week had an outing at Plymouth, Friday. Samuel Brown of Wollaston, foreman painter at the central division of the Old Colony, was one of the speakers.

At the Wollaston Congregational church, Rev. Edward A. Robinson, pastor, next Sunday evening a second reading from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, will be given. There will also be singing by a trio,—Mrs. N. G. Nickerson, Mrs. H. T. Whitman, and Miss Hattie W. Lincoln. All are cordially invited.

Identified by Friends.

The body of the man who was killed on on Tuesday was identified by friends from Cambridge as Maurice Mulcare this morning. The man was married and was about thirty-five years old. He has sisters in Brooklyn, New York, who were telegraphed this morning and who will come on and make arrangements for the burial.

Dawson—Davis.

There was a quiet family wedding this morning at Atlantic, the contracting parties being Mr. Henry O. Dawson and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis, both of Atlantic. Rev. J. H. Yeoman of the Memorial church officiated. The couple will spend a few days in New Hampshire, and on their return will reside on Myrtle street.

Broke Her Arm.

Mrs. Alexander Norrie of Brackett street fell down stairs this morning at her residence breaking her arm in two places. Dr. Gordon attended her.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised September 13:

Anderson, Fred	Haniford, Gertrude
Anderson, O. E.	Hill, Mr.
Barker, Avis	Keys, Mrs. James P.
Burns, Barnard	Larsson, Louisa
Briggs, E. H.	Larbilla, Emma
Brennan, James	Morris, Mrs.
Beals, Joseph	Maloon, Joseph W.
Chase, Frank	Nolan, Margaret
Curley, Lizzie	Petterson, Josephina
Erickson, C. H.	Tiernan, Thomas
Faulkner, Frank	Wilson, David
Ford, Cassie	Worley, George
Fiske, James	Waggnor, Susie
Gibbs, Maria	Welsh, W. T.

—It is proposed to put the newspaper reporters of Brussels, Belgium, in uniform, and a semi-military costume, with a handsome frogged tunic, is suggested as the proper thing. The desirability of the uniform was first made apparent at the Stanley reception, when they were hustled about like ordinary mortals because their identity was not known.

From the Braintree Observer.

Patriotism and Pensions.

The following communication appearing in a late issue of the Christian Register, written and signed by a gentleman, a native of Braintree, well known and honored among us for his acquirements and startling intellectual ability and professional standing, far beyond the limits of his native town, we have thought of reproducing it in our columns because of its literary merits, and its grappling with one of the "burning questions of the hour" in a spirit of fairness and of reason:

To the Editor of the Christian Register:

Old King Frederick of Prussia, so the tradition runs, had a way of compelling his people to agree to his arguments by anointing their shoulders with his walking-stick. Acquainted with this peculiarity of royal logic, one of his subjects one day took to his heels as he saw the king approaching. But his Majesty's legs were the longest, and he soon overtook the fugitive. "Why did you run away?" roared the monarch. "Because I was afraid of you," replied the trembler. "Afraid of me!" retorted the choleric king, as he brought down the cane upon the man's shoulders. "Afraid of me!" (whack) "I want my subjects to love me." (whack, whack), "not to be afraid of me." The Grand Army of the Republic bids fair to gain the reputation of using King Fritz's mode of persuasion.

"It is the voice of an appreciative country," wrote a defender of general pensions in a recent Register, "which demands that the soldiers shall be rewarded by their government." So the majority of the delegates assembled in National Encampment of the Grand Army last week proceeded to cudgel the appreciative country into a proper frame of gratitude by a series of resolutions in this wise:

"We *demand* the passage of a service pension bill," because the Grand Army in National Encampment has twice declared for it; because the Grand Army post of every loyal State have petitioned the present Congress for it; because the payment of such pensions will awaken a patriotism such as no other means can bring forth; because only by the passage of such a measure can justice be done the saviors of the republic," etc.

Fortunately, the reputation of American patriotism, or of the Grand Army, is not wholly in the keeping of the bare majority who are trying to lash the nation into love of its defenders. There were many vigorous speakers in opposition to these resolutions, who uttered a solemn protest against the infamous sentiment that patriotism has its necessary money price. The simple truth is that very many honorable men have by the clamor of plausible leaders been sophisticated into the notion that they have a money claim upon the nation for their excess of duty in the war. These men once would have rejected such a proposition with contempt, as some of them will yet do in sober days. Meanwhile, as a bit of contrasting contemporary history, it is worthy of record that the flag flung over Washington street on Tuesday of the Grand Army procession from the headquarters of a Massachusetts regiment of more than four years of distinguished service, bore this inscription:

"In time of a nation's peril, every citizen owes militiary service to his country. It was our high privilege to pay the debt."

At the annual dinner of that regiment on Tuesday evening, the sentiment which received the heartiest applause of the evening was that of one of the speakers who enlarged upon this motto of their banner, and resented the current opinion that the word "veteran" meant a broken-down old man, who had lost his place in the arena of enterprise, and needed to be pitied and coddled by his fellow-citizens. "We claim to be the peers of our competitors in all the activities of our day where honor or money is won," he said; "and our reward of military service is the proud sense of having tried to act well our part as citizens of a noble republic."

GEORGE A. THAYER.
South Braintree, Mass.

—Robert Bleakie of Hyde Park is out with a letter in reply to one sent by delegates to the Ninth Congressional Democratic Convention, declining to be a candidate.

—The Hingham fair takes place this year on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 23 and 24. There will be balloon ascensions and parachute jumps each day; also, base ball, sports, band concerts, singing, etc.

MARRIED.

SULLIVAN—DILLON—In Weymouth, by Rev. J. J. Murphy, Mr. Daniel W. Sullivan to Miss Catherine Dillon, both of Braintree.
McDONALD—ORCUTT—In East Weymouth, Sept. 10, by Rev. A. A. Kidder, Mr. William S. McDonald to Miss Everelda Orcutt, both of Weymouth.
DAWSON—DAVIS—In Atlantic, Sept. 13, by Rev. J. H. Yeoman, Mr. Henry O. Dawson to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis, both of Atlantic.

DIED.

MAHONEY—In East Weymouth, Sept. 11, Irene C., infant daughter of Mr. James J. and Mrs. Mary E. Mahoney.
HAYWARD—In East Weymouth, Sept. 12, Mrs. Mary, widow of Mercuteo Hayward, aged 71 years, 11 months and 20 days.
CONNELL—In Taunton Lunatic Hospital, July 24, Mr. John Connell of Braintree, aged 42 years.
DONOVAN—In Braintree, Sept. 9, Jeremiah F., son of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Mary J. Donovan, aged 2 months and 20 days.
KELLEY—In Braintree, Sept. 9, Mary H., daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Ida H. Kelley, aged 3 months and 25 days.

For the Ledger.

To the Swedish People of Quincy.

As we are aware that the Quincy City Hospital is to be supported by charity and voluntary contributions, and hitherto, with few exceptions, the hospital is indebted to the American people for such support, a feeling is aroused among our countrymen that we ought to take some interest in the hospital, especially as a good percentage of those who, under circumstances of accidents or illness, will be cared for at this hospital will be Swedes. For this reason all the Swedes in Quincy, men and women, are requested to meet at Plumer's Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 7.30 P. M., for the purpose of taking action in aiding this good work. SWEDE.

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,tf

Goods We Sell!

New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils and Varnish,

SHELLAC AND DRYERS,

Window - Glass,

Wooden Ware,

PAPER HANGINGS.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

No. 4 CHESTNUT STREET.

Sept. 13. tf

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

ANIDROSIS!



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

Baths can be had at the Wollaston Hotel from 7 to 10 P. M. daily, or at your homes. Terms: $1.00 per bath; 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00; paid in advance. 50 cents extra each at your house. Outfit for family use for $30.00 and $35.00.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 29—12t

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

No. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,
REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,
HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,
REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,
JULIUS H. WARD.

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

Details of the Killing of Gen. Barrundia at San Jose.

THE STORY OF EYE-WITNESSES

United States Warships Insulted by Guatemalan Officers—Minister Mizner Condemned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Pacific mail steamship Colon arrived yesterday, bringing some of the passengers who were on board the steamer Acapulco at the time when Gen. Barrundia was killed by Gautemalan officers, while the vessel lay in the harbor of San Jose. An eye witness gives this story of the tragedy:

"The steamship Acapulco left San Francisco, Aug. 13. On her arrival at Acapulco, Mexico, Gen. Barrundia, ex-minister of war of Guatemala, came on board from the Starbuck, a sister ship. He was known to be hostile to the present government of Guatemala, and it was understood that he was on his way to San Salvador. He was attended by two men as body guard. When the ship arrived at Champerico, Gautemala, the authorities, who had been warned that Barrundia was on board, at once sent off two boat loads of soldiers and demanded his surrender. Capt. Pitts peremptorily refused to accede to this demand. An attempt was made to coerce him by withholding clearance papers, but after a detention of twenty-four hours the vessel was permitted to resume her course. This was Aug. 27, and on the evening of the same day the steamer arrived at San Jose.

"No sooner had the Acapulco cast anchor than two boat loads of soldiers were sent off from shore to keep close watch that no one without proper credentials should leave the vessel for the shore. Within pistol shot of where the Acapulco lay were two United States gunboats. Capt. Pitts had telegraphed to their commanding officer from Champerico requesting assistance, but his dispatch was not delivered. Now he made a personal appeal to them for help. The response was that the men-of-war could do nothing without an order from the port captain. Next day the ship was again invaded by the commandant of a special force of men, accompanied by another boat load of soldiers. This time the Guatemalan officers came furnished with an 'order of arrest' signed by American Minister Mizner. The commandant produced his papers and made a formal demand for the delivery of Gen. Barrundia. Then he directed that all the cabin passengers be ordered below. When this order had been executed, the entire force of Guatemalan officers proceeded to Gen. Barrundia's room, Capt. Pitts going with them. Capt. Pitts, after deprecating the necessity of surrendering his passengers to the authorities, began to read the order for the general's arrest. Gen. Barrundia had quietly met them at the door, but at once divining that all was over, he reached into his room for his revolvers, and, with the remark 'very good,' he fired. The ball just missed Capt. Pitts, who together with the commandant ran to his room, locked the door and hid under the bed, leaving the man hunting for the special officers. Barrundia was a short-sighted man, and being very nervous was unable to do any damage, though he chased them in and out of the saloon, firing wildly. At last the officers dropped him from different points, riddled with shot, on the hurricane deck. About forty shots were fired in all. The brave commandant thereupon came from his hiding place, walked up to the dead man and fired into his skull. The dead body was rolled up in a piece of canvas, bundled down the gangway into one of the boats and conveyed ashore, to be sent to Guatemala, where it was interred the next day. The other boats conveying the gallant perpetrators of the deed, their revolvers openly displayed in their hands, made a detour round by the United States warships on their way to the shore. As they left the ship, some smilingly waved their hands, and one placed his thumb to his nose and extended the other fingers in a familiar and well-known manner. Still the incident was not over. The Guatemalans had to wipe their feet a little more on the suffering ship, and she was not allowed to proceed until the baggage belonging to Barrundia had been searched, presumably for evidence incriminating others. This was sumbitted to—the gunboats still silent and sleepy, not a hundred yards away. Indeed at the time of the tragedy an officer from one of them was aboard the Acapulco.

When Gen. Barrundia had first come aboard his baggage had been searched, and his arms, consisting of two revolvers, a sword and a dagger, had been taken charge of by the captain. But somehow, after the affray, six other revolvers and about forty rounds of cartridges were found. Barrundia's body guard, at the commencement of the fighting, had run below and been locked up for safety. The steamer was finally allowed to proceed. The Americans on board were indignant at the whole affair. Ugly rumors were afloat that money had had influence somewhere in securing the surrender of the man. Capt. Pitts was considered partly excusable for his action, seeing that he had had applied in vain to the warships for assistance and that he was confronted with an order from the American minister. At the same time the feeling prevailed that had he shown the same firmness at San Jose as he did at Champerico, Barrundia would not have been shot. The passengers condemned the action of the men-of-war and Minister Mizner."

Passing Off Worthless Checks.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—Three forged checks for small amounts turned up in this city yesterday, one from Hartford, purporting to be signed by Charles S. Mesick; one from Bridgeport, signed James D. Bewell, and a third from Meriden, signed Charles S. Mersick. After a short investigation the Hartford police were given a description of and requested to look for a young man from this city named Walter M. Somers formerly a clerk here. Somers, who was arrested at Hartford had a number of worthless checks in his pocket.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from New Philadelphia, O., says: Incessant rains have caused a landslide on the Cleveland and Marriettr railway, which on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling railway has been washed away near the city. The Tuscarwas river raised 20 1-2 feet in one hour. The whole valley is inundate.

Labor troubles in the Pittsburg coke regions have been settled by a conference.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newfoundlanders are reported to be in a very bad way.

Travel has been resumed on all railroads at Elmira, N. Y.

The membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is 19,000.

Switchmen at Denver on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf railroad have struck.

An English syndicate is said to have obtained options on four large shoe factories at Rochester, N. Y.

Richard M. Johnson, ex-tax collector of Biddeford, Me., is under arrest on a charge of embezzlement.

Over $8,500,000 4 1-2 per cent. bonds have been offered to the government under the circular of Aug. 30.

Harry Bee, who crossed the plains in 1830 and scouted for Gen. Fremont, is still alive, hale and hearty.

The facade of the exhibition building at Prague has collapsed, having been undermined by the floods.

The floods are increasing at Buda-Pesth. The island of Margarethen and many houses are inundated.

Three men were killed and a dozen knocked senseless by the explosion of giant powder near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

It is reported that the chamber at Rome will be dissolved, and that the general elections will be held in November.

A large number of the Jews recently expelled from Russia are expected to arrive in Burlington, Vt., within a short time.

Lord Wolseley and other English officers have selected a site for one of the series of forts to be built for the defense of London.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen raised $459,000 to support the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road.

The elevator of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad company at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was burned Monday, with 500,000 bushels of corn and oats. It was insured.

The Ingalls bill to secure a judicial determination of the rights of the United States in Behring Sea has been sent to the senate judiciary committee.

The revolutionists in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, have dissolved the existing order of things, and ordered general elections Sunday.

There is a great deal of grumbling in Maine because the fairs of the state have been used to a great extent to advertise southern and western real estate schemes.

It is announced that Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Frederick E. Goodrich of Boston will take the editorial charge of The Commonwealth newspapers next week.

The old stone house at the Portland, Me., headlight station is the oldest on the Maine coast. It will soon be torn down and a wooden structure will be erected in its place.

The Empress of Austria, who is visiting Portugal, while walking near Oporto, slipped and fell. Her majesty received several contusions, none of which, however, are of a serious nature.

A large iceberg is reported nearly 500 miles further south than ever before known, and in the track of vessels taking the southerly course across the Atlantic.

Every effort is to be made to hasten the tariff bill into conference, although many members of the house desire some discussion on the sugar, reciprocity and customs commission amendments.

For the first time since its foundation, a Jew, Professor Julius Bernstein, has been elected rector magnificus of the Halle university. Up to within a comporatively short time no Jew was permitted even to teach there.

Oscar Wilde says: "There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about."

The Swiss revolt has collapsed. The troops have been well received by the revolutionists. It has been agreed that the question of the revision of the constitution be submitted to a popular vote.

There were thirty-one cases of cholera and twenty deaths from the disease reported in Valencia yesterday. A number of suspicious cases have been reported in Castellon and Vallecias, near Madrid.

Messrs. Morse, Haines and Wensley of New York city and their associates, have filed application with the comptroller of the currency to organize the National Collection bank of Boston at Boston.

The Massachusetts Republican state committee has decided that at the state convention, Wednesday, there shall be as many ballot boxes as there are contests for nominations, so that all offices can be voted for simultaneously and time can be saved.

Senator Allison points out that the scare over the effect of the tariff bill is uncalled for and due to an entire misconception of the situation; that $10,000,000 will cover the duty on goods to be withdrawn from bond, and that the time for such final withdrawal can be fixed so as to accommodate, so far as possible, the importers who have loaded themselves up with goods for future needs.

Burglars Loose Part of Their Booty.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—Burglars entered the store of Charles A. Tilton at Cape Elizabeth. They drilled a hole in the safe door and blew it clear off the hinges. Tilton, who lives near, was aroused by the noise and went over and found his store full of smoke and the safe doors lying on the floor. The burglars secured between $300 and $400 and valuable papers. In their haste they dropped a pocketbook containing $155. No clue.

Held for Murder.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Dr. David Knowles, his wife and son George were yesterday held in $5000 each for the October superior court on the charge of murder in the second degree and taken to Litchfield jail. This is the outcome of the fatal shooting of John J. Waters at Lanesville Wednesday night.

Phonograph Companies Consolidate.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—A certificate of the consolidation of the Metropolitan Phonograph company and the New York Phonograph company, under the name of the New York Phonograph company, was filed yesterday in the office of the secretary of state. The capital of the new company, which equals the aggregate amount of the two companies, is $2,500,000.

A Dishonest Postmaster.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—It is reported that Postmaster John Fidinger of Clarence, (Erie) county has disappeared. He kept a general store in connection with the office. His indebtedness amounts to $10,000. Fidinger is a veteran soldier and pensioner, and was appointed postmaster about a year ago.

Twenty Persons Entombed.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—An explosion occurred in the Stassfurth coal mine pit at Loederburg yesterday. Twenty persons are entombed in the mine.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 131. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.



IT IS TRUE that if tobacco chewers will insist upon having the

OLD HONESTY blue chewing Tobacco, they will NOT be humbugged, but will get the BEST and MOST that can be given for the money. Ask your dealer for it. Insist on having it Made by John Finzer & Bro, Louisville, Ky.

BARGAINS !

1 BLACK HAIR CLOTH PARLOR SUIT, with Marble Top Table. Cost $125.00 new; for **$60.00.**

One Black Walnut Chamber Set. Cost $85.00 new; for **$45.00** at FRANK F. CRANE'S, 4 Chestnut street, Quincy.

Sept. 13. 2w

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG,

OCTOBER 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions.

LADIES, $4. GENTLEMEN, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Two or more Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term.

Sept. 10. tf

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.

Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.

Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w

ANIDROSIS !



DR. CONANT'S Compound Vapor Baths, for disinfecting the human system of all diseases by fumigation. Diabetes, Diphtheria, Dropsy, Fevers of every form, Urinal diseases, Alcohol Narcotic Tumors, Sores on or in the body, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Bronchitis a specialty.

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S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

☞ Indisputable evidence will be furnished. Aug. 20—12t

LOST.

LOST,—On Sunday morning in Mt. Wollaston Cemetery or near the entrance, a pair of Eye-glasses with gold chain attached. Finder will please leave the same with CHARLES H. PENNIMAN, Quincy depot, and receive reward.

Sept. 15th. tf

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

ROOM TO LET.—A furnished front room. Apply at 100 Hancock street, or P. O. Box 17, Quincy. Sept. 11—7t,p1w*

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—12t

TO LET.—A large, square and sunny front chamber, furnished or unfurnished. Also two smaller ones. Apply to F. P. LOUD, 72 Washington street.

Quincy, Aug. 30. tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass.

Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

!! TONIGHT !!

Grand Fair,

— FROM —

SEPT. 15th to 18th,

(INCLUSIVE,) AT THE

SWEDISH ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Cor. Fort and Granite Sts.

☞ Singing and Speaking for a half hour every evening.

Several interesting guesses and various tables.

Now is the time to get a Swedish cup of Good Coffee.

COME EVERYBODY !

All Welcome !

☞ Small Gifts thankfully received.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 4t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',

Adams Building.

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,4

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

Another Causality Added to the Long List in this Vicinity.

Saturday night a man was struck by an engine at Atlantic and killed. He came out on the 5.30 train from Boston which breaks at Atlantic and the forward cars go on the main line, while the two last cars go to West Quincy. He was in the last two cars and wanting to go to Quincy found out his mistake after the train stopped. He then started to walk to the latter place and when near the bridge was struck by the engine which was backing down from the West Quincy branch to take the two cars.

Medical Examiner Gilbert was called and ordered the removal of the body to the morgue. From letters found in his pockets it was found that his name was John Macdonald, and he boarded at No. 10 Kidder street. He had been in the city but a few days, and was a blacksmith by trade. He has four grown-up daughters, who reside in Boston.

He has been identified by relatives, and the funeral will take place this afternoon. The interment will be at Mount Wollaston cemetery.

McDonald had been working for a short time as a blacksmith at Craig & Richards Granite Company. He was about 60 years of age.

TRAINS DELAYED.

The Engine of the Six O'clock Train Blows Out Her Packing.

Engine 41 of the inward passenger train, due to leave the Quincy Adams station at 6.08 A. M., was disabled at that place this morning. In attempting to start up she blew out the packing. Clouds of steam escaped and the packing got on fire. There was a little excitement for awhile.

Another engine was summoned by telegraph from Boston. Several of the early inward trains were delayed. Water street was obstructed and street car traffic was also delayed.

The 24th Victim.

Mrs. J. S. Needham, of Lawrence, one of the injured in the Quincy disaster of Aug. 19, died at the City Hospital Saturday evening. She was severely burned on the arms, limbs and body. She was a great sufferer and for three weeks her case has been precarious, though not at first considered critical. Her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Brown, is also an inmate at the hospital.

A Lawrence undertaker took charge of the body conveying it to that city Sunday.

Retrenchment.

The Dedham Gazette says, there is talk of a reduction in the mechanical and labor forces on the Old Colony railroad, retrenchment being the order of the day. The Old Colony has been spending money in new stations and in needed improvements all along its various lines. It may be that's keeping in mind the heavy damages which will be required to settle the claims for the late accident at Quincy the management prefer to cut down expenses rather than cut into the annual dividend. But the story that seven hundred men had been discharged is without foundation. At this season of the year a large number of men who were employed about flower beds are always discharged for the reason that their services are not required during the fall and winter months. If the Old Colony railroad wishes to lay up $100,000 per month it can be done without making wholesale discharges of either mechanics or laborers, or even reducing the semi-annual dividend.

Hard on the Schoolmarms.

The Advertiser, alluding to the extravagance in the public schools at the present time, bears rather heavily on the female teachers. It says:

"The schoolhouses that are being built now are equipped with all modern conveniences, which to say the least is very expensive. There is no apparent need for these improvements and we doubt if the health of the scholars are a first consideration, it is the pretty schoolmarm whose dainty ways and aristocratic aspirations have led school committees to cater to their every wish. The schoolhouses today are occupied less than five hours and yet an extravagant amount of money must be spent to keep the air pure and the rooms warm. Scarcely ten years ago the schoolhouses of Quincy were kept warm by furnaces and the windows served as ventilators. Can any one say that there was more sickness in the schools then? The rooms were occupied at least six hours every day and the teachers survived the effects of breathing the impure (?) air and did more work for less pay. If our schools have got to be brought up to a standard where the aristocratic and high minded young ladies can earn money to keep up their dressy notions and our schoolhouses so arranged that the pretty creatures will not have to continually turn up their noses then it is time the taxpayers called a halt and stopped this extravagance for beauty and high minded servants."

Schools in Temperance Hall.

The School Committee, which voted not to open the school in Temperance hall until the Board of Health deemed it expedient, has been notified by said board that all is well, and school will be reopened Tuesday.

—This is the last week of the Fall of Babylon.

Emmets, 7; St. Mary 6.

The Emmets of Brighton came to West Quincy on Saturday and defeated the St. Marys by a score of 7 to 6. It was a ten inning game and before it ended it was very dark. The winning run was knocked by Muldoon, who sent a high fly to left field which could not be guaged by Gilraine on account of the darkness.

The fielding on either side was not very good and most of the work was done by the batteries.

Emmet's Brighton.,

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mulldoon, c.,	4	1	0	0	4	7	2
Lee, 3b.,	5	0	0	0	1	2	3
Jones, r.f.,	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
W. Mulldoon, c.f.,	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Welsh, p.,	4	2	0	0	6	2	2
Culhearn, l.f.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Timmens, s.s.,	3	1	1	1	0	1	1
Boyd, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Saffey, 1b.,	2	1	0	0	16	1	2
	35	7	3	3	30	14	11

Sarmie, umpire, Brighton.

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilraine, l.f.,	5	2	0	0	1	0	0
E. Gallagher, r.f.,	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
McKay, c.,	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cole, 1b.,	5	0	0	0	10	1	1
Kiley, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	4	2	1
Reardon, p.,	4	1	1	3	3	1	0
Murphy, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	7	2	2
Walsh, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Gallagher, s.s.,	4	1	1	2	0	1	1
	40	6	4	7	27	7	6

Umpire Barry.

WEYMOUTH DELEGATES.

Chosen at a Democratic Caucus held in the Town Hall Saturday.

The Democrats held their convention caucuses at the Town hall Saturday evening and in consequence of the inclement weather but few were present. The caucus organized with John W. Hart as chairman and A. P. Worthen, Esq., as secretary. A committee of two from each ward were selected to retire and prepare a list of delegates and also a list of names for town committee for the ensuing year. While this committee were attending to their duty remarks relative to the party's success this fall was made by D. M. Easton of East Weymouth and J. W. Hart of the Landing; others briefly spoke on town matters and everything considered the meeting was a very profitable one. The delegates elected are:

State,—J. W. Hart (at large) J. A. Holbrook, P. F. Hughes, J. F. Dwyer. James Moore, C. J. Howe, J. R. Orcutt, Robert Mills, A. P. Worthen, George Jenkins, J. F. Welsh.

Congressional,—James L. Lincoln (at large) Frank Lewis, D. M. Easton, J. W. Hart, Charles Stetson, J. W. Howe, D. M. Kidder, William Beveridge, J. B. Whelan, Edward Howley, Rev. Jacob Baker.

Senatorial,—D. M. Easton (at large), W. T. Shaw, M. W. Lynch, J. W. Hart, George Jenkins, E. J. Pitcher, F. H. Torrey, George Miles, J. W. Carey, C. H. Kelley, Daniel Sullivan.

County and Councillor,—A. P. Worthen (at large), W. J. Coleman, George Baker, P. E. Corridan, James Moore, Bradford Chandler, J. A. Holbrook, C. J. McMorrow, Jr., J. F. Dwyer, Chas. Stetson, A. B. Raymond.

Town Committee,—Ward 1, J. F. Lewis, J. R. Orcutt, J. A. Holbrook. Ward 2, J. L. Lincoln, Robert McIntosh, William Beveridge. Ward 3, J. W. Hart, A. P. Worthen, J. F. Dwyer. Ward 4, George Jenkins, James Moore, Edward Howley. Ward 5, J. C. Howe, Bradford Chandler, J. F. Welsh.

Mr. D. M. Easton who has served on the town committee for eleven consecutive years, declined a reelection. His successor, Mr. William Beveridge, is well qualified and a good Democrat. By a unanimous vote Mr. Easton was made an honorary member.

Braintree Delegates.

At a Democratic caucus held in the Town hall, Braintree, Saturday evening, the following delegates were elected to the various conventions:

State,—Ansel O. Clark, William H. Harrison, Patrick McLaughlin, John V. Scollard, John Cavanagh.

Congressional,—H. Arthur Pierce, C. G. Anderson, Henry Mann, Andrew T. Bates, Walter E. Morrison.

Councillor and County,—John V. Scollard, Daniel Gellinan, Caleb Thompson.

Senatorial,—A. E. Avery, A. O. Clark, J. V. Scollard, C. B. Flynn, C. N. Wallace.

High School Battalion.

The Dorchester High School battalion has organized with these officers:

Company B.—Captain, F. H. Hird; 1st lieutenant, J. McNabb; 2d lieutenant, A. E. Rexford; 1st sergeant, E. L. Hurd.

Company D—Captain, G. E. Breckenridge; 1st lieutenant, E. D. Barry; 2d lieutenant, F. Swan; 1st sergeant, H. Hall.

Make a Rattling Campaign.

The Boston Herald says: Dr. William Everett has been spoken of as the Democratic candidate for representative to Congress, and if nominated he would, to say the least, make a rattling campaign.

—The body of Fred W. Goldsmith, of Jamaica Plains, one of the young men on the yacht Marion, drowned at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, was recovered last Wednesday.

—Brockton purchased last week a fine pair of black horses, weighing 2500 pounds, paying $600.

TODAY'S COURT.

Emily Dillon and Annie Muse of Atlantic, for being intoxicated Saturday night. They told the judge that they went to Boston Saturday evening, Annie to deliver a message and Emily to procure something that would make them cheerful over Sunday. They put in too much of the cheering beverage before they came out and when they landed off the train they were very hilarious. Pet names were called on all sides and finally they became so noisy that Officier McGrath and Halloran took them in. They stated their cases to the judge this morning, but he could not see it in the same light and fined them $5 and costs.

Harry W. Eastman for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk at Atlantic, plead guilty and was fined $2 and costs.

Daniel Ahearn alias James Mullen was brought into court this morning by Constable Furnald on the charge of being one of the river pirates who were operating in this bay. He was held for breaking and entering the yachts Erex and Petrel and stealing articles from those boats and for the larceny of the yacht Fida belonging to Mr. Harvey. The case was continued until September 25, he being held in $500 on each count.

Granite Chips.

[The Reporter.]

A block of granite weighing 68,000 pounds has just been billed to Vice-President H. D. Young, of the D. and H. railroad. It is said to be the largest block ever taken from the quarries at Barre, Vt.

The monumental trade throughout the country the last six months has been about the same as last year during the same period. There has been a general complaint about money being very close, but when you take into consideration the amount of a monument bill, which is called a heavy bill, we think the money is as fast coming as any other trade with as large bills.

The most essential part of the dealer's business is to immediately try and procure a sample of all the new granite and marble that is being erected in their cemeteries, and also to try and get all the information in regard to them. The dealer that follows this closely will be largely rewarded, by intelligence at the end of the year, and will enable him to fill orders promptly and easily. A dealer's office should contain a sample of every stone used in his business, and when completed, represents an industrious endeavor and pride, which is always appreciated by his patrons.

The Wetmore & Morse Granite Company of Montpelier, Vermont, with a capital of $100,000 has decided not to accept the offer of the English syndicate with a four months' option of $200,000, as no money was put up for granting it, the stockholders evidently perferring ten per cent. untaxed to a prospective $200,000 to be taxed.

St. Paul's Church Fair.

The Swedish St. Paul's church is handsomely decorated for their fair. The committee in charge think they can have everything ready tonight. The church has many friends among the American and Swedish people and gifts are coming from many hands. Among other valuable articles received, the new church clock, presented by Mr. Williams, the jeweller at West Quincy, is worthy of mention. All are cordially invited to attend their grand fair.

A Careless Youth.

The Weymouth Gazette says, "A few days ago a young American from this locality essayed to go to Quincy, on strictly legitimate business, of course; but owing no doubt, to the great multiplicity of trains run by the Old Colony, he betook himself to the wrong train, when he started (as he thought) for home. A most delightful trip was made by our friend along the line to Whitman, where he discovered that Weymouth was not on that branch, so a return trip was taken to Braintree. But here again the fates seemed against the youthful traveller, for instead of boarding the right train for home an express was taken, which ran by here, thus necessitating another return trip ere our youthful hero reached his destination."

Quarrymen's Wages.

The State Board of Arbitration called to settle the granite quarrymen's strike at Monson recommends that the wages remain the same as at present, without increase or decrease on account of the change in hours.

The Hull Sail Off.

Only the first class boats participated in the Hull sail off on Saturday, and the Albatross won the championship. There was too much of a gale for the Rocket and Wildfire of the sixth class.

The Boston Advertiser says that the highest salary paid an official by any Massachusetts life insurance company is $12,000, and only two companies in the state pay this amount. The highest salaried officer of the Massachusetts Benefit Association is estimated to receive between $25,000 and $30,000. In estimating this income drawn by him from the association, it being nearly if not more than double the amount paid by the Massachusetts Mutual and the New England Mutual Life to any of their officials, account is taken of his division of the profits, of which he is one of six to share.

The Splendid Stock of the Season !

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf

BEST IN THE MARKET !

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

— OF —

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

— AND —

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE !

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

In the year 1319 sugar is said to have been sold at 1s 9 1-2d. a pound, and was considered a luxurious article till the 18th century.

The gain in population in the Second Congressional District is a little above the average since the census of 1880. It was then 149,033 and is now 184,220. It is thought the new basis of representation will be 178,371.

License cities which have gained in population by the census are quick to seize the opportunity to grant more liquor licenses. Quincy is not troubled that way, although her percentage of increase was more rapid than many cities. Were we a license city sixteen or seventeen would now be in full blast.

The historic old town of Plymouth is to have the honor of furnishing the corner stone for the new Odd Fellows Home at Worcester. It will be given by Cornelius Bradford, who, since 1845, has been a member of Mayflower lodge, and is deeply interested in all work of the order. He is a direct descendant of the old Pilgrim governor.

East Tawas, Mich., is no place for a woman-hater, as here is a town which ladies do run. One is postmaster, another runs the telegraph office and has female messengers, another runs the best hotel, lady printers get out the weekly newspaper, a lone woman manages a big tea house and two others have general stores, the school teachers are women and so are the store clerks.

The New York Times estimates that during last season American tourists to Europe have left $100,000,000 abroad; almost as much as the value of our exports to Great Britain of wheat and wheat flour. That foreign travel sharpens the mental powers is admitted; but when we see to what an extent Anglo mania is cultivated, and the worst weaknesses of Europe imitated by our callow youths, cynical people in pondering over this transatlantic travel are apt to think

How much the fool who's sent abroad to roam
Excels the fool who quietly stays at home.

New York state is face to face with a question which in one form or another appears in all the seaboard states and somewhat in those of the central west. In the case of New York, however, the problem has a national interest, for it concerns nothing else than the preservation of the great wild region known as the Adirondacks. The danger to which that region is exposed, and from which it has already largely suffered, takes many forms, but chief among these are the depredations of lumbermen, the construction of railroads, and the numerous charcoal kilns scattered through the mountain region and kept running the year round. The latter of these is on the whole the most destructive in its results, but nearly a thousand acres of the most beautiful portion of the wilderness have been completely denuded of trees which were required in the building of a railroad which traverses the section for thirty or forty miles.

The state authorities have accomplished little or nothing in their attempts to arrest the devastation, and now there comes forward the Adirondack Park Association, an organization of private individuals throughout the state, which hopes to accomplish by other and more vigorous measures what the state has failed in effecting. The plan as mapped out is comprehensive, and the expense very considerable, but it will have the sympathy and support of all lovers of this wonderful region, not only in New York, but through the country at large. The Adirondacks can be saved now, and it will be the shame of this generation if the opportunity is allowed to slip.—Boston Courier.

THE WINGS OF LOVE.

TABERNACLE SERMON ON THE EXPERIENCE OF RUTH.

The Oriental Scene and the Encouraging Salutation of Boaz—Ruth Had Become a Voluntary Exile for Love, and Her Reward Was Great.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14.—The subject of the discourse by Dr. Talmage today was "Wings of Love," the famous preacher taking for his text the words, "The Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust"—Ruth ii, 12.

Scene—An Oriental harvest field. Grain standing. Grain in swaths. Grain in sheaves.

At the side of the field a white tent in which to take the nooning, jars of vinegar or of sour wine to quench the thirst of the hot working people. Swarthy men striking their sickles into the rustling barley. Others twisting the bands for the sheaves, putting one end of the band under the arm, and with the free arm and foot collecting the sheaf. Sunburned women picking up the stray straws and bringing them to the binders. Boaz, a fine looking Oriental, gray bearded and bright faced, the owner of the field, looking on, and estimating the value of the grain and calculating so many ephahs to the acre, and with his large, sympathetic heart pitying the overtasked workmen and the women, with white faces enough to faint, in the hot noonday sun. But there is one woman who especially attracts the man's attention. She is soon to be with him the joint owner of the field. She has come from a distant land for the sole purpose of being kind to an aged woman.

I know not what her features were; but when the Lord God sets behind a woman's face the lamp of courage and faith and self sacrifice there comes out a glory independent of features. She is to be the ancestress of Jesus Christ. Boaz, the owner of the field, as soon as he understands that it is Ruth, accosts her with a blessing: "A full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wing thou art come to trust." Christ compares himself to a hen gathering the chickens under her wings. In Deuteronomy God is represented as an eagle stirring up her nest. In a great many places in the Psalms David makes ornithological allusions; while my text mentions the wings of God, under which a poor, weary soul had come to trust.

HER PROTECTION WAS SURE.

I ask your attention, therefore, while, taking the suggestion of my text, I speak to you in all simplicity and love of the wings of the Almighty.

First, I remark that they were swift wings under which Ruth had come to trust. There is nothing in all the handiwork of God more curious than a bird's wing. You have been surprised sometimes to see how far it could fly with one stroke of the wing; and when it has food in prospect, or when it is affrighted, the pulsations of the bird's wing are unimaginable for velocity. The English lords used to pride themselves on the speed of their falcons. These birds, when tamed, had in them the days of lightning. How swift were the carrier pigeons in the time of Anthony and at the siege of Jerusalem! Wonderful speed! A carrier pigeon was thrown up at Rouen and came down at Ghent—ninety miles off—in one hour. The carrier pigeons were the telegraphs of the olden time. Swallows have been shot in our latitude having the undigested rice of Georgia swamps in their crops, showing that they had come four hundred miles in six hours. It has been estimated that in the ten years of a swallow's life it flies far enough to have gone around the world eighty-nine times, so great is its velocity.

And so the wings of the Almighty spoken of in the text are swift wings. They are swift when they drop upon a foe, and swift when they come to help God's friends. If a father and his son be walking by the way, and the child goes too near a precipice, how long does it take for the father to deliver the child from danger? Longer than it takes God to swoop for the rescue of his children. The fact is that you cannot get away from the care of God. If you take the steamship or the swift rail train he is all the time along with you. "Whither shall I go from thy spirit, and whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven thou art there. If I make my bed in hell, behold! thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there thy hand shall hold me."

THE CAR FOR ANTIETAM.

The Arabian gazelle is swift as the wind. If it gets but one glimpse of the hunter it puts many crags between. Solomon four or five times compares Christ to an Arabian gazelle (calling it by another name) when he says, "My beloved is like a roe." The difference is that the roe speeds the other way; Jesus speeds this. Who but Christ could have been quick enough to have helped Peter when the water pavement broke? Who but Christ could have been quick enough to help the Duke of Argyle when, in his dying moment, he cried: "Good cheer! I could die like a Roman, but I mean to die like a Christian. Come away, gentlemen. He who goes first goes cleanest!" I had a friend who stood by the rail track at Carlisle, Pa., when the ammunition had given out at Antietam, and he saw the train from Harrisburg, freighted with shot and shell, as it went thundering down toward the battle field. He said that it stopped not for any crossing. They put down the brakes for no grade. They held up for no peril. The wheels were on fire with the speed as they dashed past. If the train did not come up in time with the ammunition it might as well not come at all.

So, my friends, there are times in our lives when we must have help immediately or perish. The grace that comes too late is no grace at all. What you and I want is a God—now. Oh, is it not blessed to think that God is always in such quick pursuit of his dear children? When a sinner seeks pardon, or a baffled soul needs help, swifter than thrush's wing, swifter than ptarmigan's wing, swifter than flamingo's wing, swifter than eagle's wing are the wings of the Almighty.

I remark further, carrying out the idea of my text, that the wings under which Ruth had come to trust were very broad wings. There have been eagles shot on the Rocky mountains with wings that were seven feet from tip to tip. When the king of the air sits on the crag the wings are spread over all the eaglets in the eyrie, and when the eagle starts from the rock the shadow is like the spreading of a storm cloud. So the wings of God are broad wings. Ruth had been under those wings in her infantile days; in the days of her happy girlhood in Moab; in the day when she gave her hand to Mahlon, in her first marriage; in the day when she wept over his grave; in the day when she trudged out into the wilderness of poverty; in the days when she picked up the few straws of barley dropped by ancient custom in the way of the poor.

ASSURANCE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Oh! yes, the wings of God are broad wings. They cover up all our wants, all our sorrows, all our sufferings. He puts one wing over our cradle, and He puts the other over our grave. Yes, my dear friends, it is not a desert in which we are placed, it is a nest. Sometimes it is a very hard nest, like that of the eagle, spread on the rock, with ragged moss and rough sticks, but still is a nest; and although it may be very hard under us, over us are the wings of the Almighty. There sometimes comes a period in one's life when he feels forsaken. You said, "Everything is against me. The world is against me. The church is against me. No sympathy, no hope. Everybody that comes near me thrusts at me. I wonder if there is a God, anyhow!"

Everything seems to be going slipshod and at haphazard. There does not seem to be any hand on the helm. Job's health fails. David's Absalom gets to be a reprobate. Martha's brother dies. Abraham's Sarah goes into the grave of Machpelah. "Woe worth the day in which I was born!" has said many a Christian. David seemed to scream out in his sorrow, as he said: "Is his mercy clean gone forever? And will he be favorable no more? And hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies?" Job, with his throat swollen and ulcered until he could not even swallow the saliva that ran into his mouth, exclaims: "How long before thou wilt depart from me and leave me alone, that I may swallow down my spittle?" Have there never been times in your life when you envied those who were buried? When you longed for the gravedigger to do his work for you? Oh, the faithlessness of the human heart! God's wings are broad, whether we know it or not."

Sometimes the mother bird goes away from the nest, and it seems very strange that she should leave the callow young. She plunges her beak into the bark of the tree, and she drops into the grain field and into the chaff at the barn door, and into the furrow of the plough boy. Meanwhile, the birds in the nest shiver and complain and call and wonder why the mother bird does not come back. Ah, she has gone for food. After a while there is a whirr of wings, and the mother bird stands on the edge of the nest, and the little ones open their mouths, and the food is dropped in; and then the old bird spreads out her feathers and all is peace. So, sometimes, God leaves us. He goes off to get food for our soul, and then he comes back after a while to the nest and says, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it," and he drops into it the sweet promises of his grace, and the love of God is shed abroad and we are under his wings—the broad wings of the Almighty.

THERE IS ROOM FOR ALL.

Yes, they are very broad! There is room under those wings for the sixteen hundred millions of the race. You say: "Do not get the invitation too large, for there is nothing more awkward than to have more guests than accommodations." I know it. The seamen's friend society is inviting all the sailors. The tract society is inviting all the destitute. The sabbath schools are inviting all the children. The missionary society is inviting all the heathen. The printing presses of the Bible societies are going night and day, doing nothing but printing invitations to this great gospel banquet. And are you not afraid that there will be more guests than accommodations? No! All who have been invited will not half fill up the table of God's supply. There are chairs for more. There are cups for more. God could with one feather of his wing cover up all those who have come, and when he spreads out both wings they cover all the earth and all the heavens.

Ye Israelites, who went through the Red sea, come under! Ye multitudes who have gone into glory for the last six thousand years, come under! Ye hundred and forty-four thousand, and the thousands of thousands, come under! Ye flying cherubim and archangel, fold your pinions, and come under! And yet there is room! Ay! if God would have all the space under his wings occupied he must make other worlds, and people them with other myriads, and have other resurrection and judgment days, for broader than all space, broader than thought, wide as eternity, from tip to tip, are the wings of the Almighty! Oh! under such provision as that can you not rejoice? Come under, ye wandering, ye weary, ye troubled, ye sinning, ye dying souls! Come under the wings of the Almighty. Whosoever will come let him come. However ragged, however abandoned, however woe begone, there is room enough under the wings—under the broad wings of the Almighty! Oh, what a gospel! so glorious, so magnificent in its provision! I love to preach it. It is my life to preach it. It is my heaven to preach it.

THE STRENGTH OF HIS LOVE.

I remark, further, that the wings under which Ruth came to trust were strong wings. The strength of a bird's wing—of a sea fowl's wing for example—you might guess it from the fact that sometimes for five, six or seven days it seems to fly without resting. There have been condors in the Andes that could overcome an ox or a stag. There have been eagles that have picked up children and swung them to the top of the cliffs. The flap of an eagle's wing has death in it to everything it strikes. There are birds whose wings are packed with strength to fly, to lift, to destroy. So the wings of God are strong wings. Mighty to save. Mighty to destroy. I preach him—"the Lord, strong and mighty; the Lord, mighty in battle!" He flapped his wing, and the antediluvian world was gone. He flapped his wing, and Babylon perished. He flapped his wing, and Herculaneum was buried. He flapped his wing, and the Napoleonic dynasty ceased.

Before the stroke of that pinion a fleet is nothing. An army is nothing. An empire is nothing. A world is nothing. The universe is nothing. King—eternal, omnipotent—he asks no counsel from the thrones of heaven. He takes not the archangel into his cabinet. He wants none to draw his chariots, for they are the winds. None to load his batteries, for they are the lightnings. None to tie the sandals of his feet, for they are the clouds. Mighty to save. Our enemies may be strong, our sorrows violent, our sins may be great. But quicker than an eagle ever hurled from the crags a hawk or raven will the Lord strike back our sins and our temptations if they assault us when we are once seated on the eternal rock of his salvation. What a blessed thing it is to be defended by the strong wing of the Almighty! Stronger than the pelican's wing, stronger than the albatross' wing, stronger than the condor's wing are the wings of the Almighty.

I have only one more thought to present. The wings under which Ruth had come to trust were gentle wings. There is nothing softer than a feather. You have noticed when a bird returns from flight how gently it stoops over the nest. The young birds are not afraid of having their lives trampled out by the mother bird; the old whippoor-will drops into its nest of leaves, the oriole into its casket of bark, the humming bird into its hammock of moss—gentle as the light. And so, says the psalmist, he shall cover thee with his wing. Oh, the gentleness of God! But even that figure does not fully set it forth; for I have sometimes looked into the bird's nest and seen a dead bird—its life having been trampled out by the mother bird. But no one that ever came under the feathers of the Almighty was trodden on.

WHOSOEVER WILL MAY COME.

Blessed nest! warm nest! Why will men stay out in the cold to be shot of temptation and to be chilled by the blast when there is divine shelter? More beautiful than any flower I ever saw are the hues of a bird's plumage. Did you ever examine it? The blackbird, floating like a flake of darkness through the sun light; the meadow lark, with head of fawn and throat of velvet and breast of gold; the red flamingo, flying over the southern swamps like sparks from the forge of the setting sun; the pelican, white and black—morning and night tangled in its wings—give but a very faint idea of the beauty that comes down over the soul when on it drop the feathers of the Almighty.

Here fold your weary wings. This is the only safe nest. Every other nest will be destroyed. The prophet says so: "Though thou exalt thyself like the eagle, and set thy nest among the stars, yet will I bring thee down, saith the Lord of Hosts." Under the swift wings, under the broad wings, under the strong wings, under the gentle wings of the Almighty find shelter until these calamities be overpast. Then when you want to change nests it will only be from the valley of earth to the heights of heaven; and instead of "the wings of a dove," for which David longed, not knowing that in the first mile of their flight they would give out, you will be conducted upward by the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings Ruth, the beautiful Moabitess, came to trust.

God forbid that in this matter of eternal weal or woe we should be more stupid than the fowls of heaven; "for the stork knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their going; but my people know not the judgments of the Lord."

Plaided and Striped
SHIRTING
FLANNELS,
25, 30, 40 cts. per yd.
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
Miss C. S. Hubbard's,
158 Hancock St.,
Quincy, - - Mass.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.
N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3t&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.
QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.
At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.
From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, Postmaster.

Quincy City Grain Store.
BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.
Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others
Edward Russell,
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.
Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.
Sheridan's Condition Powder.
Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.
S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!
IS IT A HUMBUG?
After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a
Sound, Common Sense Method
in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from
Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,
which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.
What the Inventor Says:
This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.
When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.
Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers
cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.
The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.
The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by
The Life and Health
of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.
Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:
"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from
Forty Years of Experience
and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."
I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.
As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.
Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.
Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.
Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.
Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.
S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

No. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.
My Dear Friend Dispeau:
I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.
The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.
After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.
Gratefully your friend,
REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.
It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.
MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.
Mr. C. G. Penney,
DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.
Yours truly,
HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.
Dr. Conant,
DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.
Yours very truly,
REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.
My Dear Mr. Conant:
I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.
As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.
My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.
I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.
Sincerely yours,
JULIUS H. WARD.

MOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 15.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1794—Committee appointed to procure plan of Quincy.
1855—Charter of Rural Lodge, F. & A. M. restored.

World Wide.


COOPER.

1760—Austrians defeated at Leignitz by Frederick the Great.
1776—New York city abandoned by the Americans.
1789—Birth of James Fennimore Cooper, American novelist; died Sept. 14, 1851.
1849—Death of Brunel, famous English engineer; born 1760.
1862—Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates with 11,583 men; Confederate casualties 500.
1870—Pietri, private secretary to the French emperor, stated that his master had not a centime in foreign funds.
1870—The estimated loss of the Germans at this time in the war with France was 60,000 killed and wounded, and between twenty and thirty thousand sick; the siege of Paris began this day.
1872—Three communist murderers shot at Satory, France.
1874—Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, deposed by the whites of New Orleans; restored to power on the 18th.
1882—Jumbo, famous elephant, killed in a railroad accident near St. Thomas, Ont.

Airy Rooms for Working Girls.

The Metropolitan Bell Telephone company has just completed arrangements for the benefit of the girls in its employ. A large sunny sitting room has been provided, with wide windows, affording lovely river and harbor views. Turkish rugs cover the floor and lounges and rocking chairs invite repose. Three large tables are laden with cups, saucers, plates, spoons, sugar and milk, while behind two immense urns stands a woman supplying tea and coffee to those who wish either. All this is free, and the telephone girls at lunch in their handsome room present the appearance of boarding school pupils.

Besides the noon hour each operator has two recesses a day known as "reliefs." The "Central" then makes herself comfortable with book or fancy work or more often catches a little nap.

One portion of the dressing room is divided into lockers, every girl having one to herself. All this is in sharp contrast to the semi-dark basement, the rows of pegs, with dangling hats and sacks, and the lunches eaten from brown paper bags and swallowed in conjunction with close air and tepid water, with which most working girls are familiar.—New York World.

Dignified Mill Hands.

The best class of factory girls in the Union are thought to belong to the Norfolk mills. The black sheep has yet to be found and the smallest scandal written about these blithesome and beautiful southern girls. Most of them are Virginians by birth, proud as their ancestors ever were and hopeful of winning a better place in the industrial world than they now dignify. No foreman or superintendent would dare to address one of the haughty maidens by her first name. When enrolled on the books she refuses to give her Christian name. "What name?" was asked a newcomer in a woolen mill recently opened.

"Miss Clayton."

"And your Christian name?"

"That is an impertinent inquiry. I wish to be known in the mill as Miss Clayton." And so she is. So are all these industrious, unobtrusive young women.—Norfolk Letter.

Mrs. Winslow's Success.

Mrs. Erving Winslow comes back from London with the British stamp of approval and a budget of crested letters that will enable her to carry her Ibsen work all over the American continent and reap social as well as financial success. The lady confines herself to drawing room interpretations of Ibsen's dramas. She dresses in "Beau Brummel" and Josephine gowns; the odor of violets clings to her draperies; she tips her chin, throws her eyes, slopes her shoulders in the most graceful way and never raises her voice above the gentle conversational pitch. Her only "properties" are a small stand and a slippery chair. Mrs. Winslow is a very winsome lady, and if the whimsical public does not stick a pin in the Ibsen balloon she will be the rage next winter.—New York Letter.

Miss Fawcett's Tutor.

Miss Clough, principal of Newham, who has the honor of being tutor to the Senior Wrangler, is the sister of Arthur Hugh Clough, the London poet. It was Miss Clough who managed the campaign when the university senate of Cambridge in 1881 was asked to open the doors to women students. The ladies gathered their forces; every available man was flattered, lunched, dined and cajoled into voting for the girls, and the opposition went to pieces by a vote of 32 against 398. That was Feb. 26, 1881, and every anniversary of that day has been celebrated with special honors and favors for Miss Clough, who led the victory.—Exchange.

Count von Moltke will be 90 years old should he survive until Oct. 26, and the German emperor says the day shall be kept as a national holiday. Von Moltke went into the military business in the Copenhagen barracks at the age of 12 years.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

The Past Week Unfavorable for Nearly All Vegetables—Discouraging Reports from Potato Districts.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 15.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The continued rainy, cloudy weather has made the week just passed one of the the most unfavorable in some respects of the whole season. Farm work has been interfered with, grain, rowen, corn and other crops injured, and the proper curing of tobacco hindered. Pastures have been much benefitted, and ensilage corn has made a large growth, although the low temperature has been unfavorable for the latter. The corn crop is maturing slowly, but every day sees it further from danger from frost, and another week will probably carry most fields out of danger of injury to the ear, and in many places the fodder will be ready to cut. The rowen crop has been injured because of no weather to cure it. Reports indicate that some are cutting it for their silos.

A great change has taken plcee in the prospect of the late potato crop during the week. From Maine the report comes that the potatoes look black and dried up, and there is some complaint of rot. In New Hampshire they are rotting and rusting badly, and the tops have changed very much in a few days. The observer at Brattleboro, Vt., says that reports are coming in from the hill towns and farms of fields in which one half or more of the crop has been lost. One man, he says, has lost 90 out of 100 bushels. At Marshfield, Mass., the potatoes are rather light, scabby and worm-eaten. At Warren, Mass., one farmer reports only five bushels of good potatoes from forty dug. These are all extreme cases, but the observers are few who do not report some decay. Beans are threatened with mildew in the north, and tobacco with pale sweat in the south. Grapes and tomatoes are dropping from the vines in places, decaying instead of ripening. Buckwheat is good, and root crops continue in a flourishing condition. The yield of melons has been good in places. Three hundred barrels were recently shipped from Warwick, Mass., in one day.

INNOCENTS SLAUGHTERED.

Murderous Business Carried on by Long Island Baby Farmers.

NEWTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—Three midwives, Mrs. Karsch, Mrs. Scheuber and Mrs. Weiner, were brought here by Justice Brandon, charged with complicity with Bernard Claus and his wife, in carrying on the business of baby farming in Maspeth, where two dead infants were found in their house on Friday. It is supposed that the midwives named supplied the babies which were found, to the number of forty, in the hallways and doorsteps in this town and Long Island City during the past few months, besides others which have died from lack of proper care. Claus and his wife implicated the midwives in a confession made to Justice Brandon Saturday night. Claus says the midwives paid him from $1 to $4 for taking the children off their hands. The women deny this and say they only referred their patients, the mothers of the children, to the Claus'. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Scheper, who held them for examination. Two fire engines were busy all day pumping the water out of the pond at the rear of the Claus residence, on Fisk avenue, Maspeth, to enable a proper search to be made for the bodies of other infants supposed to have been thrown in it by the baby farmers. Dr. Frank Wickham made an autopsy on the body of an infant found dead in a crib and one hidden in a feather bed in the Claus house, and found that death was the result of lack of proper nourishment. Coroner Homeyer will hold an inquest on the bodies.

Gen. Crocker is Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. John S. Crocker, warden of the district jail, died at his residence here yesterday, aged about 70 years. He was in good health when he arose in the morning, but he was seized with a hemorrhage about 6 o'clock and died before a doctor arrived. He was a native of New York state and served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac during the war.

Warren the Favorite.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The fight between Tommy Warren and John Van Heest for $500 a side will take place somewhere between Buffalo and Bradford, within the next twenty-four hours. The fighters and their backers have started for the scene. The men will meet at 120 pounds. Warren is the favorite in betting.

A Fugitive from Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Lewis T. Young, clerk of the health offices in this city, is a defaulter and has fled from the city. Young has charge of the accounts and by the use of false figures has been able since 1888 to convert to his own use $17,292. A further examination of his books may increase the amount.

Train Wrecked by a Man's Body.

LIMA, O., Sept. 15.—A train of oil cars on the C. H. & D. road ran over and killed a man named Dallas Carter. His body threw the train off and in the wreck Conductor Charles Smith was killed and Brakeman Miller fatally injured.

Short Cotton Crop in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—Col. John Wadell, commissioner of the state department of agriculture, says that owing to the rains since the first of August the cotton crop of the state will fall 25 or 30 per cent. short of an average.

Censure Hurt His Feelings.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Signor Seismil-Doda has resigned the office of minister of finance in consequence of newspapers censuring him for attending a banquet at which irredentist toasts were drunk.

A Mining Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 15.—By the fall of a trestle at the Babylon coal breaker, John Glady, Charles Olmstead and a Hungarian boy were instantly killed.

Roasted Mutton Galore.

HAVRE, Sept. 15.—The united stevedores' sheds, with freezing chambers, machinery and 80,000 carcasses of mutton, were burned.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, preceded by light rain in southwestern Vermont; stationary temperature, except cooler in southeastern Maine; variable winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, preceded by light local rains; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler in eastern Massachusetts; variable winds.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Secretary Windom's Plan for Relieving the Stringency.

$16,000,000 OF 4 PER CENTS

Will Be Bought by the Treasury Department—Kennedy's Speech as It Appears in The Record—Congressional Forecast—An Amendment Defined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Secretary Windom left the Fifth Avenue hotel last evening for Williamtown, Mass., to join his family. He received but few callers at the hotel during the day. In the afternoon he announced to representatives of the press the plan he had devised for the relief of the stringency in the money market. As a result of his conference with the bank presidents and financiers at the subtreasury on Saturday, Secretary Windom said that he had decided to receive proposals for the sale of 4s to the amount of $16,000,000, the proposals to be received at the treasury department in Washington at noon, Wednesday next. These bonds the secretary will purchase if a reasonable price is asked for them. At the same time Secretary Windom will offer to prepay for three-fourths of a year the interest on current 6s. The announcement of these offers will come from Washington over the secretary's signature on Wednesday morning, where it will be officially formulated.

Secretary Windom said it was not usual for statements of the above kind to be made before they emanated from Washington officially, but owing to the anxiety of so many of the business communities to know what was going to be done by the treasury department in the premises, he thought it best to announce beforehand, although it was Sunday, his intentions.

In reply to a question as to the cause of the stringency in the money market, the secretary said: "In my judgment it is attributable to the remarkable activity in business of all kinds, in connection with the great advance in values during the last eighteen months. The increase of values on Sept. 1 of three products of agriculture (wheat, corn and oats) based upon the crops and prices of 1889, amounted to over $700,000,000, and if to this be added the increased price of all other products of industry, the total increase for this year will doubtless largely exceed $1,000,000,000. This increase of values necessarily requires a much larger amount of money to handle the products, and hence the unusual demands from the south and west.

"Another cause may be found in the large increase of importations, requiring the shipment of gold abroad. I know of nothing more the treasury department can do in the matter. The propositions of relief now pending exhaust the powers of the secretary. There is no doubt that they will bring full and satisfactory relief if the holders of the bonds are disposed to cooperate with the treasury. I do not think there is great danger of serious financial troubles. If they come it will not be the fault of the treasury department. This offer for 4 per cent. bonds is exceptional and made to meet exceptional conditions. It is not to be regarded as the policy of the administration, for with this purchase, if it shall be made, the treasury would go out the market for the purchase of that class of bonds, and will hereafter apply the current surplus to the purchase of the 4 1-2 per cents."

The Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following circular has been issued by the treasury department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1890.

In pursuance of the authority contained in section 2 of the act of March 3, 1881, public notice is hereby given that, with a view to the purchase of $16,000,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1907, proposals for the sale of such bonds to the government will be received at the treasury department in the city of Washington, D. C., at noon, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1890. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby expressly reserved.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

The secretary of the treasury has directed that arrangements be made for the prepayment of the interest due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1891, on the bonds commonly known as currency 6s. The treasurer and assistant treasurers of the United States will therefore be instructed to begin the prepayment as soon as the necessary blanks and stamps are received by them, which will be not later than Wednesday, the 17th inst., for all offices east of Chicago. Persons desiring prepayment of interest on currency 6s may present them on and after that date to be stamped in the same manner as in the case of 4s, and will be required to sign the receipt prescribed by the department. Those residing at a distance from the points of payment who intend to forward their bonds to be stamped will save by time awaiting the blank receipt which the department intends to mail to each holder who is recorded on the books.

KENNEDY'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

It Appears in The Record, but in Somewhat Altered Form.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The speech of Representative Kennedy of Ohio attacking the senate and Senator Quay, which created a sensation when delivered ten days ago, has appeared in The Congressional Record, after having been revised by Mr. Kennedy. The speech as it appears in the government's official publication of the proceedings of congress, differs from the speech as originally delivered, in the elimination of certain passages which, it has been asserted, were contrary to parliamentary rules and usages. The revised speech is hardly less severe than as originally delivered, but it is believed by the congressmen from Ohio to be now in conformity with the rules of the house governing criticisms in debate of the other branch of the legislature.

The first part of the speech, which was devoted to the federal election bill, is unchanged. Coming down to the attack upon the senate, no change is made in that part referring to the high character and standing of Webster, Clay, Fessenden and Wade. Then, after declaring that Ohio has twice within a decade been disgraced by senators chosen "simply because they were able to outbid other contestants," there is this sentence: "Surely this cloak of senatorial courtesy has been used to hide the infamy and the corruption which has dishonored and disgraced a body which was once the proudest in the land." This is the only reference to the cloak of senatorial courtesy, all that part declaring that senatorial courtesy had been a stench in the nostrils of the people and a cloak to cover up infamies being omitted.

The only charges made, so far as Senator Quay is concerned, consist in the elimination of the word "criminal" where it occurs in two places, and of the omission of all mention of Senator Quay by name. Where it was suggested in the original speech that Judas, when he hanged himself had left "an example for the Matt Quays that is well worthy of their imitation," there is substituted therefor the following: "An example well worthy of imitation." The sentence "the Republican party cannot afford to follow the lead of a branded criminal" is struck out altogether, and later on where it was said "he stands a convicted criminal before the bar of public opinion" a change is made so as to read "he stands convicted before the bar of public opinion."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters of Importance to Be Considered in Both Branches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is expected that Senator Sanders will conclude his speech upon the conference report of the land grant forfeiture bill this evening, and that the report will then be agreed to. Senator Sawyer will then call up the anti-lottery bill which has already passed the house. Otherwise he will ask the senate to dispose of private pension bills on the calendar, postponing the anti-lottery bill until Tuesday. So far as known there will be no open opposition to the passage of this bill. Senator Gibson of Louisiana will speak in its favor, and if no opposition develops on the floor, Senators Spooner and Casey, the latter of North Dakota, will support the measure, but it is Senator Sawyer's hope that Gen. Gibson speech will be the only one delivered.

Following the anti-lottery bill, on the order of business adopted by the Republican caucus, are the bills to repeal the timber culture act; to establish private land courts and for the relief of the supreme court and the labor bills. It is hardly probable that all these will be disposed of this week, but should it prove to be the case the rapid progress will be checked when the bill to transfer the revenue marine service from the treasury to the navy department, the next on the program, is reached. This bill has been discussed a number of times during the session, but the opposition has always prevented a vote. An hour every day under an order adopted by the senate last week, will be devoted to the consideration of the bills on the calendar, to which no objection is made.

The opposition shown by the minority in the house to the consideration of the Langston-Venable election case has had the effect more strongly to determine the Republican leaders that the house shall act upon the case as well as upon the Miller-Elliott case. It has been urged upon asbent Republican members that the party could hardly afford to abandon the colored Republican contestants after seating a number of white Republican members. A large number of telegrams have been sent to the absentees requesting their attendance here, and if a quorum is obtained Tuesday, it is the intention to dispose of the two election cases without argument beyond the forty minutes talk allowed by the rules in each case after the previous question is ordered.

After that will follow the tariff bill. Already Chairman McKinley has prepared the way for speedy action upon the bill by his resolution, endorsed by Saturday night's caucus, providing for the suspension of the ordinary rules and consideration of the bill by the house itself, instead of in committee of the whole. The time to be allotted to its consideration was left blank in the resolution, to be filled in by the committee on rules. It is the general impression not more than two or three days at most will be so consumed, and that if a quorum is in attendance the tariff bill will go to conference before the end of the present week.

Not a Final Judgment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Aldrich said to an Associated Press reporter last night: "There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the purpose and effect of the senate amendment to section 31 of the tariff bill. This section, as it passed the house, provides that all imported merchandise in bonded warehouses at the time the bill went into effect should be dutiable at the new rates. If the senate had adopted this action no extension of time for withdrawal of goods in bond at the old rates would have been possible. In order that the matter might be open for conference, an amendment was offered that afforded an opportunity for future consideration. This amendment was not intended in any sense to be a finality expressive of the judgment of the senate committee."

Wreck on the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The through Kansas City express of the Missouri Pacific railway which left St. Louis at 9 Saturday night, was partially wrecked at Glencoe switch, about twenty-seven miles west of St. Louis. One passenger was killed and fifteen injured, four fatally.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

New York Central strikers are going back to work.

Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer of Chicago has sailed for Europe.

The daily London edition of The New York Herald is suspended.

Jones, a London bicycle rider, made new records from one to five miles.

Two people in a wagon were killed by a railroad train near St. Joseph, Mo.

Frederick Leouard was probably fatally stabbed by James Scott at South Boston.

Burglars made a haul of silver at the residence of Florist Moses of Bucksport, Me.

Clarkson may succeed Quay as chairman of the Republican national committee.

In the annual yacht regatta of the Manhattan Athletic club, the Mariquita beat the Liris.

Mugwump influence prevented the renomination of Congressman Viaux in Philadelphia.

New York won the interstate military shoot at Creedmoor and Washington the Hilton trophy.

Wife murderer Sylvester H. Bell of St. Albans, Vt., was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Loring K. Loomis, a Chicago stock broker, is missing, together with $35,000 belonging to clients.

In the closing races of the year at Sheepshead Bay, Sallie McClelland won the great eastern handicap.

Three persnos were killed and several injured in an accident on the Black Hills and Fort Pierre railroad.

John Desmond saved a friend from drowning in Whalon pond, Lunenburg, Mass., but lost his own life.

A parade, followed by a collation, wound up the convention of the State Firemen's association at Lawrence, Mass.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

—)ooo(—

Billheads,

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Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.30 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.37, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
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Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 15.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 12.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.24; Sets at 5.54.
Moon sets 6.53.
First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Hon. E. C. Bumpus is in the White Mountains.

Mrs. George R. Prescott of Wollaston is in New Hampshire.

Miss Etta M. Prescott has returned from Bath Beach, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss Rice, have returned from Europe.

City Council meeting tonight. See Tuesday's DAILY LEDGER for full report.

Mrs. Stephen Penniman and Mrs. C. H. Penniman are in Winthrop, Me., for a few weeks.

Miss Caroline Wood of Roxbury has given $25 to the Ladies Aid Association Endowment Fund.

A shooting gallery was opened in Monahan's carriage shop on Copeland street West Quincy, Saturday night.

Arrangements are being made to have the St. Marys play the Actives of South Weymouth the last day of the Weymouth Fair.

Mrs. Cornelius Powers, formerly of this city and now of Jefferson County, Missouri, is visiting Mrs. William Shea of Common street.

A Boston paper announces that the engagement of Miss Mollie Adams of this city and Mr. Grafton Abbott will be consummated in October.

Councilman Green, who has been confined to the house four weeks, got out Sunday, and expects to attend the City Council meeting this evening.

Mr. Fred Sanborn of Wollaston, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever, passed a very sick day Sunday, but is reported more comfortable this morning.

A new barber shop is to be opened in the Post Office block West Quincy, by the barber who has been running the shop on Copeland street, near Brewers corner.

A sister of Maurice Mulcare, who was killed on Tuesday, came to this city from Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday and had the body removed to Arlington, where it was interred.

The Swedish Congregational church will meet for the purpose of taking action in aiding the Quincy City hospital on Thursday evening instead of Wednesday as was announced Saturday.

The First Nationalist Club of Boston, the leading organization in the Commonwealth of the followers of Bellamy, has issued an address to the people of Massachusetts, on the subject of corporate power over legislation. The address is signed for the club by its secretary, Edward S. Huntington of Wollaston.

Rev. Edward Robinson, pastor of the Wollaston Congregational society, has offered a prize to the children of that Sunday School for the best collection of wild flowers which can be gathered about Wollaston. The prize will be awarded next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. James T. Harlow resumed his duties as organist at the Universalist church yesterday morning. The choir was assisted by Miss Fannie Wood of Hyde Park, formerly of Quincy, and well known by the young people here. She rendered a solo in a most pleasing, rich and cultivated contralto voice. All hope to hear her again some Sunday.

$20 per Light.

The electric lights were turned on at Cohasset Saturday night. The town has 150 incandescent lights of 30 candle power each at an expense of $20 per light per annum.

Tennis Club Tournament.

A tournament in doubles confined to members of the Quincy Tennis club, was played on the Bigelow street grounds Saturday afternoon; there were four entries.

Wendell and Claflin beat Pollard and Hultman 6—3, 5—6, 6—4.

Holden and Farrington beat King and Rogers, 7—5, 8—6.

Packard and Harlow beat Holden and Farrington, 6—0, 6—3.

The finals are unfinished and the first set is a remarkably long one and closely contested. The score was 13 to 13 when darkness made it necessary to postpone the finish until this afternoon.

—The Abolitionists will hold a reunion in Tremont Temple, Boston, Sept. 22, to be addressed by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Rev. Dr. Miner, A. H. Grimke, Frank B. Sanborn, Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, Rev. Dr. Mark Trafton and W. H. Dupree.

WEYMOUTH.

The Social Club at the Landing are going to entertain their Abington and lady friends by a supper at some well-known hostelry at Boston during the early months of winter.

There will be no discount on taxes, whether paid before a certain day or not. It has been the custom in years back to make a very liberal one if paid on or before Oct. 10. This was considered unfair by a great many, and a continual agitation prior to the annual town meeting, has at last brought about the change. Some can't see through this new arrangement, but the old custom of granting the discount was simply robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The heavy freight over the South Shore division of the Old Colony railroad requires the running of an extra train several times during the week.

Mr. Carlton, an Old Colony carpenter residing on Mt. Pleasant, has been unable to attend to his business nearly all summer on account of an injury sustained to his ankle.

The shopmates of Thomas Hyland, an employe of John W. Hart & Co., made up a handsome purse of money last Saturday and forwarded it to him. Mr. Hyland has been quite ill for several weeks with an aggravated form of dysentery, but is now improving.

A young lady of the Landing, whom most every one expected would never marry, will wed a young gentleman from Boston the coming winter.

It must be an oversight on some persons part to permit that 4 x 6 piece of timber to remain on the town building at Washington square. It was placed there nearly four years ago for the purpose of attaching a rope to, by the Democrats during the campaign, and does it not seem strange that no one takes enough interest in the looks of things to remove it?

There is a man residing in our town whom it is said is studying all the time on a vehicle that will revolutionize things. He claims that he can create power by the continual motion of his toe joint, to propel a bicycle, etc., more rapidly than anything yet introduced.

The Universalist society have had the pews in their church edifice newly cushioned.

The name of James H. Flint, Esq., has been mentioned as a candidate for representative from this town this fall.

A missionary concert was held under the auspices of the First Baptist Sunday School last evening.

Officer Fitzgerald and Drown were looking around for an unknown man, Saturday evening, who stole a dollar from a ten-year-old boy.

Mr. Noah Torrey of the south village, died very suddenly on Columbian square, near the band stand Saturday forenoon. His age was about 70 years and he was by occupation a violinist.

Mrs. Copeland residing near the corner of Main and Winter streets, has reached the age of three score and ten and has never rode in a railway car. It is said there can't be found in the whole town a more retired lady than Mrs. Copeland.

MILTON.

Mr. Patrick Watson, an old and respected resident of East Milton, died at his residence in East Milton after a long illness.

Gives Value Every Time.

It is stated by an exchange that a single page in an issue of the Century Magazine, taken for advertising purposes, costs $600.

In Harper's one can square his bill with $400.

A yearly advertisement in one column of the Chicago Tribune costs $26,564 for the lowest and $85,000 for highest.

In the New York Herald $38,204 is the lowest, and $140,000 for the highest priced columns.

The LEDGER is more modest in its demands, but gives value for money invested every time.

Eccentric and Impracticable.

The Waltham Free Press says, "Henry H. Faxon in his letter to the Prohibitory Convention seems to have practically read himself out of the Republican party. Henry must not imagine that every person who does not agree with his sometimes rather eccentric and impracticable notions is an "official tramp" or a "party wire-puller." The Republican party contains many men quite as honest as Mr. Faxon, quite as earnest for temperance, quite as able in every way, and a hundred times more practicable."

DIED.

McDONALD—In Atlantic, Sept. 13, Mr. John McDonald, aged 60 years.
NEEDHAM—At City Hospital, Sept. 13, Mrs. Marian E., wife of Mr. John S. Needham of Lawrence, Mass., aged 55 years and 6 months.
FOSBERG—In Quincy, Sept. 14th, Mrs. Cairo, wife of the late Neils Fosberg, aged 61 years and 8 months.
MCDONALD—In West Quincy, Sept. 14th, Alice B., daughter of Mr. John R. and Mrs. Sarah J. McDonald, aged 10 month and 7 days.

RACES AT THE
BROCKTON
FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

HIS TROUBLES ENDED

Robert Ray Hamilton's Body Found in Snake River.

WAS ON A HUNTING TRIP.

Review of the Celebrated Case in Which the Deceased Figured a Short Time Ago—A Will Contest Probable.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 15.—J. O. Green, son of President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, returned to Helena, after a tour in the Yellowstone National park. Mr. Green says that on Aug. 23, while on his way into the park from the Union Pacific, he stopped at the ranch of Robert Ray Hamilton of New York. Mr. Green says that Mr. Hamilton had bought a ranch about two months ago and had made it an outfitting place for park tourists. Mr. Green found that the owner had been gone on a hunting trip for five days. The next day Mr. Green and his party started to hunt for Mr. Hamilton, and about thirty miles from the ranch Mr. Green discovered his body in Snake river, and his horse and dog a little distance away. Mr. Hamilton was identified beyond all doubt by Mr. Green, who then had the body taken to the ranch and who notified Mr. Hamilton's family.

Robert Ray Hamilton, whose trouble with his wife and the latter's sentence to the penitentiary on the charge of attempting to kill him were the talk of the country a year or more ago, had so effectually hidden himself and his disgrace from the world that, save his own immediate family, no one beside his old acquaintance who found his body was aware of his fate till yesterday.

Mr. Green recognized Hamilton immediately, as he had known him quite well in New York, and in addition there were in his pocket letters from his attorneys relating to the divorce proceedings against Mrs. Hamilton, and other papers concerning the winding up of his business affairs in the east. He said the unfortunate man was evidently drowned while fording the river a few miles below where the body was found.

Mr. Green was very much surprised on arriving at Helena to find that the public knew nothing about Hamilton's fate.

Hamilton's Life.

Robert Ray Hamilton was born in New York March 18, 1850. He was the son of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. After graduating from Columbia college and the Columbia law school, he began the practice of law. He was elected to the New York assembly in 1881 as a Republican from the Eleventh district, and wns re-elected in 1886, 1887 and 1888. Mr. Hamilton spent much of his time in traveling, both in this country and abroad. He was a member of the Union league, the University and the Tuxedo clubs. About July 1, 1889, Mr. Hamilton hired rooms in the Noll cottage at Atlantic City. He was accompanied by a blonde woman of middle age, a nurse and an 8-months old baby.

On Aug. 26 there was a quarrel between Hamilton's companion, then known variously as Eva Mann and Mrs. Hamilton, and the nurse, Mary Ann Donnelly. The nurse was seriously wounded in the abdomen by Mrs. Hamilton's ivory handled dagger, and Mrs. Hamilton was arraigned in court upon a charge of felonious and atrocious assault. Mrs. Hamilton was convicted and is now serving a two years' sentence in Trenton prison. The nurse recovered. On Sept. 3 Mrs. Swinton, the so-called mother of Mrs. Hamilton, and her son Joshua Mann, both of whom had been locked up at police headquarters on charges of conspiracy to defraud, told Inspector Byrnes that the baby, Beatrice Ray, which Hamilton believed to be his, and for the sake of which he had married the woman, had been bought from a midwife in New York for $10.

During the examination of the conspirators, Mr. Hamilton testified in the Tombs police court that he had met Eva four years before in a house of disrepute in New York, that he had lavished money upon her and that he had finally married her for the sake of the child she pretended was his. Mrs. Swinton and Mann were held for the grand jury, and subsequently were indicted for conspiracy and grand larceny, but the indictments were quashed in the general sessions on Dec. 3. That they had profited by their association with Mr. Hamilton through his wife was indubitable, but it was found impracticable to establish the technical charge.

On Oct. 3, Mr. Hamilton applied in the supreme court for annulment of his marriage,

On the Ground of Fraud.

In the complaint, Mr. Hamilton said his wife's maiden name was Evangeline L. Steele, and that they were married on Jan. 17, 1889. His consent to the marriage, he said, had been obtained solely upon her false representation that she had given birth to a child of which he was the father. The complaint further states that at the time of the marriage the defendant had a husband living, although details of the former marriage could not then be produced.

The case was last up, on a motion made by the woman's counsel, for a larger allowance than that which her husband continued to pay her. She did not get it. She had obtained, up to the beginning of 1889, $10,000 from Hamilton. As his wife, she had an allowance of $6000 a year. As his widow she is likely to have difficulties in obtaining a share of the estate of some $18,000 a year, for there is not much doubt that the estate will continue to dispute the legality of her marriage to him.

Mr. Hamilton left town for the west about the middle of last June. His intention was to remain there to the middle of November, when his suit was to come to trial. At the same time he expected to reenter politics.

Labor Difficulties in Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 15.—The labor conference has again invited the employers to a meeting for the purpose of settling the existing disputes. At Newcastle the whole crew of a steamer has been arrested for refusing to work.

Murdered Because He Was Charitable.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—Mr. McGrath, a well-to-do member of the National league, has been brutally murdered in Ballingarry by miners, who resented his sheltering an evicted farmer with whom they had quarreled.

They Want a Recount.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has issued a call for a state convention to meet Sept. 18 in this city to take steps toward securing a re-enumeration of the state of Oregon.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits,

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

—AT—

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

—AT THE—

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

For

The Best Report

of

Tonight's Council Meeting,

See

Tuesday's Daily Ledger.

It will be the

First Meeting after Vacation,

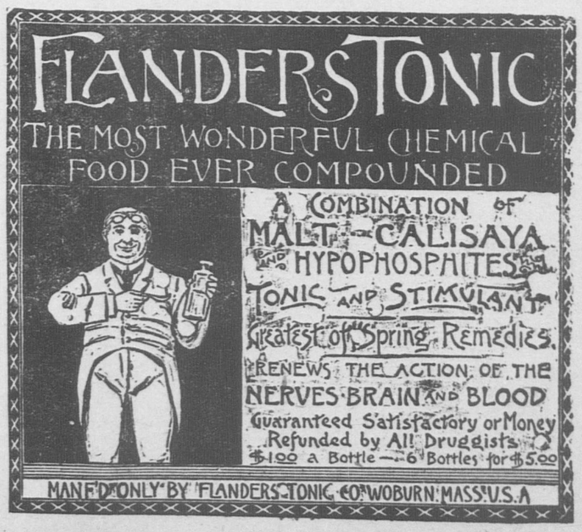
And it is Anticipated that there

will be

Considerable Weighty Business.

For Sale by

Newsboys and Agents.



BASE BALL.

Boston Leaguers Again Meet Defeat at the Hands of the Phillies.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Phillies played an almost perfect fielding game. Through the errors of the home team in the last three innings the visitors got in six runs and won the game.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—5

Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Boston 6. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Boston 14. Batteries—Esper and Clements, Nichols and Hardie.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 3.

Brooklyn	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—8	
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3	

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, New York 3. Errors—Brooklyn 3, New York 1. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Rusie and Buckley.

Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0—8	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0—6	

Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Cincinnati 9. Errors—Pittsburg 5, Cincinnati 5. Batteries—Anderson and Decker, Duryea and Keenan.

Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 6.

Chicago	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	0—11	
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0—6	

Base hits—Chicago 9, Cleveland 11. Errors—Chicago 5. Batteries—Stein and Nagle, Viau and Sommers.

Second Game.

Cleveland	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4

Base hits—Cleveland 9, Chicago 11. Errors—Cleveland 2, Chicago 4. Batteries—Beatin and Sommers, Hutchinson and Nagle.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

The Boston and Brooklyn Brotherhood nines did not play, owing to the weather Philadelphia defeated New York, Pittsburg Buffalo twice, and Chicago and Cleveland broke even.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 5.

Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	—7
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—5

Base hits—Philadelphia 12, New York 6. Errors—Philadelphia 4, New York 4. Batteries—Knell and Cross, Ewing and Ewing.

Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 1.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Chicago 13, Cleveland 5. Errors—Chicago 1. Batteries—King and Boyle, McGill and Sutcliffe.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—5
Chicago	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Cleveland 9, Chicago 8. Errors—Cleveland 3, Chicago 3. Batteries—Gruber and Brennan, Barston and Boyle.

Pittsburg, 6; Buffalo, 3.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg 8, Buffalo 13. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Buffalo 2. Batteries—Staley and Quinn, Cunningham and Clark.

Second Game.

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Pittsburg 6, Buffalo 1. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Maul and Quinn, Twitchell and Clark.

BARRED OUT.

Colored Students Not Allowed to Attend the Maryland Law School.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The Maryland law school has determined that it will admit no more colored students. Last year two colored students, Cummins and Johnson, the first who ever attended lectures there, were graduated with high honors. After their graduation, two more colored students, W. Ashbie Hawkins and John L. Dozier, applied for admission and were received. They have been at the university one year and have been notified by John P. Poe, on the part of the regents, that they cannot return. The white students of the law, medical and dental departments of the university sent a petition to the faculty protesting against the admission of any colored students to the law school. Mr. Poe says that the regents, into whose hands the question was left for adjudication, had held several meetings, and had finally resolved that it would be unwise to endanger the school or jeopardize its interests in any way by any longer allowing colored students to attend the school in the face of such manifest opposition.

Hawkins is the principal of a school at Towson. Dozier will go to the Howard university in Washington. Hawkins states that the action of the faculty practically shuts him out of all possibility of entering the legal profession. He is so placed, being a married man, that he cannot leave his present position to study elsewhere.

Big Legal Fight Promised.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 15.—This city is greatly excited over the fact that suits have been entered to secure possession of property in the city of Erie, valued at several million dollars. The claimant is a nephew of the original settler, Weinbiddle, who secured extensive grants from the English crown. Weinbiddle died in Pittsburg, as it was supposed, without close heirs, and his property went to distant relatives. George Weinbiddle, a brother's son, who came here from Germany, is after the estate. The property involved covers the city parks and adjacent square, a valuable square in the eastern part of the city.

A Railway Tangle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Sept. 15.—In the United States court, Edward Litchfield of Brooklyn filed a bill for an order of injunction against the executive board of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad, to restrain a transfer of the road by lease to the Cairom, Vincennes and Chicago. Litchfield is a heavy stockholder in the road, and claims the alleged transfer as proposed is a mere shift to defraud the stockholders. He also charges mismanagement, to the effect that the net earnings have been applied to individual use instead of the payment of dividends.

Carried Out His Threat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A party of five men and two young women went out for a row in the bay off Fort Hamilton. After a time one of the men insisted upon being put ashore, declaring he would upset the boat if his wishes were not complied with. He then arose and either fell or jumped overboard, grasped the gunwale and overturned the craft. One of the women was drowned. Four of the men and the remaining woman were rescued by a boat from the shore. The man who capsized the boat is supposed to have reached the shore in safety.

Distinguished Visitors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Among the arrivals from abroad yesterday were Sir William Arol, head of the firm which built the Forth bridge, who arrived on the City of Rome, and Sir Benjamin Baker, who came on the Aurania. The latter was one of the engineers of the Forth bridge, and comes here as one of the consulting engineers of the Hudson river tunnel, the control of which is understood to have recently passed into the hands of an English syndicate.

Firemen Wanted to "Duck" Them.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—An attempt was made to extend the electric railway on Main street at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The fire alarm was sounded and the firemen laid several lines of hose preparatory to drenching the workmen. The work was suspended after several workmen had been placed in jail. There is great excitement. An injunction will possibly be served.

ERICSSON'S REMAINS

Delivered to Swedish Officials with Solemn Ceremonies.

FINE MATERIAL FOR A NOVEL

Furnished by The Figaro in Its Exposition of Intrigues—Germans Permit Slave Trading—Other Foreign News.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15.—The body of Capt. John Ericsson was landed from the U. S. warship Baltimore at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The transfer was made with much ceremony. Upon arriving here the Baltimore saluted the Swedish flag on passing the forts. Soon after the vessel had dropped anchor, the American minister went aboard to announce officially the program for the ceremonies. Speeches were made by Capt. Schley of the Baltimore in delivering the body to the American minister, by the latter in consigning it to Admiral Poyron, and by the admiral in accepting charge of the body. The remains were then transferred to a steam barge draped in black and silver, which was commanded by a captain of the Swedish navy. The body was placed within a pavilion that had been erected for the purpose on the bridge of the vessel, to which it was carried by sailors from the American warship. The coffin was covered with wreaths. A procession of boats was then formed.

First came Admiral Peyron and the captain and others, and officers of the Baltimore, a number of American sailors and then the catafalque. As the procession of boats moved slowly along, minute guns were fired by the Baltimore and by the forts on the shore, while all the vessels in the harbor hauled down their flags to half mast. When the funeral barge arrived at the landing stage, the governor of Stockholm formally received the body, which was then borne by the American sailors to a large pavilion, handsomely decorated in black and gold, which had been erected near the water's edge in the park. While the body was being carried to the pavilion bells were tolled, and the military, which were to escort the remains to the train, presented arms.

An immense crowd had assembled in and around the pavilion. When the coffin had been placed upon the bier in the pavilion, dozens of wreaths and other floral emblems were heaped up around it. The services were very simple, consisting of the singing of Swedish hymns and the recital of a poem. When the services were concluded the body was deposited in a magnificent hearse, and the funeral procession was formed. The route to the railway station was thronged with spectators, who maintained a respectful silence as the procession passed along. It is estimated that 100,000 persons viewed the procession.

On arriving at the railway station, where a special train was waiting to convey the body to Wermland, the birthplace of Ericsson, the remains were placed in a handsome funeral car heavily draped in black. At 3:20 o'clock the train moved slowly out of the station. The whole ceremony was conducted with great solemnity and made a profound impression. The municipal authorities will give a banquet to the officers of the Baltimore at Hasselbacken to-night, and on Tuesday a gala performance will be given at the opera house in their honor. On Wednesday they will dine with the king at Drottninghelm.

BOULANGIST COMPLICATIONS.

Latest Developments, as Revealed by The Figaro—About Duchess D'Uzes.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Figaro continues to publish Boulanger revelations. The latest are to the effect that Boulanger was bound in honor to overthrow the republic, but that the parties disagreed as to who should be placed in power. Dillon told the trustees of the D'Uzes fund that he would be the first to shoot Boulanger if he broke his work. The Comte de Paris' organ, Correspondence Nationale, admits that the royalists subsidized the Boulangists. Boulanger's organ, Voix du Peuple, referring to the assertion of the Duchess d'Uzes that she had a letter compromising Boulanger and royalism, hints that Boulanger has letters proving that the duchess threw away her money because she loved him. In an interview published in The Siecle, Boulanger denies that he bargained to upset the republic, declares that he never handled the money, which was Dillon's affair, and says that he has been deceived and made use of by everybody. It is said that the Duchess D'Uzes is writing a novel based upon these intrigues. Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has instructed the Papal Nuncio here to assure the French government that there never were any negotiations between the Vatican and Boulanger or his agents.

SANCTIONED BY GERMANY.

Slave Traffic Freely Indulged in on the African Coast.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 15.—The German authorities at Bagamoyo have published a notice permitting everybody to engage freely in the slave traffic, and only prohibiting the exportation of slaves by sea. The Arab slave dealers are also authorized to recover runaways. The Arabs are overjoyed at the license thus afforded them and are openly buying slaves at street auctions. In consequence of this action of the German officials an influx of Arab slave dealers is expected.

For Universal Suffrage.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The Workmen's Suffrage congress opened here. M. Defuisseaux was elected president. Five hundred delegates, representing 400 societies, were present. Among the delegates was Sig. Costa, an Italian deputy. The congress, by a large majority, resolved to hold monster demonstrations in the chief towns of Belgium the Sunday preceding the meeting of parliament, in favor of universal suffrage. At the afternoon session, there was an animated discussion on the subject of a general strike. This resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution declaring in favor of the principle of a general strike, but the congress decided not to fix the date of the proposed movement at present. When the conference adjourned, the delegates left the hall singing the "Marseillaise."

Southampton Strikers Disappointed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—All of the dock companies have decided on a general lockout until further notice. This has caused much irritation. The strikers receive only from half a crown to four shillings strike pay, instead of half a guinea, which they had expected. Many were so angry at receiving the smaller amount that they destroyed their tickets.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 132. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FAIR!

Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1890,

AT 7 P. M.,

By the LADIES' SEWING CIRCLE of the

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

OF GARFIELD STREET.

☞ **Useful and Fancy Articles for sale.**

Quincy, Sept. 16. 3t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Features in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the ridiculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

House Lot at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Town Hill, opposite the residence of Luther M. Bradbury, Jr., adjoining the estate of Mr. Gilbert Miller, one large House Lot, perfectly level, with stone enough on the same to make a good cellar. This land is very desirable, it being high land and perfectly dry. No better site can be had in this locality to build on. The terms will be liberal and sale positive.

Quincy, Sept. 16. 4t

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,s

LOST.

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

ROOM TO LET.—A furnished front room. Apply at 100 Hancock street, or P. O. Box 17, Quincy. Sept. 11—7t,p1w*

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—12t

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, within 5 minutes' walk of the Quincy station. Possession the 1st of Oct. Address "N. M," 6 School street, Quincy, Mass.

Sept. 9—5t Sept. 13—1w

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.

Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.

Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits,

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

BOYS WANTED.

High and Crammar Scholars,

TO SELL THE DAILY LEDGER

Every Afternoon After School.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Award of Hancock Street Contract Causes a Breeze.

THE WILLARD SCHOOL AGAIN.

Report Relative to Extension of Water Mains in Ward Three—Auditors Statement—A New Registrar—Money for Sewerage Bill.

The City Council convened last evening after a vacation of seven weeks. The only absentee was Councilman Read of Ward Six. There was a good attendance of citizens.

The reading of the records was begun, but on motion of Councilman Green was suspended.

Houghs Neck Chemical.

A communication from the Mayor was read relative to rent of land occupied by the chemical engine at Houghs Neck, the heirs of Relief Whicher and the present owner, Mr. Pierce, both claiming $25. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

Hancock Street Granite.

The following communication from Mayor Porter was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
QUINCY, Sept. 13, 1890.

Henry O. Fairbanks, Esq., President of the Council,

SIR:—In regard to the question of preparing new specifications for the pavement to be used on Hancock street, I have to report to the Council that Mr. Charles Wilson, a resident of this city, has signed a contract for supplying the paving stones required. The quality, size and delivering of the stones are advantageous to the city, and the price as low as estimated by the Commissioner.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. PORTER, Mayor.

Councilman Burke thought the Mayor had not done right in disregarding the wish of the Council, which had requested him to cause the specifications to be revised and new proposals asked. It was not a square way to let contracts. He desired the presence of the Mayor, and the City Messenger was dispatched for his Honor. Councilman Burke repeated to the Mayor the above, and asked for an explanation.

Councilman Slade gained the floor first, however. He did not wish it understood that it was the action of the Council in sending for the Mayor. The Councilman maintained that the letting of a contract was executive work, and the Mayor was not bound by vote of the Council.

Councilman Burke thought that Council should have something to say about contracts. If it had, no such blunder would have been made, as in the case of the new Willard school, where no time was mentioned for its completion.

Councilman Slade defended the charter; the point raised was the very essence of it, that the Council was a purely legislative body, and there its responsibility rested.

Mayor Porter had no objection to stating facts. When bids had been asked for edgestone and pavings no Quincy man had bid, but since his communication to the Council Mr. Wilson had come forward and very satisfactory terms had been made. As the chief executive officer of the city he believed he had not exceeded the functions of his office in making the contract.

Upon motion of Councilman Jones the communication was received and placed on file.

A New Registrar.

The Mayor forwarded the resignation of Thomas Curtis as a member of the Board of Registrars. Also the appointment of Cornelius Moynihan of Ward Three to fill said vacancy. The communication was received and the appointment confirmed.

Auditor's Statements.

Auditor Hall submitted monthly statements for August and September, itemizing the appropriations, the amount of each expended and the balance. That for September was read and both referred to the Committee on Finance.

Treasurer's Report.

The balance sheets of Treasurer Adams for August and September were referred to same committee.

The Willard School.

Mayor Porter forwarded communications from Messrs. Cushing, contractor of the Willard schoolhouse, Commissioner Alexander and Architects Sturgis and Cabot, relative to the completion of the building at an early date as possible.

SOUTH HINGHAM, Sept. 8, '90.

MR. ALEXANDER,

Dear Sir: To your inquiry in regard to what would help us in the matter of pushing the work at Willard school, I beg to submit the following:—

Our contract calls for all the 3-inch floor planking to be laid after the roof is covered in. This 3-inch floor plank is to be kiln dried. Now, in my opinion, to lay this as it is intended will not be the thing to do, for the following reasons: If you lay kiln dried 3-inch spruce plank your dampness from the plastering will swell and warp the same, and they will eventually shrink and show large joints overhead.

Now the remedy I would suggest is as follows: Sheath the under side of the second and third floors with thin ¼-inch matched and beaded stock, either white wood, hard pine or cypress, of which the cost is about the same, and have those two 3-inch plank floors laid, as they should be, immediately, so we can forward the work. The expense of the same will be $1050, but the advantage I would gain by the same, if I can do it right away, I would do this for the sum of $750.

Trusting this will receive your favorable consideration, I remain

Respectfully yours,
[Signed.] ELIJAH H. CUSHING,
for I. H. & E. H. Cushing.

SEPTEMBER 9, '90.

Sturgis & Cabot, Architects, 19 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.,—

Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith a copy of the letter received from Mr. Cushing, the contractor for the work at the Willard school building, in reply to some inquiries I have made of him respecting the urgency of completing the building at an early date as possible.

You will note that Mr. Cushing wishes the privilege of laying the floors of the building as soon as possible and not wait until after the building is roofed in, as required by the specifications, claiming, by so doing, that the work of construction can be very materially enhanced.

If we follow Mr. Cushing's suggestion in the matter, an additional cost of $750 will be made over and above the original contract price. I am not quite clear in my own mind, that it would be wise to adopt the change he proposes, or that it would be advisable to depart from the original intent of the specifications in the matter of which he makes mention, and before I could make any recommendation to His Honor the Mayor in the premises, I would be glad to have an expression of your views.

Therefore would you kindly give Mr. Cushing's suggestion, as contained in the enclosed letter, your earliest consideration and write me your conclusion as soon as possible?

I would say in reference to this whole subject, that any suggestion you would kindly make, as to the best method to be pursued to hasten the completion of the building, will be graciously received.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEORGE ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1890.

George Alexander, Esq., Commissioner.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th came duly to hand this morning. In reply we would say that we believe the proposal made to you by Messrs. I. H. & E. H. Cushing, and embodied in the letter of Sept. 6th, 1890, would undoubtedly facilitate the work upon the Willard school building, and would undoubtedly make a satisfactory piece of work, and we would advise doing this, on the ground that we believe it will enable Messrs. Cushing & Co. to complete the work at an earlier date, and that if the sheathing is of hard pine, it will improve the looks of the ceilings of the schoolrooms. The change you propose we had embodied in the original set of specifications of the Willard school, it being taken out when it was found necessary to reduce the cost. We would also recommend that where the sheathing comes against the large timbers of the floor it should be finished there by a quarter round, so as to cover up the ends of the boards and make the work much neater and in better shape.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] WILLIAM R. CABOT,
for Sturgis & Cabot.

Councilman Green moved that the communications be received and placed on file. He believed that it was simply an attempt to break the contract. There might be a surplus now, but there would be none when the building was completed.

Councilman Faunce thought it all a humbug. It was ridiculous to lay a kiln dried floor before putting on the roof.

Councilman Souther believed the change proposed would be for the best interests of the city.

Councilman Burke moved to refer to Committee on Public Buildings.

Councilman Shea hoped if anything could be done to expedite the building it should be. It was a shame the way it had been delayed and children treated.

Councilman Jones opposed laying on table. Hoped a committee would investigate, and report early.

Councilman Newcomb had investigated the matter some. The plastering would swell and shrink timber, and in two years be an eyesore. Where the city was spending so much money it would be bad policy not to make the increased appropriation. It would further the completion of the building, and would not break the contract.

Councilman Slade favored the introduction of an order appropriating the $750 additional, that it might take one reading.

Councilman Green did not want to retard building. Did not believe contractor would hurry up any if change was made. He, however withdrew his order to place on file.

Councilman Souther offered an order which was read and together with the communications was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Willard Blackboards.

Mayor Porter forwarded a communication from G. I. Aldrich, Superintendent of Schools, relative to the blackboards in the new Willard schoolhouse. The specifications call for those 3½ feet wide, while 4 foot ones are wanted. $150 additional is asked. Referred to Committee in Public Buildings.

Railroad Police.

The Mayor's appointment of Walter F. Pratt as a railroad police was confirmed.

Claim of Patrick Cain.

A communication of the Mayor to the effect that Patrick Cain would settle his claim for damages on Copeland street for $400, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Extension of Water Supply.

The Mayor forwarded a communication from Chief Engineer Ripley and Commissioner Alexander, who were requested to furnish some plan for a supply of water for Liberty, Center and other streets in Ward Three. The Quincy Water Company is willing to extend its mains whenever the revenue from the sale of water will give a reasonable return for the ex-

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

Ward One Democrats.

The Democratic caucus in Ward One, for the choice of delegates, was held in the Ward Room, City Hall, Monday evening. Hon. William A. Hodges was chairman, and Luke J. Coyle, secretary. There were elected:

State,—William A. Hodges (at large), W. G. A. Pattee, A. B. Packard, Sigourney Butler.

Senatorial,—William A. Hodges (at large), E. Emery Fellows, Walter M. Packard, Walter A. Metcalf.

County and Councillor,—J. J. Byron (at large), Fred F. Green, Charles T. Crooker and Zenas L. Arnold.

Congressional,—W. B. White (at large), John Swithin, Luke J. Coyle, John W. McAnarney.

Republican State Convention.

Tomorrow the Republican State Convention will be held in Boston. The fight this year is not on the head of the ticket, for Gov. Brackett will be renominated. But there promises to be lively contests for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Auditor. The delegates from this city are:

Ward 1,—John F. Merrill, Charles A. Howland.

Ward 2,—Herbert M. Federhen.

Ward 3,—Edwin W. Marsh, Fred A. Marsh.

Ward 4,—Charles L. Hammond.

Ward 5,—George A. Litchfield.

Ward 6,—Charles N. Hunt.

The Work of Hose 2.

"Look at here, Mr. Reporter," said a well known veteran fireman to a LEDGER representative a few days ago, "I wish that you would give credit in the LEDGER to the Hose 2 boys of Wollaston, for responding so promptly to Box 26 when it was pulled in for the great disaster. It has been said in the papers and on the street that because they didn't have a horse to draw the hose wagon they didn't respond. Why, young man, there never was greater injustice done to a company of firemen. This company was one of the first on the scene of the accident, and its foreman,—John M. Thomas,—was one of the foremost ones to enter that horrible death trap, car 263, and assisted in removing the dead and wounded. The whole company worked there until every person was removed from the wreck and properly cared for."

St. Paul's Church Fair.

The four days' fair of the Swedish St. Paul's church was successfully inaugurated last evening, notwithstanding the rainy weather. The edifice was prettily decorated, and many articles were offered for sale. Fine music was rendered by two Swedish gentlemen, and the Rev. S. S. Carlander spoke interestingly of the western states, California and the gold mines. The Swedish coffee was quite a treat, and there was also ice cream. Many Americans encouraged the fair by their attendance.

Atlantic Social Club.

The Directors of the Atlantic Social Club held a meeting on Monday evening at the house of E. G. Hall on Newbury avenue, and organized by electing E. G. Hall, chairman and C. L. Coe, secretary.

Landed in the Cellar.

Yesterday, Mr. E. Degreeney who resides on the Commons, thought he would move his house. He jacked it up on blocks and having everything in readiness, fastened a hawser to the building and asked Messrs. Fallon & Sons to give him a pull with their engine. The engine was started and the house landed in the cellar, nearly broken in two parts.

New Steamer for Boston.

The Leyland line will soon place a new steamship on the route between Liverpool and Boston, to be called the Gregorian. She is 441 feet long, 45 feet beam, 34½ feet depth of hold and will carry 7000 tons, dead weight. She is understood to be the largest carrying vessel afloat. She will have accommodations for about 1000 cattle and has a special hold for dead meat.

Hen Thieves.

Mrs. Jane Pope, who resides on Squantum street, and keeps hens to earn a few pennies, met with a sad mishap one night recently. Some contemptible thieves came and took every biddy,—forty-four,—and carried them off. May they receive their just desert if found out.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

Gentlemen representing The Yale Gas Stone Co. will call on you, as (soon as it stops raining,) and deliver one of their sample Gas Stoves, and Flat Iron Heaters free of charge.

The Democratic Deal.

The Quincy correspondent of the Dedham Standard proposes Dr. Everett for Congress, W. N. Easton for the Senate, and Josiah Quincy and James P. Burke for the House.

College bred boys are not always the most successful, but they generally have the most fun.

WANTED.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at MRS. GIBSON'S, 108 Granite street.

Quincy, Sept. 17—6t* Sept. 20—1w*

The Splendid Stock of the Season!

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf



"Why Doncher Read this Ad?"

We have just Purchased the Sample Shoes of some of the leading Manufacturers of New England.

2000 PAIRS

— OF —

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS'

— AND —

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

The Prices on these Goods will in no case exceed the Price asked by Manufacturers in 1000 pair lots, while many that may not be just perfectly matched will be at

HALF PRICE!

We have converted the room formerly occupied by the Post Office into a Boot and Shoe Room, and having more room are better than ever prepared to please the Public.

REMEMBER

We have Shoes for School Wear at one-half the usual Price.

Remember these Bargains do not last forever as there are but 2000 pairs, and those who come first will have the best Assortment to select from.

Having secured the services of one of H. H. Tuttle's best men, we are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Custom Work at Satisfactory Prices.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. of Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy, Mass.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

...SSON'S REMAINS

...red to Swedish Officials ...h Solemn Ceremonies.

...MATERIAL FOR A NOVEL

...ed by The Figaro in Its Exposi... of Intrigues — Germans Permit ...Trading—Other Foreign News.

...HOLM, Sept. 15.—The body of Capt. ...sson was landed from the U. S. ... Baltimore at 2 o'clock yesterday ...n. The transfer was made with ...remony. Upon arriving here the ...re saluted the Swedish flag on ...he forts. Soon after the vessel ...ped anchor, the American minis... aboard to announce officially the ... for the ceremonies. Speeches ...le by Capt. Schley of the Balti... delivering the body to the Ameri... ...ter, by the latter in consigning ...miral Poyron, and by the admiral ...ing charge of the body. The re... ...re then transferred to a steam ...ped in black and silver, which ...manded by a captain of the Swed... The body was placed within a ...that had been erected for the ...n the bridge of the vessel, to ...was carried by sailors from the ... warship. The coffin was cov... wreaths. A procession of boats ...formed.

...ame Admiral Peyron and the ...id others, and officers of the ..., a number of American sailors ...the catafalque. As the proces... ...ats moved slowly along, minute ...fired by the Baltimore and by ...on the shore, while all the vessels ...rbor hauled down their flags to ...

When the funeral barge ar... ...e landing stage, the governor ...lm formally received the body, ... then borne by the American ... a large pavilion, handsomely ...n black and gold, which had ...ed near the water's edge in the ...ile the body was being carried ...llion bells were tolled, and the ...which were to escort the remains ...n, presented arms.

...ense crowd had assembled in ...d the pavilion. When the coffin ... placed upon the bier in the ...dozens of wreaths and other ...ems were heaped up around it. ...es were very simple, consisting ...ing of Swedish hymns and the ... a poem. When the services ...uded the body was deposited in ...ent hearse, and the funeral pro... ...as formed. The route to the ...ation was thronged with specta... ...maintained a respectful silence ...session passed along. It is esti... ...at 100,000 persons viewed the ...

...ng at the railway station, where ...rain was waiting to convey the ...Wermland, the birthplace of ...he remains were placed in a ... funeral car heavily draped in ...3:20 o'clock the train moved ...of the station. The whole cer... ...conducted with great solemnity ... a profound impression. The ...authorities will give a banquet ...ers of the Baltimore at Hassel... ...night, and on Tuesday a gala ...e will be given at the opera ...eir honor. On Wednesday they ...ith the king at Drottningholm.

...NGIST COMPLICATIONS.

...lopments, as Revealed by The ... —About Duchess D'Uzes.

...ept. 15.—The Figaro continues ... Boulanger revelations. The ... the effect that Boulanger was ...nor to overthrow the republic, ... parties disagreed as to who ...laced in power. Dillon told ... of the D'Uzes fund that he ...e first to shoot Boulanger if he ...ork. The Comte de Paris' or... ...pondence Nationale, admits ...alists subsidized the Boulan... ...nger's organ, Voix du Peuple, ...the assertion of the Duchess ...she had a letter compromising ...nd royalism, hints that Bou... ...tters proving that the duchess ...her money because she loved ... interview published in The ...nger denies that he bargained ...e republic, declares that he ...d the money, which was Dil... ...nd says that he has been de... ...ade use of by everybody. It ...he Duchess D'Uzes is writing ... upon these intrigues. Car... ...olla, the papal secretary of ...structed the Papal Nuncio ...re the French government ...ver were any negotiations be... ...tican and Boulanger or his ...

...ONED BY GERMANY.

...Freely Indulged in on the ... African Coast.

... Sept. 15.—The German au... ...agamoyo have published a ...tting everybody to engage ...slave traffic, and only pro... ...xportation of slaves by sea. ...ve dealers are also author... ...r runaways. The Arabs are ... the license thus afforded ...e openly buying slaves at ...hs. In consequence of this ...German officials an influx of ...ilers is expected.

...Universal Suffrage.

... Sept. 15.—The Workmen's ...gress opened here. M. De... ...s elected president. Five ...tates, representing 400 socie... ...ent. Among the delegates ..., an Italian deputy. The ...large majority, resolved to ...demonstrations in the chief ...ium the Sunday preceding ...of parliament, in favor of ...rage. At the afternoon ses... ...s an animated discussion on ... a general strike. This re... ... unanimous adoption of a ...aring in favor of the princi... ...l strike, but the congress ...fix the date of the proposed ...present. When the confer... ...the delegates left the hall ...arseillaise."

...n Strikers Disappointed.

...N, Sept. 15.—All of the dock ...e decided on a general lock... ...er notice. This has caused ...n. The strikers receive ... a crown to four shillings ...ead of half a guinea, which ...led. Many were so angry ...e smaller amount that they ... tickets.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Gospel of Discontent.

The Lewiston Journal sounds a warning which Americans should heed. It says; "We live in an age of transition. To be a modern man, one must be the subject of disquiet. Our nerves are on edge. Not satisfied with annihilating time and space, we are now busy trying to annihilate one another. To be contented, opens one to the charge of idiocy; for to be uneasy is to be on the qui vive with the age. We take nerve food in regular doses, simply to "nerve ourselves up." We prefer walking to taking an accommodation train. To be at ease even in Zion, is the unpardonable sin of divine complacency. Five minutes for refreshments really is the account of ourselves, eating or drinking. We are beginning to employ Sunday in doing the jobs for which the six days are obviously inadequate. The most busy disciples of Æsculapius are the specialists in nerve diseases, and the man who humbugs us with "never food" has barely nerve enough left for absolute quiet. The strain of American life is the menace of its physical and industrial, as well of its social and political life.

Between the gospel of Discontent which is Western and the Gospel of Content which is Eastern, the New World ought to begin to search for a golden mean. We want to see enthusiasms as deep for libraries as for factories, muscle waiting on nerve as well as nerve on muscle. The American everywhere is recognized and characterized as "The Man who is in a Hurry."

Nor does this national disquiet, this excessive haste tend to the highest forms of production. There is force in the proverb that Haste make waste.

Let us take these reflections home with us and begin to take ten minutes longer for dinner, an hour longer in the library (when we get one) and come what will, possess one day in seven for refreshment of purely fallow land.

And whatever we have, let us learn to be content not as a Fatallist, but as wasthe author of that celebrated Epistle on Contentment on which there is so much preaching and so little practicing."

The constitution has not yet been amended so as to permit a citizen to vote without paying for the privilege. So it is that there are now in this city a number of men who are quite likely to lose their privilege of casting a ballot because they have delayed paying last year's poll tax. If these taxes are paid at once, the names will be put back upon the voters' lists without appearing before the board of registration. But much more delay will necessitate a formal appearance and reexamination, a very disagreeable and unpopular performance at best.

Of course these taxes must be paid, sooner or later by all persons who keep their residence here, and the longer the payment is delayed the more costs accrue, not to mention the certainty of arrest sooner or later.

Once more the famous line of Shakespeare are in point "If t'were well, t'were done, t'were well, t'were done, quickly." There is nothing to be gained by further postponement but everything to be lost. Not only will the names or delinquents be off the voting list but almost any time an officer is likely to serve his warrant of arrest which would be more unpleaant still.

Don't delay any longer but pay the poll tax of '89 and you will keep your place on the voters' list without further ceremony.

According to a Boston paper the total rain fall to Sept. 1 is a fraction of an inch below the mean for 70 years. Perhaps there has been enough since September came in to square accounts.

MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE

Celebrated in a Fitting Manner at Her Capital—Other Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated in the usual spirit of revelry. All business houses and many private dwellings were decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The United States legation honored the occasion with an illumination. Gen. Diaz's residence was crowded all day by visitors who came to offer birthday congratulations.

Sergt. Martinez, who headed the revolt of the Guards at the custom house, which resulted in the murder of Lieut. Calapia, commander of the Guards, was captured at Pachuca by the police of this city.

There are several bands of armed men on the Honduran and Guatemalan frontiers within the limits of San Salvador. President Ezeta says that these men are merely bandits or refugees from the two other countries. In some quarters, however, it is asserted that the bands in question are composed of revolutionists who refuse to submit to the authority of Ezeta.

In Guatemala everything is reported to be quiet. President Barillas says that Guatemala wishes to enjoy peace with all her neighbors.

A POLITICAL MUDDLE.

Conspiracy Suits Dismissed — Alleged Bribery to Be Investigated.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—A special from Newcastle, Pa., says: Judge McMichaels gave his decision on the motion of Dr. McKinney of Beaver, protesting against the grand jury non-suiting him in the bribery cases of the Twenty-fifth congressional district. The court decided after hearing the evidence that the suits of Wallace, Shaffer and Duerr for conspiracy were dismissed. The case of Messrs. Tale, Shaffer and Downing, Republican congressional delegates, for taking bribes, and W. D. Wallace, for paying the same, shall go before a new grand jury in December. This reversal of the original non-suit created a tremendous sensation in the district, as it is practically a fight between two counties arrayed on each side, Lawrence and Mercer endorsing Major McDowell, the nominee, while Beaver and Butler counties have decided to hold new primaries.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

Windy City Appeals to the Law for a Forfeiture of Charters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A bill to forfeit the charters of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company, the People's Gas Light and Coke company, the Consumers' Gas Fuel and Light company, the Consumers' Gas company, the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company of Chicago, and the Chicago Gas company, was filed in the circuit court clerk's office by Corporation Counsel Hutchinson on behalf of the city of Chicago as complainant. The charge is that they illegally combined under the title of the Chicago Gas Trust, the name of which was subsequently changed to the Chicago Gas company, for the purpose of suppressing competition and creating a monopoly, with the result that the city and individual consumers are charged exorbitant rates for the gas.

WILL CLAIM HIS PROPERTY.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Wife Informed of Her Husband's Death.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Eva Hamilton was informed in her state prison cell of the death of her husband, Robert Ray Hamilton. One report says that she swooned when she learned the news, and would have fallen but for assistance from the matron of the women's wing. Another report says that she showed no emotion whatever. No reporters were allowed to interview her, as she sent word through the prison officials that she desired to be let alone. She will insist on her legal rights as a wife to the estate of the deceased.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Telegraphic communication with Guatemala has been restored.

Russia does not take kindly to the renewal of the triple alliance.

Senor Hernandez has been elected governor of Entre Rios, Brazil.

Mails are to be continued between New Zealand and San Francisco.

M. Joffrin, member of the French chamber of deputies, is dead.

Mr. Dillon's trip to America has been prevented by a court suphœna.

At the Boston pension office in the last fortnight $937,600 was paid.

John Morley is visiting Ireland to look over the agricultural situation.

The floods are receding at Buda-Pesth, and no further damage is feared.

Another duel, growing out of the Boulanger expose, has been fought in Paris.

The reported renewal of the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy is confirmed.

Gen. Alger denies the story about furnishing money for the purchase of a New York paper.

Furious forest fires are raging in the mountains along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The action of the German authorities in abetting slavery at Bagamayo has done irreparable harm.

Fire at Lynchburg, Va., destroyed about $150,000 worth of property in the business part of the city.

Louisiana sugar planters want the time for the new sugar tariff to take effect extended until July 1.

It appearing that the frosts had done less damage than counted on, corn had a drop in Chicago yesterday.

It is believed that the senate will pass the anti-lottery bill, in spite of the large and well paid lobby at work.

Herr Deppe, conductor of the Silesian music festivals and a fellow student of Brahms, has died at Pyrmont, Germany.

The barkentine Henry A. Burnham, from New York for Halifax in ballast, went ashore on Seal Island and will be a total wreck. The vessel was of 473 tons burden.

The threatened strike of the cigar makers in Hartford has collapsed. There has been a modification of their demands, and the manufacturers have agreed to a slight advance.

Mrs. Frances Constantine died at the residence of her son in West Manayunk, Pa., at the advanced age of 104 years and 6 months. She leaves 4 children, 21 grandchildren and 15 great-grand-children.

T. A. McInnon, manager of the transportation of the Canadian Pacific railway, has accepted the position of general manager of the Concord and Montreal railroad. His successor has not yet been named.

The New Haven school board election resulted in the choice of Messrs. Graves, Plunkett and Hemenway by majorities of about 1500. Graves represented the Carmalt faction and Messrs. Plunkett and Hemenway the Leigh faction. The vote was very light.

THE BONDED PERIOD.

Conference Committee Favors Its Extension to Feb. 1, 1891.

AN EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

President Seriously Considering the Advisability of Calling It—House Non-Concurs in Senate Tariff Amendments—About the $16,000,000 Four Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The members of the senate committee on finance and of the house committee on ways and means, who will be members of the committee of conference on the tariff bill, have agreed that the following provision shall be incorporated in the bill in conference:

Provided that imported merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, having been so deposited prior to Aug. 1, 1890, may be withdrawn for consumption at any time prior to Feb. 1, 1891, upon the payment of duties at the rates in force prior to the passage of this act; provided, further, that when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duty shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its withdrawal.

This is a concession to those who fear that there might be financial trouble in the event that the bonded period was limited to Nov. 1, as it is in the bill as passed by the senate. The adoption of this provision, and that it will be adopted there can be no doubt, takes the discretion away from the treasury officials as to the construction of the act with respect to the time when the duties shall be paid and what the rates will be. Under the law as it will be passed and the rates assessable upon bonded goods will be as follows:

Goods which were placed in bond prior to Aug. 1 last will pay the duties fixed by the present law, whether they are withdrawn now or kept in bond until Feb. 1, 1891; if kept in bond after Feb. 1, 1891, they will be assessed with the rates of the new law. All goods placed in bond after Aug. 1, 1890, and prior to Oct. 1, 1890, will be required to pay the rates of the new law; in fact, all goods not now in bond, whether they shall be put in bond before the new law shall go into effect or not, will pay the rate of the new law.

WHAT WILL HE PAY?

Treasurer's Price for the $16,000.000 Four Per Cents Causing Speculation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A good deal of speculation exists as to the price the government will pay for the $16,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds on Wednesday. They are generally considered to be worth about from 125 to 126 at the maximum, at the present time, although Secretary Fairchild paid as high as 131 some years ago. Prominent bankers said that the bonds were so much nearer maturity now, and were therefore not so valuable as when Mr. Fairchild bought them Ellis H. Roberts, the United States sub-treasurer in this city, said:

"I have no idea how much the secretary of the treasury will pay for the bonds, but he has said, with a good deol of emphasis, that he won't pay 130. You can judge, as well as I can, therefore, how much he will pay for them."

"He may pay 129 1-2 then?"

"That I cannot say. He will buy them from the lowest bidder. This office paid out yesterday between $630,000 and $700,000 in pensions, and the payment of interest on the 4 1-2 per cent. bonds is going on. How much will be paid out on that account cannot be told yet. The interest on the government 6 per cent. bonds, which Mr. Windom has ordered to be prepaid, will be the interest on Jan. 1 and July 1 next, a full year's interest. No, the government—that is, the country—does not lose anything by the operation. The holders of the bonds simply get a year's interest in advance; the money to pay which would otherwise be lying idle in the treasury vaults during the year. The country makes nothing out of the money it has on hand, whereas the people who thus receive their interest in advance can use it to good advantage."

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

Fate of River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Uncertain — Extra Session of Congress Probable.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 16.—It has been arranged that the river and harbor appropriation bill shall be forwarded to the president immediately on being signed by the speaker of the house. Speculation is about evenly divided as to its prospects, those who are sure of a veto being about as numerous as those who are confident of its approval. The president and his private secretary have been strictly non-committal on that point. The president says that if the weather continues favorable, and public business does not prevent, he will remain at Cresson until the end of next week. He says the place seems to agree with him and he wants to stay as long as possible.

There is every reason to believe that the president is seriously considering the advisability of calling an extra session of congress. It is known that several prominent Republicans have advised such a course with a view to an earlier consideration of the federal election bill. Persons who have talked with the president on this subject say that he will certainly reconvene congress if certain pending measures in which he takes great interest are not disposed of at this session. These include the anti-lottery bill, the supreme court bill and the labor bills now in the senate, and the postal shipping bill now awaiting the action of the house. The president is known to be specially interested in the passage of the election bill.

IN A VERY FEW DAYS

The Tariff Bill Will Be Reported Back to the House—Adjournment Talk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The result of the decision of the Republicans in their caucus of Saturday night was apparent in the house yesterday. The committee on rules reported a rule that the tariff bill should be considered for two hours on a motion to non-concur in the senate amendments, and then should be sent to conference. This was done. The Republicans who intend to further discuss the tariff bill prefer to wait until they have some definite proposition before them in the conference report. That report is expected in the house not later than Monday of next week, and it is barely possible that it may be brought in the latter part of this week.

The bill having been sent to conference, there is great interest manifested now in the time of adjournment. Some think it possible to adjourn on Sept. 29; but the best opinion is that an additional week will be necessrry. Saturday, Oct. 4, is the pay day in the house of representatives, and that fact may not be without influence in determining the date of adjournment. The Republicans do not desire to postpone the date of adjournment, for they very much fear that they will not be able to retain a quorum. There are fifteen Republicans on the sick list. Some of them are so ill that they will not be able to appear here for any reason.

Geological Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Thomas N. Dale of Rhode Island and Benjamin K. Emerson of Massachusetts have been appointed assistant geologists in the geological survey. William M. Davis of Massachusetts has been appointed a geologist in the same office.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

Horror-Stricken Crowd Witnesses a Lineman's Awful Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—People coming out of the Park theatre, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, after the play last night, were treated to a horrible sight. Lineman Knapp had climbed the electric light pole in front of the theatre to arrange something about the lamp, when suddenly he fell limp over the wire, and the awful sizzle of the electric fluid burning into his flesh could be heard. The crowd was spell-bound with horror and nothing was done to rescue the man till Superintendent Charles W. Fipps of the Brush Electric Light company, who was a visitor to the theatre, came out clad in full dress. He took in the situation at a glance, and with the assistance of Manager Dunleavy, succeeded in releasing the lineman from his terrible position, but too late to save the poor man's life. Dr. George Gage, who was also in the theatre audience, worked over the man for half an hour in the vain effort to resuscitate him before the ambulance arrived and took the body to the New York hospital, where the lineman was pronounced dead.

EXTREME CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

Serious Charges Against the Master of the Whaler Petrel.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—In the United States commissioners' court, E. J. Reed, master of the whaling barque Petrel of New Bedford, was held in $100 for the present term of the district court, on a charge of beating and wounding some of the crew. A warrant has also been issued against Capt. Reed on a complaint for neglecting to serve out lime juice to the crew. The second mate stated to Commissioner Hallett that nine men died on one cruise. On the way to New Bedford, via Dominique, the crew suffered severely on account of their failure to get lime juice, and when the bark arrived at Dominique the mate himself took care of the men, having their legs buried in sand and giving the sufferers fruit and fresh provisions. The whole story was full of horrible instances of neglect and cruelty.

IN A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

Ship Challenger Loses Twelve of Her Crew and the Rest are Sick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamer La Normandie, from Havre, reports that on Sept. 14 she saw the ship Challenger, of Bath, Me., Capt. Thompson, from West Hartlepool for New York, with her masts carried away. Capt. Thompson said the ship was in a hurricane Sept. 1, and had lost twelve men, and among those that remained there are several sick and wounded. The ship was sailing with main and fore sails and fore and main staysails. The captain sent a letter to the owner, Mr. Sewall of Bath, and is waiting for assistance.

Used the Wrong Bottle.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16.—Rufus T. Bush, the well-known yacht owner and oil merchant, living on Columbia heights, died from a dose of aconite, taken by mistake for paregoric and whisky. Mr. Bush used the latter remedy for insomnia. A bottle of paregoric and another of aconite stood side by side in his bedroom, and in the darkness he helped himself to the poison. Mr. Bush owned the yacht Coronet, which beat the Dauntless across the ocean in 1887, and was a leading member of the New York Yacht club. He was also prominent in Plymouth church.

An Appeal From Merchants.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Board of Trade and Transportation passed resolutions that while it is desirable that an early date should be fixed for the new tariff to take effect, it should not apply to goods which have arrived in this country prior to the time of the law going into operation, and that no good reason exists for changing the time during which such goods can remain in bond without payment of duty. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the senate and house of representatives.

Life's Battle Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Col. Thomas G. Baylor, U. S. A., commandant of the Frankford arsenal, and senior colonel of the ordnance department, died at his residence on the arsenal grounds, after a long sickness, aged about 57 years. Col. Baylor was a native of Virginia. He served in the War of the Rebellion and was brevetted several times for gallant and meritorious conduct. A widow and two children survive him.

A New "Webster's."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16.—A completely revised edition of Webster's dictionary is announced by G. & C. Merriam & Co. A large editorial staff has been employed on this revision for ten years, under the superintendence of President Porter of Yale college. To distinguish it from the "unabridged," the new Webster will be entitled "The International." It will be issued about Oct. 1.

He Owned Fighting Vessels.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 16.—Capt. Leander Dobbins died here aged 75. Mr. Dobbins was the owner of Commodore Perry's flagship Lawrence, which he raised and sold to private parties in 1876. He also owned the ship Niagara, with which Perry won the day over the British. The latter ship now lies imbedded in the mud and sand in Misery bay, opposite Erie.

Final Returns from Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—The official majority for Eagle, Democratic candidate for governor, is 21,086 over Fizer, Union-Labor and Republican candidate. The total vote in the state was 191,448, of which Eagle received 106,267 and Fizer 85,181. The average Democratic majority on the balance of the state ticket is about 22,500.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Forecast for Maine: Fair, except light rain in southern portion; warmer; easterly winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Light local showers; stationary temperature; easterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light local rains; stationary temperature: easterly winds.

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N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

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BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

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Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 16.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1639—First Church of Braintry embodied—covenant signed.

1720—Centennial of First Church of Braintree celebrated.

1745—Rev. Lemuel Briant elected minister of First Church.

1874—Quincy Public Library which was removed from Adams Academy building, opened at corner of Hancock and Canal streets.

World Wide.



J. B. BOOTH.

1701—Death of James II in exile.
1736—Death of Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, celebrated scientist and inventor of thermometer which bears his name; born 1686.
1776—Battle of Harlem Plains, New York.
1826—Birth of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.
1850—Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia.
1862—Battle of Mumfordsville, Ky.; Union loss (two days) 3,616, Confederate 714.
1873—Final evacuation of French territory by the Germans.
1875—Democratic convention in New York declared in favor of hard money and resumption of specie payments.
1888—Death of Junius Brutus Booth, actor, aged 62, Manchester, Mass.
1885—The Puritan beat the English yacht Genesta.
1889—End of the great London dock strike.
1889—Malleton returned to power in Samoa, and German support withdrawn from Tamasese.

Church on Wheels.

The idea of a church on wheels has become reality in the Caucasus as well as in our own and only "wild west." The men employed on the railroad of the Transcaucasian system are at many points unable to attend religious services on Sundays and holidays; they have ample time given them for this purpose, but there are no churches. The difficulty is to be met by building a large eight wheeled railway car. This car will be divided into vestry, sanctuary and nave. There will be an appropriate altar and accommodations for seventy worshippers. A church ship, with all the appurtenances for preaching and worship, has long been used in different parts of the mission world. The bishop of Newfoundland had the "Hawk," a topsail schooner, given him by Bishop Eden, primus of Scotland.

Bishop Kelly, who succeeded Dr. Feild, and now presides over a Scottish see, sailed about in the Star, in which he also suffered shipwreck. The Lavrock, one of the squadron of the R. Y. C., was then lent by the Rev. J. J. Curling (formerly lieutenent R. E.), and did good service in the bays and inlets of Newfoundland. A railway car is, however, a much pleasanter place to hold and attend service in than a little schooner riding uneasily in a rough roadstead, and sometimes, as in the case of the Hawk, dragging her anchors in the middle of the second lesson. The utilization in preaching the gospel of the flying wheel (the winged wheel in the emblem used by the Vanderbilt company) reminds us of St. Paul's words when he bids the Thessalonians pray that the word of God may "have free course."—Churchman.

Stanley on the African Missions.

Henry M. Stanley has recently borne telling testimony to the success of missions in Equatorial Africa. Writing to Livingstone's son-in-law, he said: "I take this powerful body of native Christians in the heart of Africa—who prefer exile for the sake of their faith to serving a monarch indifferent or hostile to their faith—as more substantial evidence of the work than any number of imposing structures clustered together, and called a mission station, would be. These native Africans have endured the most deadly persecutions. The stake and the fire, the cord and the club, the sharp knife and the rifle bullet, have all been tried to cause them to reject the teachings they have absorbed. Stanch in their beliefs, firm in their convictions, they have held together stoutly and resolutely.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The report of the statistical secretary of the International Sunday School convention gives the following: Number of Sunday schools in the United States, 105,804; officers and teachers, 1,120,438; scholars, 8,598,851; total in Sunday school, 9,719,284.

Last year Ireland contributed $25,000 to Peter's pence, while Canada, Mexico and the United States combined gave only $50,000.

Rev. William A. Rice, the new secretary of the American Tract society, is a Tennessean by birth.

There are about 700,000 Protestants in France out of a population of 32,000,000.

India has now about 700,000 native Christians in a population of 260,000,000.

Illinois Methodists are arranging to celebrate their centennial in 1893.

In North Carolina there are now 4,278 Sunday schools, with 253,000 pupils.

A deaconesses' institution and training home in connection with the Church of Scotland has been opened in Glasgow.

Medical missionary work is very successful in Persia.

There are more than fifty congregational churches in southern California. Many of them have over 100 members. The First church in Los Angeles, of which R. G. Hutchins, D. D., is pastor, has a membership of 427.

TO THE SEED DANDELION.

In a merry mood you blossomed,
Little ball of silver gray;
You were golden then and cheery
As the eye of winsome day.

Then the earth was bare and blighted,
And the fields were brown and sere,
And you came with looks delighted,
Happiest thing of all the year.

Now the fields are pied with daisies—
Woods with blossoms overrun,
And you stand the ghost of springtime,
Shining wanly in the sun.

But you chose the noblest mission,
Gave your cheer when earth was cold,
And when days were poor and barren
Freely scattered all your gold.
—Youth's Companion.

THE BALL DRESS.

"You are invited to the regiment ball, my dear," said Mrs. Ackland as her daughter entered the room, her dripping waterproof and umbrella giving evidence of a sturdy battle with the storm that could be plainly heard even through closed shutters and dropped curtains on that upper floor. "The most polite letter from Col. B——, and knowing that I forsook society long ago. Mrs. Col. B—— will take you with her own girls; it is really charming of her. Here is the ticket."

The elderly lady's frail fingers drew two elegant squares of pink and gold pasteboard from an envelope as she spoke. But the girl, having hung the waterproof in an adjacent kitchen, and perched her umbrella where it could drip harmlessly into the stationary tubs of said kitchen, did not even pick them up.

"It would be better to publish the fact that I have retired from society also, mamma," she said, a little sadly.

"You!" cried her mother. At 20, Effie?"

"It comes to that when one has one black frock," said Effie, "and that patched at both elbows."

"You could go in white," said her mother. "You look very girlish. Gentlemen admire white, or used to. White and a few flowers and no jewelry—no one could find fault with that style. The greatest heiress in Boston when I was a girl was known for her simplicity—always white."

"I fancy I should be if I went in a sheet and pillow case costume," said Effie. "Really that would be the only white one I could manage. That poor old white dress that still exists in your memory is short in the waist, shorter in the skirt, won't meet in the belt, and has a sleeve that would not go over my wrist. I've grown a great deal in five years, mamma."

"Is it five years since you went to your cousin Jennie's wedding in it?" cried Mrs. Ackland. "Dear, dear, how time flies. Couldn't you make over one of my old silks?"

"I should be a laughing stock, mamma," said Effie. "Well, I can live without going to the ball, though I should enjoy it very much."

"The daughter of Capt. Ackland ought to have opportunities," said the widow. "How you are to marry if you never meet any one I cannot think. A pretty girl like you was never meant to be a spinster and work for her bread."

"Things point in that direction now," said the girl. "Typewriting is not a lively amusement, and I am as likely to marry as I am to go to China. Don't sigh so bitterly, mamma. It would only make you lonelier if I went to the ball, and I should be up late and make mistakes next day—lose my place, perhaps. I'll write a very polite regret when I get some fine note paper. Now, let us have tea."

The little brown teapot, the two blue cups and plates to match, were soon on the table. Effie Ackland had a way of making excellent little dishes out of next to nothing—it was very convenient under the circumstances—and though the girl pined for something besides the daily routine of typewriting and evenings spent in listening to her mother's reminiscences of former grandeur—for Mrs. Ackland had been a belle and a beauty and an expectant heiress when she married the dashing young captain—it was the mother who bemoaned herself.

At last, tea being over, it was discovered that the storm had passed, and that moon and stars were shining, and Effie declared that she would run down to the little stationer's and get some note paper of the proper sort on which to reply to the kind invitation and offer of the colonel and his lady.

It was a quiet neighborhood and very late, and Effie wrapped herself in a thick cloak and tied a little blue hood over her head and ran lightly down stairs and down the street toward the stationer's shop. However, when she reached its door she found it closed. The old woman who kept it had expected no customers, and had retired early. Effie knew of another shop of the same sort a few blocks further on which was always open late, and turned her steps that way—at least she intended to do so. But there are still portions of New York city where it is very easy to lose one's self, and besides Effie was not an old resident of that part of the town. Somehow she missed the right corner, crossed the street at the wrong angle, and shortly discovered that she was lost.

It was a gloomy and unpleasant street in which she found herself, and the girl was somewhat frightened. However, she decided that the best thing she could do was to keep on walking until she came to a decent shop or met a policeman of whom she could ask the way. She acted on this resolution with her usual promptitude, but for a long while she went on seeing nothing but liquor or cigar shops and meeting not a solitary guardian of the peace, and came at last to an old building with a blank wall in the center of which an arched gate stood open.

Just as she stood opposite this gate two drunken men came howling down the street, and in terror of them she stepped beneath the arch. They passed without seeing her, but before she dared to venture out a light shone in her face, and turning she saw a figure in black, with red shoes, a red cap, horns, hoofs, a long tail, which he carried over his arm, and in his hand a great paper parcel—in fact, Satan as we see him portrayed in ancient pictures, acting for the nonce as messenger boy.

Startled beyond expression, Effie was about to fly, when the demon spoke.

"Well, mamselle, I've been waiting for you a long while," was his characteristic remark. "I came so far to save time. Won't you get a roasting!"

Then he tossed the parcel into her arms, turned and fled.

Effie fled also. What the demon had given her she did not know, but she quite mechanically clutched it as she flew along the lonely street, and by mere accident took the right direction and found herself at the corner of an avenue she knew. She arrived at her own door just in time—at least so her mother declared—to save that lady from going out of her mind with terror. She had no paper, but she had the parcel which the demoniac personage had crammed into her hands to prove that she had not merely imagined the meeting with him, and now she unfastened the many pins that held it, unfolded the paper and sundry muslin wrappings within, and behold—a dress—the loveliest ball costume of golden satin and black lace that could be imagined!

The demon had presented her with a dress in which to attend the ball.

"What does it mean?" she ejaculated. "Really I feel as if I was out of my mind!"

"It must be providential," said the mother. "Try it on, my dear."

Effie obeyed. The costume fitted her perfectly.

"You look like an angel," said the mother.

"But the demon said I should have a good roasting," said Effie.

"It was only a man in some queer dress," said the mother.

"Of course," said Effie. "At least, I suppose so."

"And now you can go to the ball," said the mother.

"Shall I dare? Will I not find my costume vanishing, like poor Cinderella's, in the midst of my dance with whatever stands for the young prince at the officers' ball of the regiment? I doubt if it will be here in the morning; besides I ought to advertise it, 'If the fiend who presented a young lady with a black lace ball dress in a dark alley on the night of the —th will kindly call,' or something of the sort."

"Oh, we will look into the papers, of course," said the mother. "But I don't believe we will find anything—fate intends you to go to the ball."

So it seemed indeed.

Effie went to the ball and her dress was pronounced charming. In passing I will mention to the reader that it was there that she met the gentleman who afterward became her husband, and that much happened and all good fortune came to her through the demon's gift of the ball dress.

No one ever advertised for the dress, and it hung in Effie's wardrobe until her wedding day. She never wore it again, and never expected to solve the mystery that surrounded it.

Effie had married a rich man and lived in very elegant style, and a man servant was one of the necessaries of the household. Mrs. Ackland, who lived with her daughter, suggested a Frenchman, and having advertised for such a person a candidate presented himself. He had but one reference, but that was a good one.

"I will tell you the reason I have no more, madam," said he. "I have had my ambitions—desired to go upon the stage. I even obtained a position—I played a demon in the last act of a great spectacle at the —— theatre. There were seventy-five demons—ft was glorious. But alas! I got into difficulties there through my good nature. The renowned Senora V—— had been playing at the theatre, and left behind her a lace dress. She telegraphed that she would send her maid for it, as she was to wear it that night. Every moment was precious, and the old lady who had charge of me had sprained her ankle. 'My friend,' she said to me, 'if you would but go down the long stairs and to the end of the passage, and wait with the parcel until Mlle. Fanchon, the senora's maid, comes for the dress you will save us all much trouble—you will not be wanted for an hour.'

"I obliged her, of course. I even went into the damp alley of the back entrance and waited there. I was kept a tremendous time, and when at last a young woman rushed in I gave her the parcel like an idiot—without asking who she was. I gave it to the wrong woman. Fifteen minutes after the real maid arrived. Oh, there was a row! All I was worth would not have paid for the dress. But I was dismissed at once. I deserved it. It was the act of an idiot. How well do I remember what I said to her—'you'll get a roasting, mamselle.' Well, it was I who got the roasting. At first they accused me of stealing the dress, but"——

"I am sure you tell the truth," said Effie, and engaged the man at once.

That day Senora V—— was astonished by receiving a box which contained the long lost dress uninjured.

A letter which was inclosed told the story in full, but without giving any names, and Camille—the new waiter—never guessed that the liberal gift he received at Christmas time was offered, not to the accomplished waiter, but to the demon who had brought about so much happiness by his gift of a ball dress.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

Compensation.

"I am sorry for you, Walty," the kind hearted surgeon said, "but the thumb will have to come off."

"My hand won't be of much account, will it, doctor?" inquired Walty tearfully.

"You will have your four fingers left, but you will not be able to grasp anything firmly."

"I can't help papa pull weeds out of the front yard nor weed the garden for mamma, either, can I?"

"I am afraid not, my boy."

"Whoopee! Cut 'er off, doc!"—Chicago Tribune.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

—AT THE—

Quincy Patriot Office,

115 Hancock Street.

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Billheads,

Letter Heads,

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Business Cards,

Statements,

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Posters,

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Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.53, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.30, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

CHEAP SUMMER DRINKS.

EXCELLENT SODA WATER COSTS BUT FIFTEEN CENTS A GALLON.

How the Stuff Is Made—Few Druggists Manufacture Their Own Soda Water. Where the Profit on a Drink Comes From. Mineral Waters Are Manufactured.

A temporary lull in the business gave a reporter an opportunity to ask the clerk behind the counter how it was that he manufactured his soda water. But he laughed as he replied:

"Most people seem to have a notion that every apothecary makes his own soda water in a tank down cellar, whereas the fact is that he never manufactures it himself under any circumstances, but buys it by the quantity all ready for use. It comes in ten gallon receptacles, and the business of producing it is an enormous one in this country.

"We get ours from Baltimore, but there are factories in all the big cities. Each factory has thousands of such ten gallon receptacles as I speak of, of steel and heavily bound with metal ribs, so as to withstand the tremendous pressure to which they are subjected. It is their business to send these tanks filled to the apothecaries and others who dispense the stuff. The latter put the tanks beneath their fountains, one at a time, draw from them until they are empty, and then send them back to be refilled and returned, loaded as before—and so on ad infinitum."

HOW SODA WATER IS MADE.

"But how is the stuff made at the factory?"

"In the simplest way imaginable, though in vast quantities. Of course it is merely water charged with carbonic acid gas. Water is plenty from the hydrant, and ordinary marble is full of carbonic acid, which was combined with the lime ages ago when the earth's surface was forming under the influence of fire. To get the carbonic acid out of the marble it is only necessary to reduce it to powder and pour sulphuric acid on it.

"Violent chemical combustion results, and the carbonic acid parts from the lime in the shape of carbolic acid gas. At the factory they put the marble dust in a big metal receiver, a couple of barrels at a time, with about as much water, and close it up so tight that there is no vent save one small pipe leading out of the top. Machinery keeps the water and marble dust constantly stirred, while from a receptacle above sulphuric acid drips slowly down upon the mixture.

"The carbonic acid gas filling the receiver passes out as fast as it is generated through the pipe, bubbles through water in a little reservoir to purify it, and makes its way through a tube that is fastened to the mouth of the ten gallon tank which is to be charged."

MINERAL WATERS.

"The ten gallon tank is two-thirds full of water and is kept shaken violently on a sort of swinging cradle while the gas is passing into it, in order that the water shall take up as much of the gas as possible. When it is thoroughly charged the tank is hermetically sealed and is ready to be delivered to the apothecary for serving his customers. The business is a dangerous one, for once in a while a generating receiver bursts and blows the factory to flinders.

"We pay fifteen cents a gallon for our soda water, and that much will make at least sixteen glasses, so that it costs us less than one cent a glass. Add another cent for sirup, and at five cents a glass the profit is very satisfactory. Four-fifths of the soda water fountains made are manufactured in Boston by two great firms, which are the largest users of fancy marbles in the world. The most costly of them are worth $6,000 apiece, and are sold in the west, where gorgeousness in such ways is highly appreciated.

"Immensely valuable patents cover the inside works of the modern fountains, with their hundreds of feet of block tin tubing, cylinders and 'blacking box cells,' by which the soda water is chilled almost to freezing point before coming out at the spigot."

"How is it about mineral waters?"

"They are nearly all manufactured artificially. You can take your choice of the mineral springs at any apothecary's shop, but what you get is almost invariably a chemical solution put up by a formula corresponding to the analysis of this or that real medicinal water. There is very little of the actual stuff on the market, comparatively speaking; the imitations are so very much cheaper. Good sized factories all over the country are devoted to producing them."—Washington Star.

Fatal Struggle with a Tiger.

Details are given in the Indian papers of the painful death of Mr. Howard, of the Norfolk regiment, from injuries received in a struggle with a tiger. Mr. Howard was out shooting near Malapuram, on the west coast, when he suddenly came upon a tiger. He fired and wounded the animal, which fled into the jungle. Mr. Howard an hour later came across the tiger in the open. The animal charged at him, and Mr. Howard in firing missed. Two natives ran away. Though a third remained and was successful in shooting the tiger, he did not succeed in time to prevent it from seizing and inflicting serious injuries on Mr. Howard. From these he was at first expected to recover, but he died suddenly, to the great regret of his regiment, one morning shortly after his exciting struggle.—London News.

Both Went Out.

An Irishman, in addition to his duties as gardener, had the care of the furnace which heated the house. To the irritation of the household there came a morning bitterly cold when the furnace gave forth no heat, for the very good reason that an investigation showed there remained not one spark or ember in the grate. "Mike," cried the angry paterfamilias, "the furnace fire went out last night." "Sp did I, sorr," returned the culprit serenely.—Dominion Illustrated.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 16.

High water at 12.15 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.25; Sets at 5.52.
Moon sets 7.16.
First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Has it cleared off?

How does the weather suit you?

About time for the clearing up shower.

Miss Mamie Hussey is visiting her aunt, Miss S. H. Hussey.

Did you see the two rainbows between five and six last evening.

Crosby & Foss will not occupy Wollaston Hall as a glove factory.

Mrs. S. F. Newcomb of Quincy Neck, has been visiting in Lynnfield, Mass.

But $1,729.96 of the appropriation for repair of streets was unexpended Sept. 1.

Saville & Jones have the best assortment and latest styles in the boot and shoe line.

The City Grain Store advertises the best grades of flour, grain, hay and straw, and prompt delivery.

Examinations for admission to Adams Academy were held today and the school will be reopened tomorrow.

The "no school" signal was sounded at 11.30 this morning for the first time since the opening of the schools.

Miss Susie Tuckerman has been added to the list of Wollastonians who are seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. George B. Rice of Wollaston has moved into his new residence at the corner of Newport and Lincoln avenues.

Mr. W. H. Watts of Atlantic, who was injured by a fall in Boston last week, was out for the first time yesterday.

Mrs. Joseph T. French, returned Sunday night from Durham and Dover, N. H., where she has been visiting the past week.

In the Quincy court this morning, John Sullivan, James O'Brien and William Keegan for being drunk, fined $5 and costs.

Wood, Harmon & Co. of Wollaston received fifty barrels of tar a few days ago, to be used in making concrete sidewalks at Wollaston Park.

The eyeglasses and chain which were advertised in yesterday's LEDGER were found by James Morris, and promptly returned to the owner.

The corner stone of the Wollaston Unitarian church will be laid Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies. Friday's LEDGER will have a full report.

For the latest styles in black cheviot suits and fall hats the Quincy One Price Clothing Store is the place to go. See the prices they advertise today and then give them a call.

The Granite Clothing Company advertises the splendid stock of the season, and better still offers goods of the best quality at reasonable prices. That is what the people like.

A number of houses are to be built in Atlantic. One by Mr. Higgins on Botolph street, one by Miss Kate Nelson on Prospect street and another by Wilbur Hatch on Billings street.

The automatic fire alarm whistle at the Electric Light works does not work satisfactorily since the change. It was difficult to count this morning's signal, and some of the blasts were too long.

You can pass an enjoyable evening at Faxon hall tomorrow night. Two popular comedies, "A Cup of Tea" and "A Rough Diamond" will be presented. We acknowledge the receipt of tickets.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a fair to be held Thursday evening by the Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the Swedish Congregational church of Garfield street.

Miss C. S. Hubbard has been with us a number of years and has always been one of our best advertisers, consequently we can recommend her goods as reliable and advise all our patrons to read her advertisement and give her a call.

BRAINTREE.

Eighty-Seventh Birthday.

Monday, Miss Sally Hunt celebrated her 87th birthday. A number of friends and neighbors were present, among whom were, Mrs. Martin Hollis, Mrs. Webster Arnold, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Douse, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. G. H. Arnold, Miss Alice Morse, Miss Mabell Gillette and Miss Helen A. Arnold. Miss Hunt was as spry and cheerful as on all former occasions, this being the 21st birthday observed in this good old-fashioned way.

WEYMOUTH.

The new postoffice at the North Weymouth depot is now in running order, with three mails each way daily.

The families of J. W. Poole, M. C. Nash, A. T. Carting and A. W. Clapp have returned from their summer sojourn at Fort Point.

Business at Bradley's Phosphate Works is driving just now, and will continue so throughout the fall and winter.

A. O. Crawford, the tax collector, is busy distributing tax bills. Undoubtedly some in town will have to scratch pretty hard to pay-up within the time allowed by law. The rate is $16.40 on $1000, and it is said many will ask for a rebate on the ground of being overtaxed.

At the factory of G. H. Bicknell of the Landing for the present the employes will be required to resume work at 12.30 and quit at 5.30 o'clock.

The Republican committee of Ward three favor the calling of a caucus to learn if there is any choice as to who the candidate should be for representative. It is understood that this town will nominate two this year, and Ward three they think is entitled to one candidate while East Weymouth (Ward two) will without doubt secure the nomination of their man whoever he may be. I have looked carefully into the matter and find that J. H. Flint, Esq., referred to in yesterday's LEDGER is the man that Ward three can nominate, and the calling of the caucus will be simply a piece of nonsense.

The annual benefit ball complimentery to William Fogarty (blind) of East Weymouth, occurs on the 25th inst. at Reynolds hall. Mr. Fogarty had his eyesight destroyed while being employed at the works of the defunct Iron Company. It has been the custom for the past twenty years to tender him this benefit from which he realized on an average $200.

Mr. D. S. Murray of South Weymouth has displayed in his store on Columbian square, a very curious freak of nature. It is a section of the butt of a tree sawed off say two inches thick and which has the perfect profile of a duck. Many who have seen it were of the opinion that it was painted and could not be made to believe otherwise until they closely examined it. Mr. Murry has had many chances to dispose of this wonderful freak, but never would listen to or accept an offer. Persons who have all their lives worked in lumber mills say they have never seen anything similar.

Farmers are beginning to feel afraid of continual damp weather. Potatoes, it is feared, will rot, while some uneasiness is felt over the rowen crop. The recent increase in milk of one cent per quart will hardly pay for the extra hay given to their stock and it is possible that consumers will have to pay another cent before spring.

Several families of foreign birth have provided themselves with a goat. We had a talk Saturday with a lady who said their goat gave about three pints of rich milk a day, and so nice and rich was the milk that a quart of water can be added and then it was better than half the cows milk sold about town.

It is the general opinion of all persons who have occasion to pass up Washington street, near the Town Hall, that the arc light is a great nuisance, it shines directly in the eyes of drivers of teams and in consequence makes one feel as though something momentarily would happen. I had a talk with the trimmer of the electric light company relative to this light just before the caucus Saturday evening and he said he thought the light should be removed as he was certain its present position was a hard one. He said the light was put there by the company gratuitously and they would be glad to replace it with three incandescent ones.

There are in this town many who have had their dwellings and stores wired intending to light with electricity, but having failed to make satisfactory terms with the Electric Light Company now burn oil. One cent an hour is what everybody expected to pay but now the company comes forward with a contract to sign which many object to do. One instance we know of is where for eleven lights the company wanted $48.00 a year, the home-owner would not sign the contract and asked for a meter which has been put in. His bill by meter for six months lighting was a little over $10, and 5 per cent. off providing the bill was paid within a certain number of days.

Something Weymouth wants is an electric system of fire alarm. A chief of police. Better library accommodations. A stone crusher. Better roads. Young blood in town politics. Less of the cut and dried business at caucus. More business men. Cheaper railway fares. More genuine christianity. Less Sunday cock fighting, and more beer to make her prosperous is about the way a gentleman remarked at the railway station, Sunday morning.

A Broken Neck Mended.

Physicians connected with the Presbyterian hospital are highly elated over the fact of their having successfully mended a broken neck. The patient, Harry Reigel, aged fourteen years, fell from an elevator, landing on his head and dislocating his neck, on May 8. When brought to the hospital the case was considered hopeless, but by experiments with extending weights attached to the patient's head and feet the neck was eventually set and kept in place by means of a plaster of Paris jacket. The displaced bones are now properly set and the patient has full power of the neck.—*Scientific American.*

The dietary of an invalid differs materially from that of a person in robust health. He needs light, nutritious food, and it is essential that besides being nutritious it shall be easy of digestion. Mellin's Food is very nourishing and is assimilated as soon as taken into the stomach.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

penditure. Upon motion of Councilman Thompson the communication was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Cross Street.

Commissioner Alexander submitted plan and description of Cross street as asked. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Minor Petitions.

Applications for State Aid were received from Harriet C. Joy and Mary E. Collins, and referred to Committee on State Aid.

Applications of F. G. Wilkins for license to sell gunpowder; Joseph N. Berry to keep a billiard hall; Daniel C. McNeil for job wagon, referred to Committee on Licenses.

Thomas Duffy's Claim.

The Committee on Claims reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Thomas Duffy for compensation for damages to his land in repairing Common street. Report accepted.

New Field Driver.

The Committee on Elections reported that the resignation of James Nightingale as field driver be accepted, and nominated Winslow Hobart to fill vacancy. Report adopted and Mr. Hobart elected.

Sewerage Bill.

Councilman Burke offered an order appropriating $75 to be expended in obtaining legal assistance in preparing a bill for the establishment of a system of sewerage. Passed to be ordained under suspension of rules.

Schoolhouse Deficiency.

The order appropriating $1215.66 for deficiency on the Wollaston schoolhouse, was passed to be ordained.

Beale Street Wall.

The order appropriating $300 to point up the Beale street retaining wall was passed to be ordained.

Town Brook.

Councilman Thompson called for the report of the Committee on Drains relative to deepening Town brook.

Councilman Burke desired the presence of the Commissioner, to whom the matter was referred.

Commissioner Alexander was not in City Hall however.

Councilman Thompson wanted the Committee to stir up the matter.

Councilman Newcomb said it was impossible to get satisfaction from the Commissioner.

Water Supply.

Councilman Green called for report on Water supply.

Councilman Burke said Civil Engineer Blake had promised it Oct. 1.

Councilman Green also pricked up the Committee on sewerage system.

The Council adjourned at 9.15.

MILTON.

Mr. Otis A. Skinner of East Milton died this morning after a long illness. He had been employed in the Custom House in Boston.

From Poverty to Wealth.

From poverty to sudden wealth was the fate of John Morrison, under circumstances somewhat peculiar, as we learn from the Woonsocket Reporter:

"Among the conspicuous visitors in Providence today is John Morrison, a Scotchman whose career has a touch of romance. Many years ago Morrison came over to this country with Paraffe, the great chemist, and was employed by the Spragues in the print designing department. He received a salary of $3,500 a year and the Spragues in addition furnished him a handsome residence. When the great failure occurred Morrison went back to Scotland, and not having saved money he had to hire as an ordinary workman. He invented a machine and came to this country a year ago, thinking that capitalists would rush to him. But they didn't, and Morrison began to be in want, and was fain to eat free lunches and what his old friends might give him. Eight months ago a Providence gentleman with a big heart found Morrison suffering from hunger. He fed him and gave him enough money to take him to Patterson, N. J. There he found men willing to look at his patent. They had a machine made, and in the seven months of its operation Morrison's earnings have been $22,000."

No Place for "Mashing."

The city of Newton is making an attempt to put a stop to "mashing." Sunday night two fellows and two girls were arrested for blockading the sidewalk. The former were fined $10 and $5 respectively, and the girls $3 and costs each.

—Among the taxpayers of Bridgewater are found 675 people most of whom live out of town, who hold 1800 lots of land which they purchased of the Hanson Land Co. The tax on each of these lots is seven cents, says the Bridgewater Independent, and for this small sum Collector Smith will be compelled to do as much clerical work as though each was a thousand.

—If some of our daily papers did not continually advertise their big circulations, and give figures to prove it, very few people would know that they had any at all. They prove their faith in advertising by advertising themselves.—*H. J. Shellman.*

St. Petersburg, Russia, is the only capital in Europe in which the population is steadily diminishing.

Ward Three.

To the Editor of the Daily Ledger:

Can you inform a voter in Ward Three what is necessary for the citizens of this ward to do in order that they may get something approaching justice from the "powers that are" in this city. Our street are in a deplorable condition since the late rains, but our imported Commissioner of Public Works does not appear to take any notice. We elected councilmen last fall to look after our interests, but alas how seldom their voices are raised for improvements in their Ward. They do not notice the washouts on the streets. They do not notice three feet of water on Garfield street in front of the new church, so that the congregation had to wade throught it in order to get to their prayer meeting.

It seems to be of little consequence that a widow woman's cellar is flooded four feet deep, thereby laying the city liable for an action of damages; all this for the sake of saving $25 or $50, to open the mouth of the drain which has been filled up over a year, yet thousands can be squandered in other parts of the city.

If our Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and our Councilmen of Ward Three will take a drive from Quincy Adams station through Liberty street, without an apology for a sidewalk, over the New Plains, without even a kerosene light on the streets, or a water hydrant to protect our dwellings from fire, thence by Centre and Granite streets to the end of Garfield, where it has been so badly washed that it is impossible to drive a horse faster than a walk, proceed to the hollow in front of the new Swede Church and view this slough of of dispond, where the mud is six inches deep from curb to curb, and which would be a disgrace to any town of 500 inhabitants, how much more to our prosperous city of Quincy. When these officials get to this point, if they don't blush at their neglect of duty it is time for the voters of this Ward to arise in their might and elect those that *will* do their duty and look after the interest of our growing Ward.

Respectfully submitted by a

Sept. 15, 1890. REPUBLICAN VOTER.

New York importers and jobbers says business has not been so active for years as now. They are jubilant over the situation.

At the extremities of Long Island Sound the tide begins to flow inward near the bottom, one and a half hours before it begins to flow in the same direction at the surface.

There is wheat enough at Portland, Or., to load 57 ships and to give $2,000,000 to the farmers.

DIED.

SKINNER—In East Milton, Sept. 16, Mr. Otis A. Skinner, aged 45 years, 7 months and 2 days.

WATSON—In East Milton, Sept. 14, Mr. Patrick Watson, aged 76 years.

!! TONIGHT !!

Grand Fair,

— FROM —

SEPT. 15th to 18th,

(INCLUSIVE,) AT THE

SWEDISH ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Cor. Fort and Granite Sts.

☞ Singing and Speaking for a half hour every evening.

Several interesting guesses and various tables.

Now is the time to get a Swedish cup of Good Coffee.

COME EVERYBODY!

All Welcome!

☞ Small Gifts thankfully received. ☜

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 4t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',

Adams Building.

RACES AT THE

BROCKTON

FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

VERY LIVELY SCENE

Growing Out of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

CHANGES MADE IN TREATY.

Destruction of the "Iron Gate" in the Danube Begun—Serious Fire in London—Other Foreign Intelligence.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—The reassembling of the cortes caused great excitement throughout the city, as a stormy debate on the Anglo-Portuguese treaty was expected. Shops and offices were closed, and thousands of citizens of all classes wended their way to the parliament buildings, which were besieged by an enormous crowd clamorous for admission hours before the session opened. The authorities had taken precautions against disorder, but official interference was unnecessary, as the crowd was good-natured and well-behaved.

Soon after the opening of the cortes Senhor Ribeiro, minister of foreign affairs, moved the adoption of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. He began to read the various modifications which the government had adopted in order to assuage the public hostility to the treaty, but before he had gone far he was silenced by the Progressist minority, the opposition members hissing and hooting so vigorously that the minister could not make himself heard. Amid the tumult Maj. Serpa Pinto arose and shouted to the Progressists "Hold your tongues." Upon this a Progressist priest named Brandao assaulted Serpa Pinto, and a lively pugilistic encounter ensued. The president was utterly unable to restore order, and finally suspended the sitting.

When the cortes reassembled Senhor Ribeiro introduced the English convention with the following modifications:

First—The commercial stipulations regarding rivers shall not include the old province of Angela, and the convention shall apply solely to goods in transit. Portugal remaining free to impose import and export duties.

Second—The clause providing that no portion of the territory assigned to Portugal south of the Zambesi may be transferred to another power without England's consent, shall be replaced by a simple reservation, giving England the preference in the event of a transfer.

Third—A neutral nation, instead of England, shall appoint an engineer to survey the Pangive railroad.

The house referred the convention to the committee on foreign affairs, whereupon the Progressists moved that Lieut. Continho, who seized the British steamer James Stephenson at Chiromo, deserved the confidence of the country. The sitting was concluded in an orderly manner. Senor Ribeiro's amendments to the convention produced an excellent impression.

THE DANUBE'S "IRON GATE."

It is Being Destroyed, to the Advantage of Navigation.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The work of destroying the "Iron Gate" in the Danube was begun in the presence of the Hungarian and Servian premiers, the Austrian Minister of commerce and other ministers and officials of the three countries interested and a large concourse of people.

Between Alt-Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia, the navigation of the Danube was formerly effectually stopped by the famous rapid or cataract called the "Iron Gate." Modern science has done much to overcome this obstacle, and vessels drawing nine feet of water have hitherto been able to pass it. A tax has been levied on all vessels navigating the river to secure a fund for the removal of this obstruction.

That Slave Proclamation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times says that unless Germany promptly disavows the Bagamoyo decree, it stands to reason that the friendly arrangement contemplated in the Anglo-German agreement will be altogether out of the question.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The announcement that the German authorities at Bagamoyo have issued a proclamation authorizing traffic in slaves has caused general surprise here. It is believed that there is some mistake in the news from Zanzibar. The Tageblatt and The Freisinige Zeitung declare that it is not possible that the German government will confirm such a decree.

The Latest from Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 16.—The Labor conference adopted a proposal to call out immediately all the shearers and carriers. The conference instructed the various strike committees to order all the members of the Labor union to prepare for a general strike. It is probable that all affiliated trades will be called out. This will affect 80,000 men. Delegate Fitzgerald has sailed for England to submit the strikers' case to the British public.

The steamer's crew arrested at Newcastle for refusing to work have been acquitted on a legal technicality.

Big Fire in London.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A careless employe set fire to naphtha stores in the Farrington station of the Metropolitan railway yesterday and started a disastrous conflagration. The heat ignited the gas in a thirty-six-inch main and twisted the large iron girders of the station. There was extreme danger for many hours of the collapse of the bridge roadway. The valves of the fire apparatus were out of order and the flames were not extinguished until night. Traffic was seriously impeded.

Accidents Becoming Numerous.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—During the last few days there have been several accidents on the main German railroad lines. In a collision between two passenger trains at a point between Montjoie and Kalterherberg four passengers were killed and fourteen injured. A station master was arrested for causing the accident through culpable neglect.

Why It Was Hurried.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Berlin dispatch to The Daily News says it is rumored there that Germany concluded the Angle-German agreement hurriedly because negotiations were on foot for the cession of Heligoland to Denmark with the view of re-ceding it to Germany in exchange for a portion of Schleswig Holstein.

Yesterday's Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The offers of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds yesterday for the entire country aggregated $862,150. The interest prepaid on 4 per cent. bonds amounted to $463,564.

Good For Juleo!

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The recent duels have brought out an appeal from Jules Simon, who calls upon his countrymen to abandon the absurd custom of duelling.

BASE BALL.

Rain Prevents the Games Which Were Scheduled in the East—Athletics Will Finish Out the Season.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Colts played an errorless game, defeating the Reds with ease.

Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—3

Earned run—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago 12, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Rhines and Harrington.

Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The Cleveland team outbatted the Pittsburgs.

Cleveland	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Cleveland 13, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Cleveland 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Day and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; Buffalo, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Chicagos and Buffalos played two games here for one price of admission. In both, the Chicagos won easily. The feature of the first game was the general play of Duffy.

Pfeffer's mother is dead and he has gone back to Louisville. In his absence Bastian covered second. Ryan made his reappearance with the Chicagos and was warmly received.

Chicago	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	—9
Buffalo	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 8, Buffalo 2. Base hits—Chicago 10, Buffalo 11. Errors—Chicago 4, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Stafford and Mack.

Second Game.

Chicago	2	2	0	3	0	0	—7			
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3			

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 8, Buffalo 3. Errors—Chicago 1, Buffalo 2. Batteries—King and Farrell, Cunningham and Clark.

Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 2.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The game between the Cleveland and Pittsburg teams was called at the end of the eighth, on account of darkness, but the Clevelands had already won it by timely and hard hits.

Cleveland	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	—8	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Earned runs—Cleveland 3. Base hits—Cleveland 13, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Cleveland 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—McGill and Brennan, Morris and Quinn.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; St. Louis, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Syracuse, 0.
At Toledo—Louisville, 6; Toledo, 5.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At New York, Brooklyn-New York; at Philadelphia, Boston-Philadelphia.

National—At New York, Philadelphia-New York; at Boston, Brooklyn-Boston.

Atlantic—At Harrisburg, Newark-Harrisburg; at Lebanon, New Haven-Lebanon.

Will Stick It Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The stockholders of the Athletic Base Ball club held a meeting and voted to pay off the club's debts and finish the season.

"ONLY A STARTER."

Financial "Aid" Disgusts the Central Strikers—And No Wonder.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The promised financial aid for the men who took part in the now defunct strike has arrived. Each man receives a munificent sum. Some received $1.25 each, and others received as much as $2.50 each. The ex-strikers are thoroughly disgusted, and it is believed that if they should ever strike again it will not be as members of the Knights of Labor, because there will be no railroad men in the organization. The pittance they have received for five weeks' idleness has caused them to lose all faith in their leaders. The latter say that the sum distributed is only a starter.

Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The census bureau announced that the population of North Adams, Mass., was 16,067, increase 5876, or 57.06 per cent.

The total population of Utah Territory is 206,498, which is a net increase during the decade of 62,535, or 43.44 per cent.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 16.—The official figures of the census counts in St. Paul and Minneapolis are as follows: St. Paul, June postal card returns, 142,800; schedules, 142,491. Recount, 133,301; June excess over the recount, 9190.

Minneapolis, June postal card returns, 191,691; schedules, 188,119; recount, 164,738. June excess over recount, 23,380.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Mayor Grant questions the correctness of the census returns and threatens to have the population correctly enumerated. By the last census New York city will lose one or two of her congressmen.

A Rabbi Beaten.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Ex-Rabbi Max Roden of the Polish synagogue was badly beaten while at prayers, and thrown into the street. He was deposed last week because he opened a butcher shop and tried to get the trade of the congregation. Yesterday the New Year feast was in progress, and a new rabbi, Moses Skonwitschki of New York, officiated. Roden attended with Harris Adolphus. Their right to remain in their seats was disputed. They resisted and were both beaten.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 15.

There was some pressure in the Wall street market, and with no support, traders pounded wherever they saw a weak spot, and prices recorded another substantial measure of decline. Barring Centennial copper stocks, there was no special feature in the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40⅝	Nor Pac. pref	75¼
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi	98
Chi & Northwest	107¾	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	143⅝	Pacific Mail	44
Del & Hudson	157⅝	Reading	40⅝
Illinois Central	109	Texas Pacific	18½
Lake Shore	106	Union Pacific	58½
Missouri Pacific	67⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	10⅝
N. J. Central	117¼	do pref	34
N. Y. Central	105	Wheel & Lake Erie	9¼
Northern Pacific	29½	Western Union	82½

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	86½
Fremn's Bay Land	5	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	2¼	Maine Central	132
West End Land	26	Mexican Central	4¼
Atchison	40⅛	N Y & N E	43⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	117
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	170
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	58⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	96⅝	American Bell Tel	226
Central Mass	19	New England Tel	52
do pref	39½	Erie Tel	40
Eastern	170	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Heavy; city mills $5 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 50 to 6 85; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 40; do patents $4 65 to 5 90; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red $1 01 to 1 02½ elevator; No 3 red 95 95½c.

CORN—Heavy; No 2, 55 to 55¼c elevator; steamer mixed 58 to 58¼c.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 42c; mixed western 40 to 44c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined steady; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11 25 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

CHEESE—Weak; state 7 to 9¼.

SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY.

Canada's Annexation to Uncle Sam's Domains

BOOMED BY A NEWSPAPER.

The Quebec Daily Telegraph, a Leading Government Organ, Treats Canadians to a Genuine Editorial Surprise.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—The Quebec Daily Telegraph is the first government organ to come out squarely on the annexation ticket and tell the people of the Dominion that the welfare of Canada depends upon a political alliance with the United States. The Telegraph has opened the ball with a startling editorial in its Saturday issue in favor of annexation, and the sensation it has produced here in government circles can more easily be imagined than described. The Telegraph is not only a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's government, but receives a large share of patronage from the Dominion treasury, and the stand it has now taken is all the more significant.

"I was never so much surprised in my life," remarked a leading politician "as when I read The Telegraph's editorial under the heading 'Annexation Ripening.' It clearly points to the critical state of affairs within the borders of the Dominion, and the rapid headway the movement in favor of annexation with the United States is making. Canadians are tiring of conducting their business and public affairs on sentimental principles, and are now beginning to realize that their future prosperity depends upon a political union with the United States."

Members of the cabinet refuse to say anything about The Telegraph's editorial beyond ridiculing it as "one man's opinion," reflecting the views of no one, unless the person who wrote it. They would be surprised, although they can but know it, to hear how largely the sentiments of The Telegraph are indorsed here, and will be throughout the country when it reaches the rural districts. The bold and courageous Quebec daily has been eagerly bought up, and it is impossible to secure a copy.

FOUGHT IN THE STREET.

A Duel in Which Both Participants Met Their Death.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Newbern, Hale county, Ala., says a double fatal street duel occurred there between Rupert Turpin and Glen Duskin, prominent young men of the town. They had quarrelled Saturday afternoon, but parted with the understanding that each should arm himself and shoot on sight. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock they came together in the center of the town, when firing began. Duskin fell mortally wounded, with four balls in his body. The last shot from his pistol, after he had fallen to his knees, struck Turpin in the forehead, killing him instantly.

Theatrical Litigation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—After a lawsuit over the matter, Edwin H. House, who claims the authorship of the play "The Prince and the Pauper," made an agreement with Samuel L. Clemens and Abby Sage Richardson, whereby he was to receive one-half the royalties paid for the play. Lately Mr. House himself organized a company for the production of the play, and engaged the services of "ex-Fauntleroy," Tommy Russell. Daniel Frohman, who has a right to the play under the agreement, has procured from Judge Daly of the court of common pleas an order to House to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining him from producing the play.

Argentine Elections.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 16.—The elections for members of the constituent assembly, to which the new constitution will be submitted, have commenced. Everything is proceeding in an orderly manner. As a precautionary measure the troops are confined to their barracks. The public is apathetic. The Catholics are active. The old parties generally abstain from voting. There was some disorder at Pernambuco.

Dominion's Promise Fulfilled.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—The Dominion government, it is understood, will shortly abolish the export duty on Canadian logs shipped to the United States. This will be carrying out the promise made at the last session of parliament by Sir John Macdonald, who said he would abolish the duty if the American government reduced the import duty on Canadian lumber one half.

Change Will Cost Something.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The police commissioners held a long secret session to consider how much money will be required for election expenses under the new ballot law. It was said that the election would cost the city about $450,000 or $150,000 more than last year under the old law.

A Grain Flurry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The tight money has been disastrous to the bulls in grain, and yesterday there was a rush to sell at the opening which continued until the close, when the feeling was still weak and excited. Wheat declined 3 1-2 cents, corn 2 1-2 and oats 1 1-4.

Bankers Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Walter Potter and W. D. Lovell, of the firm of Potter, Lovell & Co., were arrested yesterday charged with embezzlement and larceny. Receivers have been appointed for the Brazos company, closely allied with the Potter-Lovell company.

Senator Farwell Improving.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 16.—Senator Farwell of Illinois, who has been lying seriously sick here for several weeks, has left for his home at Lake Forest. Dr. Philler, his physician, says his patient is much better and his condition is favorable.

Nationalists' Advice.

CORK, Sept. 16.—Messrs. O'Brien, Flynn and Deasy, nationalist members of parliament, made speeches here last night, in which they advised tenants not to pay their rent, in view of the failure of the potato crop.

By Authority of the Pope.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—La Semaine Religiuse officially announces that an order of the Franciscan monks has been established in Montreal by authority of the pope, under date of June 8 last.

Southampton Strike Ended.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—The strike of the firemen and seamen is ended, the advance asked by the men having been conceded.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 133. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

House Lot at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Town Hill, opposite the residence of Luther M. Bradbury, Jr., adjoining the estate of Mr. Gilbert Miller, one large House Lot, perfectly level, with stone enough on the same to make a good cellar. This land is very desirable, it being high land and perfectly dry. No better site can be had in this locality to build on. The terms will be liberal and sale positive.
Quincy, Sept. 16. 4t

FAIR!

Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1890,

AT 7 P. M.,

By the LADIES' SEWING CIRCLE of the

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

OF GARFIELD STREET.

☞ **Useful and Fancy Articles for sale.**

Quincy, Sept. 16. 3t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Features in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the ridiculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

RACES AT THE BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $300. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

LOST.

LOST.—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

ROOM TO LET.—A furnished front room. Apply at 100 Hancock street, or P. O. Box 17, Quincy. Sept. 11—7t,p1w*

TO LET.—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept 8—12t

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at MRS. GIBSON'S, 108 Granite street.
Quincy, Sept. 16—6t* Sept. 20—1w*

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.
Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,tf

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.



THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits,

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

Quincy, July 9. [FRANK S. PATCH.] tf

EXTENSION OF WATER PIPES.

Report of Commissioner Alexander and Chief Engineer Ripley.

The full text of the report of the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is given below. It is a matter of considerable interest to property owner on the "New Plains" at South Quincy.

Hon. Charles H. Porter, Mayor,

SIR:—In compliance with your verbal instructions respecting the City Council order No. 99, passed on June 16, and approved June 20th last, requesting the Mayor to instruct the Commissioner of Public Works with the Chief Engineer of the Fire department to furnish some plan for a supply of water for Liberty, Centre and other streets in that locality of Ward Three to be used in case of fire, your Commissioner and Chief Engineer have the honor to submit the following report:

In considering this subject it was naturally deemed advisable to ascertain first if any suitable and proper arrangements could be made with the Quincy Water Company to extend their street mains so as to cover the district mentioned; for a water pressure of some sixty or eighty pounds to the square inch in hydrants located in the vicinity of an incipient fire has a value which cannot be wholly replaced by a brigade of fire steamers in commission, for with light hose carriages and trained hosemen, connection will usually be made with the hydrants, streams be put in motion, and the fire subdued before the pressure is raised in the steamer's boiler; and the fire will not be suffered to assume unconquerable headway during the delay.

Constant liberal pressure in fire hydrants placed at contiguous points along our streets is the first element of prompt and effective attack upon a fire immediately after an alarm is given. Each moment lost before the beginning of an attack increases greatly the difficulty of subduing the fire, and the probability of a vast conflagration. Therefore with these facts in view several conferences were had with representatives of the Water Company, the outcome of which has been the presentation of a plan by the Water Company, which is transmitted herewith, showing the proposed extension of their main supply pipes so as to cover the territory in question as well as covering the district lying to the south and west of Centre street.

In a communication from the Water Company dated Sept. 3d, 1890, a copy of which is also transmitted herewith, it is stated that the company will lay the pipes as shown on this plan wherever required, whenever the revenue from the sale of water will give a reasonable return for the expenditure.

To effectually cover the district outlined by the Council order, if the plan of the Water Company is adopted, will require an expenditure by the company of some $5000 or $6000. It is probable that with an annual revenue assessed of $500 the Water Company would lay the pipes in question and connect thereto a sufficient number of fire hydrants to be used in case of fire, with a water pressure of some eighty pounds to the square inch in each hydrant.

In the contract between the City of Quincy and the Water Company no provision is made, as is customary in agreements of this kind, for the future extension of the supply pipes into the localities lying outside of the piped district; and, inasmuch as the question of the future extension of the water works system will arise from time to time as the city continues to grow and spread out, your Commissioner and Chief Engineer, after a careful study of the whole subject, are decidedly of the opinion that some suitable and proper arrangements should be made looking to the future extension of the Water Company's main distribution pipes into the outlying settled district of our city wherever public convenience and necessity require it, and we believe this to be the wisest and most economical course to pursue in formulating a plan for a water supply suitable and efficient to meet the requirements of the locality called for by the City Council order.

Therefore, in conclusion we would recommend that such action be taken by the City Council as may be deemed necessary in the premises looking to the accomplishment of this result.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
Commissioner of Public Works.
WALTER H. RIPLEY,
Chief Engineer of Fire Dept.

Congregational Conference.

The 64th semi-annual meeting of the Norfolk Conference of Congregational churches, will be held in the Union church, South Weymouth, Tuesday Sept. 30, from 9.15 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The devotional service will be conducted by Rev. Oliver Huckel of Weymouth. Rev. William W. Sleeper, of Stoneham, will open the discussion, "Singing as a factor in worship;" Prof. C. S. Beardslee, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, that on "Bible study, method and results;" W. A. Duncan, of Boston, that on "The missionary work of the Congregational Sunday schools and Publishing Society.

Old Colony Annual.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony Railroad Corporation will be held Tuesday, Sept. 30. The purpose of the meeting is to choose officers, and authorize the issue $500,000 in bonds, probably to put the treasurer in funds to meet any calls arising from the recent accident.

Birthday Party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Whiton entertained a large party of young people at their Washington street residence on Tuesday evening, in honor of their son Harry's twenty-first birthday. The following named young ladies and gentlemen were present to assist him in celebrating the attainment of his majority and offer him congratulations:

Miss Mary D. Foster,
Miss Emily Wild,
Miss Georgie Field,
Miss Mabel A. Shaw,
Miss Lilian W. Phillips,
Miss Lillian T. Harlow,
Miss Lizzie B. Kittredge,
Miss Pauline C. Wilkins,
Miss Marcia L. Ray,
Miss Margaret L. Thomas,
Miss Clara F. Redding,
Miss Mamie A. Redding,
Miss Louie Thomas,
Miss Eva E. Hall,
Miss M. Gertrude Sampson,
Miss Lila Ordway,
Miss Laura Heathfield,
Mr. Howard Wing,
Mr. George Pfaffman,
Mr. Edward P. Lindsay,
Mr. Davis,
Mr. Fred Potter,
Mr. James F. Harlow,
Mr. F. E. Drake,
Mr. H. T. Drake,
Mr. H. M. Federhen, Jr.,
Mr. William I. Chubbuck,
Mr. Parker A. Haskell,
Mr. George P. Mead,
Mr. William F. Brown,
Mr. Peter B. Mead,
Mr. Charles W. Redding.

A portion of the evening was devoted to drive whist, which resulted in the award of prizes as follows: Miss Clara F. Redding and Mr. William F. Brown were the most fortunate. Miss Lillian T. Harlow and Mr. Howard Wing won the second prizes, while the consolation gifts were awarded to Miss Laura Heathfield and Mr. Fred Potter.

Refreshments were served, and the party then indulged in dancing.

Mr. Harry Whiton was the recipient of many birthday presents, among which was a valuable gift of money from his father, and a gold watch from his mother.

A thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all present, and it was unanimously conceded that Mr. and Mrs. Whiton understand the art of entertaining.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

New Bedford Public Library to Give It a Trial Oct. 5.

After a careful consideration of the subject, the trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library have decided to give Sunday opening a trial. Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, assistant librarian, who recently visited Providence, Springfield, Salem, Brockton, Worcester, Lynn, Taunton and Fall River, for the purpose of investigating the question, found that the first five named cities opened libraries on Sundays under varying conditions. In Lynn the public library is not opened chiefly for lack of proper accommodations. In Taunton no demand has ever been made for it, while in Fall River the library was opened on Sundays for about five months in 1884, and was then closed for lack of patronage. Mr. Gifford recommended the opening of the library, if it should seem to the trustees that the privilege would be improved. The opening of libraries on Sunday, he found to be uniformly successful in the cities visited with the single exception of Fall River. In concluding he says: It may be well to say here a few words to correct an impression that the Sunday opening of the library necessarily involves the circulation of books. There is not a library in New England, as far as known, which does this. The most that is done in any of them is to issue books for the use in the reading room. For a Sunday delivery of books there has nowhere been any demand, and it is regarded as entirely unnecessary.

Waltham is also agitating the subject and the Tribune of Saturday printed several interviews pro and con.

LACK OF MONEY.

This is the Reason More is Not Accomplished Says the Commissioner.

A LEDGER representative interviewed Commissioner Alexander this morning on the ills spoken of by "Republican Voter" in Tuesday's LEDGER as existing in Ward Three. He said there were many spots in the city sadly in need of improvement, but everything could not be accomplished with the limited amount appropriated. He pointed with pride to Hancock street, Adams street, Independent avenue, Common and West streets, and said if the City Council wanted more such streets it should appropriate more money. If the street department received as much money as the schools it would make a more satisfactory showing.

Souther Camp Surprised.

Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, held its regular meeting last evening. About 8.30 the members were surprised to receive a visit from the Weymouth camp. Thirty-three came in a four-horse barge, and on their arrival saluted the hall. It was an enjoyable evening for members of both camps. There were speeches, story telling, collation, etc.

—Rev. C. C. Whitney of Cincinnati has received a call to the Universalist parish at Milford at a salary of $1800 per year.

THE WILLARD SCHOOL.

The Progress That is Being Made—Note and Comments.

The wet weather for the past week has retarded the progress of the workmen on the Willard school, with the exception of the stone cutters. The third floor is ready to be laid, and the other floors are already down.

The inscription Willard School, 1855—1889, has been cut and put in position, and is composed of six separate stones. The letters are raised and are eight and one-half inches long and one and one-quarter inches wide. They look very well as they are, but would have looked considerably better if they had been polished and twice as wide and about six inches longer.

There is yet to be cut 750 feet of moulding for the third floor and 413 feet for the gables. 196 feet will also be required to go around the top and bottom of the two chimneys on the building. The hall in the top of the building will be the largest in this city with the exception of the Coliseum.

Nearly everybody who looks at the building thinks that it will be a homely affair. But they do not take into consideration the present surroundings.

When the school is finished, the grounds cleaned up and graded, all the buildings moved away and a fence erected, then Quincy will have a school building which the inhabitants will be proud to look at and to show to their visiting friends.

WEYMOUTH.

The Young Men's Social Club of East Weymouth, are going to hold their first social dancing party at Odd Fellows Opera House, Friday evening, September 19. The floor director will be Mr. Hugh P. Martin, and Osborne's Orchestra of Rockland will furnish the music.

On Monday evening of next week, the Ashwood Cemetery Association will meet at the resdence of Mrs. Elias Richards, when the election of officers and other necessary business will be transacted.

Post 58, G. A. R., held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening.

The pennant sale off of the Monatiquot Yacht Club occurs today at 1 o'clock. Both the Moondyne and Secret have won a leg, and the result of today's race is creating considerable interest.

A gentleman of East Weymouth has already taken six bottles of Lydia Pinkham's medicine, and declares to be feeling much better than formerly.

Something like two years ago and closely following the accident when two men were killed outright at the railroad crossing near the Union church of Weymouth and East Braintree, a large number of prominent citizens of both villages petitioned the Railroad Commissioners to take immediate action and have the Old Colony R. R. Co. made such changes as would make travel over this crossing safe. The petitioners were given to understand that a hearing would be granted, but to date nothing of the kind has taken place, and the people are getting to feel rather cross over it, for almost daily either a child, man or women narrowly escapes being mowed down by the trains that so swiftly pass this point, although a flagman is there stationed all day long.

Let me instance a case that occurred last week. A party of ladies were walking along on the east sidewalk going to the church for the purpose of attending some gathering, when about to cross an express train from Boston passed along, thinking (as also did the flagman) that they were safe in continuing to pass over and in less time than it takes to write it another express train from opposite direction appeared and by quick work on the part of Mr. Ahearn the flagman an accident was averted. The lady was completely unnerved over her very narrow escape from instant death. Similar cases can be given but space prevents. Now what is to be done. The heirs of the N. L. White estate are willing for the Old Colony Co. to remove the tenement house that is so closely situated near the track and which obstructs the view provided they leave the building in as good shape as it is in now. Will the Old Colony do it? If something is not soon done another move on the part of the public will be inaugurated. Surely public safety demands that immediate attention is given to what is called the worst death trap on the entire line of the South Shore branch.

The corner stone of the new Unitarian church, corner of Beal and Farrington streets, Wollaston Heights, will be laid tomorrow, Thursday the 18th inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon should the weather be fine, otherwise on Friday at same hour. It is expected there will be a large attendance of friends present.

It is the time now for merchants to take advanage of the demand for pictorial advertising. This demand is not new. On the contrary, it has always existed. Heretofore, however, merchants have chosen to satisfy the demand with pictures which, to say the least, were coarse and repulsive, and which did not properly reflect the taste of the age. It is now time for merchants to use art in advertising. It is no more expensive than the inartistic method, and gives a certain tone and character to a store, which the blatant, boisterous and altogether preposterous cuts do not give.—*American Storekeeper.*

Two columns on the third page are devoted to the tariff question, one from a tariff reform standpoint and the other the views of a protectionist.

REMNANTS!

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

The Splendid Stock of the Season!

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf



QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
— BY —
GREEN & PRESCOTT,
115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The City Council, if it was anxious to make the proposed alteration in the new Willard schoolhouse and expedite its completion, did not have its eyes open when it adjourned without date, for the next regular meeting is not until Oct. 6, three weeks. The city is in a bad box. No time is set for the completion of the building, and it dare not push the contractor for fear he will throw up the contract, which was taken at a low figure. The city must be very careful, too, how it proceeds to make alterations, least it break the contract. It is all very well to say, the change will not break it, but there is a difference of opinion, and the question is, will it? A prominent contractor thinks it would. He further was of the opinion that the building would not be roofed in this winter, while sufficient time had already elapsed to have done it.

The report of the Commissioner and Chief Engineer made to the City Council Monday evening, on the extension of the water supply into Ward Three, was a lengthy document, but does not seem to get down to work. It does not tell the number or length of the streets unprotected, the number of hydrants necessary, how many houses are in the territory, an approximate of the amount they would pay annually for water, or in fact enlighten the Council one iota. A plan accompanied the report but it is not explained and very few will make it a study. It includes a much larger territory than the "New Plains."

The residents of this district are anxious for a water supply, and they demand it as a fire protection. They naturally look to the Quincy Water Company as a source. The question is a simple one, how many hydrants do the company want the city to put in if the mains are extended?

It is thirty-one years today, September 17th, since the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster in the State House yard, Boston. But on account of the rain that day, the ceremonies were held in Music Hall; the address was delivered by Edward Everett.

Hiram W. Blanchard, of Neponset, has in his possession one of the original handbills posted by the abolitionists in Boston that day. It is thirty by forty-two inches, and contains extracts from Mr. Webster's speeches in favor of the fugitive slave law, and his assertion that this law would be enforced in the great Northern states. It has been Mr. Blanchard's custom on this anniversary, for the past seven years, to exhibit this handbill in front of the State House at noon.

The Boston Herald of Tuesday published a list of 111 names, filling all the principal positions in connection with the public schools of Boston in 1888 and the salaries paid to them amount in the aggregate to $319,958. Two of them reside in this city and received the following salaries: Edward Southworth, $2,880; Sylvester Brown, $2,280.

Statistics show that the larger percentage of drowning cases, in the summer bathing season, is among persons who know how to swim. Probably one reason for this paradoxical state of affairs is to be found in the fact that most people who cannot swim have sense enough not to go where there is any risk of their being drowned.

It is clearly the duty of every voter to see that his name is on the voting list. There are, doubtless, many voters whom the assessors have not found, and consequently their names will not be on the voting list unless they attend to the matter at once.

The six new states will have twenty electoral votes in 1892. Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming will have three each and the two Dakotas four each.

SIGNED BY GERMAN OFFICERS.

Dealers in Human Flesh Wax Fat on the Slave Proclamation.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 17.—Travelers from the coast confirm the report of the issue of a decree by the Germans at Bagamoyo, authorizing traffic in slaves. The decree was signed by the German commandant and was posted at Bagamoyo and Daressalaam. The slave dealers expelled from Zanzibar have established themselves at Bagamoyo and are doing a thriving business. It is reported that the sultan has telegraphed to Europe for assistance.

The proclamation was signed by the German commanders of the respective stations. Brokers' houses are now full of slaves, having been established under German license. Permits to recover runaways will lead to much kidnapping of free natives. The news of the proclamation has spread over the whole coast, and traffic has revived to an extent unknown in thirty years.

A German Explanation.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Post says: The Sultan's decree prohibiting slave traffic does not operate in German territory, where, under existing treaties, a German commissioner exercises public powers. Germany never had any intention of unqualifiedly abolishing all forms of slavery. The reichstag agreed that measures against the slave traffic and man-hunting should be taken only by degrees, with regard to the existing order of things.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Prominent Dry Goods Merchant of Boston Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Silas S. Drew, a dry goods merchant, doing business at 15 Tremont row and 62 Hanover street, was arrested, charged with obtaining goods valued at $8857 by false pretences from four different Boston dry goods firms. A few days ago Mr. Drew failed and immediately assigned. The amount involved was between $30,000 and $40,000, and Mr. Drew claimed that it was utterly impossible to pay his debts.

The arrest was made at the instigation of four of his heaviest creditors, who intend to bring Mr. Drew before the courts on a civil as well as criminal process. The four firms are large wholesale houses and have sold Mr. Drew large quantities of dry goods and small wares. He started in business first on Tremont row, but a few years ago established the branch store on Hanover street. He has done a very large retail business in both these stores. He is about 60 years of age, and lives in Cambridge.

HE WAS FROZEN OUT.

John B. Day's Ex-Partner Sues for $12,000 for Base Ball Services.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The most recent sensation in base ball circles is the difficulty which has arisen between John B. Day, president of the New York Base Ball club, or, rather, the Metropolitan Exhibition company, and his brother-in-law, Fred Davis, who was one of Mr. Day's partners in the tobacco business and his confidential man in the base ball business. The trouble arose through Mr. Day's taking advantage of a clause in the partnership papers in the tobacco business and crowding Mr. Davis out of the firm. Mr. Davis has been a recognized fixture at the Polo grounds since Mr. Day went into the base ball business, in the fall of 1880. He never asked for any remuneration for his services, as it was a sort of a family affair, up to the time he left the tobacco firm; but since then he has concluded to charge for his services, and has brought suit to recover $12,000, which is a claim of about $3000 a year for the past six years.

The Swiss Outbreak.

BERNE, Sept. 17.—Reports from Bellinzona state that quietness prevails there. Firing has been heard in the direction of Balerna, but the federal troops have been forbidden to go beyond the outskirts of Bellinzona. M. Respini, a Conservative member of the Ticino cantonal council, had an interview with President Ruchonnet in this city. He demanded the impeachment of the rebel officials and the reinstatement of the former government.

Australian Strikes.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 17.—The stevedores here have decided to boycott outgoing steamers which are loaded by non-union men. The mayor of Sydney having offered to act as mediator between the workmen and their employers, the labor congress has consented to suspend the calling out of the shearers and refrain from any fresh aggressive steps for forty-eight hours.

Brazil Elections Pass Off Quietly.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 17.—The elections for members of the constituent assembly passed off quietly. Among the candidates returned are Ministers Bocayura, Glycerio and Vanderhalts. The success of the Republican party in the elections is assured. The press congratulates the government upon the result.

Traffic Stopped by Cholera.

SUAKIM, Sept. 17.—Advices have been received confirming the report of the prevalence of cholera at Massowah. In consequence of this, and notwithstanding the protests of the Indian traders, the traffic between Massowah and Suakim has been absolutely closed.

Duelist Seriously Wounded.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—A duel has been fought at Geneva between M. Dumonteil, member of the chamber of deputies for Aisne, and M. Mermeix, the author of the recently published charges against Gen. Boulanger. M. Mermeix received a serious wound in the right side.

Differences Patched Up.

LISBON, Sept. 17.—The country is quiet. The parliamentary committee meets today to consider the amended convention with England. Senhor Brando and Major Serpa Pinto have arranged the difference which arose between them in the cortes.

Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The total offers of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds to the treasury yesterday for the entire country as far as heard from, aggregated about $900,000. The prepayment of interest on the 4s amounted to about $800,000.

Ex-Town Clerk in Jail.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 17.—John J. Clerkin, ex-town clerk, who was arrested several months ago, charged with fraudulent practices in the issue of relief to the poor, was last night surrendered by his bondsmen and are is in jail.

Twenty-Five Miners Killed.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—An explosion occurred in the Maybach pit at Sanet Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, by which twenty-five miners were killed. The other men in the pit, to the number of 325, were rescued.

Warship and All Hands Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Austrian warship Taurus, with a crew of sixty-nine men and four officers, has foundered in the Black Sea.

NUTMEGERS' CHOICE.

Democrats Nominate Luzon B. Morris for Governor

CLEVELAND'S NAME CHEERED.

Massachusetts Labor Men Nominate Charles E. Marks for Governor—Planks in Their Platform.

HARTFORD, Sept. 17.—The 502 delegates to the state Democratic convention nearly filled the lower floor of Allyn hall. State Committee Chairman Clinton H. Davis called the convention to order. Secretary Swortwout read the call. The chairman called Congressman Washington F. Wilcox to act as temporary chairman.

Mr. Wilcox, on being introduced, said he was glad to be called to preside over the convention of a party to which he was proud to belong. Six years ago, he said, this party selected as its candidate for president one of the purest and ablest men that ever occupied the White House—Grover Cleveland. This mention of Mr. Cleveland's name called forth great applause. The speaker continued to speak in eulogistic terms of the ex-president, and was frequently interrupted by applause, which was particularly vigorous when his tariff policy was referred to.

"Though defeated," he said, "he is not dishonored, and the people look to him as their champion and leader." He denounced the tariff bill of the present congress, saying it added 11 per cent. to existing import duties. The present congress was criticised on account of the way in which the old rules had been laid aside and Democrats had been unseated, "under parliamentary law, which was the arbitrary will of the speaker," until the Republicans had obtained what they had set out to obtain—a working majority. The "force bill" was called the most infamous measure that had ever been offered in congress. "If," he said, "this bill becomes a law with the Republicans in power, it makes no difference who does the wrong. It will result in taking from the people their power to elect Federal officers and placing it in the hands of a horde of partisan officials. It is aimed at the south, but the people of the south do not desire it. The best Republicans of that section denounce it as a firebrand to be thrown into their midst to disturb the business of the community. Only the politicians desire it." Further on in his speech, Mr. Wilcox said that no one but President Harrison could have made the Hayes administration respectable. He closed by predicting Democratic success in Connecticut this fall.

After the selection of the delegates the convention adjourned till afternoon.

When the convention reassembled Temporary Chairman Wilcox announced that Congressman W. A. Springer of Illinois would address the meeting in a few minutes.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was read and accepted. Hon. H. W. Eaton of Hartford was reported as the permanent chairman.

A long list of vice presidents and secretaries was reported. The chairman then appointed Dr. P. Cassidy of Norwich and H. B. Graves of Litchfield to act as escort to Mr. Eaton to the platform.

When Senator Eaton was brought no the platform he was greeted with a storm of applause. He dealt with the McKinley bill and characterized the election bill as a scheme to legalize fraud. He spoke hopefully of the Democratic outlook in the state, and expected to see the nominees of the convention get not only a plurality but a majority of the votes to be cast at the next election.

On motion of C. R. Baldwin of Waterbury, an informal ballot was ordered. It resulted:

Whole number of votes	896
Luzon B. Morris	393
Hyatt	93

James S. Seymour of Norwalk withdrew the name of Mr. Hyatt from the convention, and moved that the nomination of Morris be made unanimous. The balance of the ticket nominated is as follows:

Lieutenant governor, Joseph W. Alsop of Middleton; secretary of state, J. J. Phelan of Bridgeport; treasurer, Marvin H. Sanger of Canterbury; comptroller, Nicholas Staub of New Milford.

Hon. William M. Springer of Illinois afterwards spoke briefly in support of Democratic principles. Among other things, he said that the Republican party was responsible for the legislation of the past thirty years, legislation which has enriched manufacturers and rendered the farmer poor. The Democrats had nothing to do with the tariff in that time, and so had no participation in the depression of farm values. Mr. Springer recommend that the farmers of Connecticut send a petition on to Washington and request that the entire internal revenue on tobacco be taken off in preference to accepting the clause relating to Sumatra tobacco, which is incorporated in the McKinley bill. He reviewed the different platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties and made a very brilliant close. At 6:10 a motion to adjourn was carried. A vote of thanks and three cheers were given to the chairman, Hon. W. W. Eaton.

BAY STATE LABOR MEN

Nominate Charles E. Marks for Governor—Old Platform Reaffirmed and Recommendations Added.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—A small number of men met in Wells Memorial building in response to a call for a Labor party convention. The following named were selected for the state ticket: Governor, Charles E. Marks, Somerville; lieutenant governor, George R. Peare, Lynn; secretary of state, John F. Dowd, Hyde Park; treasurer, George J. Moulton, Boston; attorney general, Jonathan Johnson, Greenfield; auditor, P. F. O'Neil, Boston.

The convention voted to reaffirm its platform adopted at its former convention, and to add to it the recommendations made by a committee. The addition to the platform condemns the alleged purchase of legislators through the influence of special interests as a weak spot in representative government, and advocates the placing of legislative power in the people without delegating it to representatives. The abolition of the poll tax is demanded, and the limit of municipal labor hours is placed at eight hours a day. The platform also urges limiting the hours of labor in factories so as not to exceed those of the factories of England. Limitation of the labor of women and children in stores and mercantile establishments is also advocated and the appointment of special inspectors in connection therewith. Other things demanded are the better enforcement of the weekly payment law, the abolition of the employment of private detectives in labor difficulties, and the making the discharge of a workman who is a member of a labor union a penal offense. Cities and towns should be allowed to make and sell gas, etc, and street and steam railroads should be owned respectively by municipalities and the state. The platform also demands all lands held for speculative purposes be taxed for its full value.

DEPEW TO THE FARMERS.

He Advises Them to Rally 'Round a New "Three R" Banner.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17.—Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience at the state fair. He called attention to the enormous material growth of the country during the past fifty years, pointed out the changed relations between the railroads and the farmers, and urged the latter to organize intelligently for the protection of their interests. The farmers should be so banded together, he said, that they can impress upon the government with commanding voice their needs; that they can educate each other in the rotation and subdivision of crops, as to relieve a surplus of any one product; that they can escape the middleman who is now sapping the life of their business. The farmers' organization should inscribe upon its banners the "Three R's," reciprocity, retaliation and revenue.

Mr. Depew said that in the rush from the village to the city the ranks of the consumers are being enormously recruited, and out of all proportion to those of the producers. It is the inevitable result that within a brief period the farmers of the country will again find within our own borders and about their own homes a profitable market for all their products.

ON HIS NATIVE SOIL.

Ericsson's Remains Reach Filipstad—Baltimore's Men Treated Handsomely.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.—The train bearing the remains of Capt. Ericsson arrived at Filipstad at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. All along the route the passage of the funeral train brought forth manifestations of sorrow and respect. At many places there were appropriate decorations to mark the occasion. When the train reached Filipstad the whole population turned out. Twelve miners carried the body into a church, where Bishop Rundgren performed the funeral service. The coffin was then deposited in a chapel, which had been erected especially for its reception in the adjoining cemetery, which is the finest in Sweden.

The officers of the warship Baltimore are being feted on all sides. The king received them, and they were given prominent places at the gala operatic performance. When the American officers entered the opera house, the orchestra played the American anthem and the audience rose en masse.

BUT ONE FATALITY.

Large Train Load of Passengers Face to Face with Death.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17.—An accident occurred to one of the West Shore trains that run every few minutes between this city and the Fair grounds. The train, consisting of five cars loaded with passengers, was returning from the grounds, the engine moving backwards. On a steep embankment, fifty feet high, the tender left the track and rolled down the bank. The engine and three cars also jumped the track, but stopped at the edge of the embankment. Daniel Hunnel, a barber, was standing on the front platform of the first car and was crushed to death. None of the other passengers were hurt. The fireman was badly bruised. The engine was badly damaged and the front part of the first car was crushed to pieces. The rails were torn up for a distance of 600 feet.

"Inaccurate and Incomplete."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The health board canvassers of the Second ward reported that they had found the population 1196, against 922 as reported by the census enumerators of the United States. The health board thereupon passed resolutions delaring that the result indicated that the federal census was "inaccurate and incomplete" and that an accurate census is necessary for the bureau of vital statistics. The mayor was accordingly authorized to make a complete enumeration.

A Dog Worth Something.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—An engineer on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn railroad saw a 3-year-old boy, with a Newfoundland dog, walking on the railroad tracks in Beachmont. The engine was nearly upon the child when the dog seized the boy by the dress and dragged him off the tracks. The boy was Harry Gordon; the dog belongs to Joseph Meharg of Beachmont.

The Boston Traveller's Future.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—It is reported that The Boston Traveller has been offered for sale to a syndicate for $30,000. It is said that those who are now in control of the paper are desirous of relinquishing it to Roland Worthington, its former proprietor, and that if he does not take the paper it will be transferred to some other persons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 16.

Foreign buying, particularly of St. Paul and of Louisville and Nashville, became a factor in Wall street market trading, and on easier money prices showed a disposition to rally. There was a better undertone and more talk of an improvement than has been the case of late in the Boston stock market trading.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41¼	Nor Pac. pref	76⅞
Central Pacific	81	Oregon Navi	97
Chi & Northwest	109⅝	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	141⅝	Pacific Mail	44
Del & Hudson	126¼	Reading	40⅝
Illinois Central	109	Texas Pacific	18⅝
Lake Shore	106⅛	Union Pacific	59⅛
Missouri Pacific	68	Wabash St. L. & P.	11
N. J. Central	117½	do pref	33½
N. Y. Central	105⅛	Wheel & Lake Erie	35
Northern Pacific	30¼	Western Union	83

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref	88¼
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar	93
Newport Land	2	Maine Central	153
West End Land	26⅞	Mexican Central	24⅝
Atchison	41½	N Y & N E	44½
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	170
Boston & Maine	204	Union Pacific	59⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	97½	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	20	New England Tel	52
do pref	30½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—FLOUR—Weak; city mills $3 00 to 5 2; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 55; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 01 to 1 01⅜ elevator; No 3 red 95½ to 96c.

CORN—Firm; No 2, 55½ to 56c elevator; steamer mixed 55 to 55½c.

OATS—Steady; No 3, 42c; mixed western 40 to 44c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined firm; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams dull; cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6⅜ to 6⅝c.

LARD—Weaker; western steam $6 47½.

BUTTER—Weak; state dairy 19 to 21c

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

— OF —

CRETONNES

— AT —

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
— AND —
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.
At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.
From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.
S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,
REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,
HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,
REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,
JULIUS H. WARD.

EYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.
Friend Dispeau:
ing the baths on some of my
ghbors with wonderful results.
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Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the
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HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.
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. FATHER MCCRATEN.

HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.
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yours,
JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 17.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1522—One of Magellan's ships completed the circumnavigation of the globe.
1565—Pedro Melendez laid the foundations of San Augustine, Fla., and proclaimed the king of Spain to be monarch of all of North America.
1787—National constitution adopted in convention at Philadelphia.
1862—Battle of Antietam; Union loss 12,469, Confederate loss 25,899.
1867—National cemetery at Antietam dedicated.
1870—Jules Favre issued a circular admitting that France had been wrong, and acknowledging its obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it had done.
1871—Mont Cenis tunnel through the Alps opened.

A SONG OF THE SEA.

The mermaids and mermen below the sea
A wonderful organ made:
With the tenderest care and loving art
Its every part was laid.
Wood they brought from the wrecks below,
And gold where the ships went down;
They used no nails, but fastened it well
With threads from a baby's gown.

One pipe gave the sound of a song so sweet
That was sung by a beautiful girl;
A mermaid caught it, and kept it safe,
Wrapped round with a golden curl.
The next pipe's note was the sound of a kiss
That a mother gave her son,
As he stood on the deck of a noble ship
That went down ere the day was done.

This pipe gave forth the sound of a prayer
That was heard when the storm was high;
And next was the laugh from some children dear,
Who saw no danger nigh.
A strong man's voice was heard in the next,
And it was firm and clear,
He said, "God bless you, dear," to his wife,
When he saw that death was near.

So the mermaids and mermen gathered all
Of the voices hid in the deep;
They placed them in the pipes and reeds,
To be roused once more from sleep.
But the beautiful organ displeased the one
Who rules the winds and waves,
For the sounds that were placed in the organ's pipes
Belonged to the ocean's caves.

So he placed them back in the silent depths,
In the caves of the south and north,
For the voices lost in the sea must stay
Until he calls them forth.
But if you listen, you hear them all
Come up from the sounding sea—
The prayer, the song, the kiss, the laugh,
That some time shall be free.
—Boston True Flag.

A Saratoga Belle.

A Saratoga correspondent writes that the belle of the springs this year was Miss Julia Morosini. She rides down Broadway in a tailor made habit of light gray, a silk hat setting squarely on the coil of her dark brown hair. "There is nothing spirituelle about Miss Morosini," he adds. "She is well put up, and there is plenty of avoirdupois. She sits her plump chestnut mare with great dignity, and looks straight ahead between the mare's ears. At exactly the proper distance the groom in a buff coat, corduroy knee breeches and top boots, follows upon a stout bay gelding. He has a cockade on his hat and he carries a riding whip braced against his side at just the correct angle. When Miss Morosini trots the groom trots, and when Miss Morosini canters the groom canters. The chestnut mare and the bay gelding are usually allowed to walk down Broadway between the hotels at a dress parade gait. When she turns into a side street Miss Morosini touches the mare, and away the procession goes.

"Guests on the piazzas have noted that the groom is young and handsome, with a fine Hibernian tint on his smooth cheeks. Miss Morosini's eldest sister is said to be traveling in Europe. The fresh faced groom is in no danger. Miss Julia will never wound the family pride as Virginia did. Miss Julia is her father's own girl."

Mackerel from the Pacific.

A new industry which is springing up in Southern California is mackerel fishing, and is thus described by The Los Angeles (Cal.) Times. Last year W. H. Maurice, a produce jobber of this city, started some men to catching mackerel off Catalina Island and salting them. About twenty barrels were put up, and these, utilized as samples, made such a favorable impression that it was determined to put up a supply for the trade this year. The season's pack already has commenced at Catalina, and it promises to be very successful. The only trouble with the fishes is an embarrassment of riches.

The schools of fish encountered are so vast that it is impossible to draw a net around one, and as only a portion is included in the sweep they get started on a run like a flock of sheep, and the major portion escape. When a small school is encountered the seining is more successful. This season's pack will be from 500 to 1,000 barrels of fish, and Mr. Maurice expects to supply orders as far east as Denver, and possibly Kansas City. The fish are said to be very fine, ranking with the imported brand "bloater mess," and averaging one and three-quarter pounds each, dressed. Very few of that choice brand reach this coast through the dealers, and those which do are sold at a fancy price—about twenty-five cents a pound. The average supply of this coast is rated as No. 3, and commands at wholesale from $24 to $25 a barrel.

PROGRESS IN THE DEBATE

EXPORT DISCOUNTS WORRY THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Senator Carlisle Proves That Manufacturers Sell to Foreigners More Cheaply Than in the Home Market, and Republicans Feel the Force of the Blow.

The Democratic senators have made frequent and telling use of the facts about export discounts during the discussion of the McKinley bill in the senate. The conclusive proofs that have been given that many manufacturers are selling their goods at much lower prices to foreigners than in the protected home market have given no little annoyance to the Republican senators. Senator Vest has made such telling use of the Spanish edition of The New York Mail and Export Journal, which was procured from Buenos Ayres, that Senator Allison has tried to put the whole matter aside with a little ridicule.

When the hardware sections of the bill were under discussion Senator Carlisle made a very effective speech in which he thoroughly exposed the falsity of the claims often made before the ways and means committee by men who pretend to be on the verge of ruin and yet sell their wares to foreigners at greatly reduced rates. The firm selected by Mr. Carlisle as an example of this practice was that of Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn. Mr. Carlisle stated that Mr. Charles S. Landers, the leading member of this firm, came before the ways and means committee to ask for increased duties. The senator read extracts from the testimony of this manufacturer showing what gloomy talk he then indulged in.

Before the committee Mr. Landers had said: "I am a manufacturer of table cutlery at New Britain, Conn., and represent before this committee what is left of that industry in the United States."

Another morsel from the testimony of Mr. Landers was this: "As stated here last night by Col. Bradley in this Solingen district the Germans manufacture very cheaply, and unless we are protected they will drive us out." To which he added: "We have got to have this protection. I have given the facts, and do not propose to argue the question."

The present protective duty which these men have is 35 per cent. ad valorem, but their tale of woe induced Maj. McKinley to raise the duty to an average figure of 55 per cent. In other words, whoever buys a dollar's worth of table cutlery now pays for it, not $1, but $1.35. Not content with this increase Maj. McKinley proposes to make us pay $1.55.

Mr. Landers' tale of woe, however, was thoroughly exposed by Mr. Carlisle, and its fraudulent character established beyond doubt. The senator read a news paragraph from a trade journal, The Hardware, as follows: "Landers, Frary & Co. are now kept very busy supplying their western consumers with their superb cutlery. They were compelled during the spring to employ about two hundred new hands to be able to keep up with the demand for their well famed goods."

And it was just this man who said he would have to go out of business unless he got higher protection!

But Senator Carlisle added a still more crushing blow to the foregoing. Holding up a sheet of paper he said: "I hold in my hands a bill, and I call the attention of the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) to this sentence, conspicuously printed in red ink upon the face of it. This is a bill of goods sold by these same parties:

"'For immediate cash, with an agreement on the part of the purchaser that the goods shall not be sold in the United States. Custom house certificate to be furnished if required.'

"So that they sell these goods for exportation," Mr. Carlisle continued, "at a lower price than they sell them to American citizens for home consumption, and compel their purchaser to enter into a stipulation, spread out conspicuously upon the face of the receipt which he gets for the money paid for the goods, that he will not sell them in the United States, and if these manufacturers require it that he shall produce to them the certificate of the custom house to show that he has exported them for sale abroad."

Mr. Carlisle took up also the case of the Northampton (Mass.) Cutlery company, exhibiting a bill of cutlery sold by them in the home market and reading from the export price list published by the same firm in its own name, and he showed from these two authoritative sources that the company sells abroad at prices ranging from 24 to 28 per cent. lower than in the protected home market. Reading from this bill of goods actually sold by the company in the home market he showed that the price of table knives (No. 877) is $9.25 per gross, and from the foreign price list he read that the price is $7.50. The two other styles of knives in this bill and the corresponding foreign prices are: No. 685 at $11.50 here and $8.50 abroad; No. 685 C at $12.50 here and $10 abroad.

In view of these facts Mr. Carlisle undertook to refresh the memory of Senator Allison in reference to a promise which the latter had made: "I think the senator from Iowa, if he will examine these papers, will find that we have reached a point in this discussion where he, according to his pledge made the other day, will be compelled to halt, for as I understood that senator his statement was substantially that, if evidence could be produced to show in any case that American manufacturers were actually selling their goods abroad for less than they were selling them here at home, he thought the duties might very well be reduced, or at least that he would not vote to increase them."

But Senator Allison, so far as appears, did not keep his promise, and only a few days later he was ridiculing Senator Vest for using his Buenos Ayres paper so frequently. Another of the Republican senators thought it was all right that our manufacturers should sell at a lower price in the foreign market, but American consumers will agree that it is rather hard on them to be made to pay for protection and then to be robbed of its benefits.

M'KINLEY ON THE TARIFF BILL.

An Extract from His Speech on Being Nominated for Re-election.

Another purpose we declared in Chicago, another pledge we made to the people, to revise the tariff on the lines of Protection. How? Let me recall the platform: "By such revision as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home." No one questions that the house has kept that pledge in every respect in the bill which is sent to the senate of the United States. It has lowered duties when they were in the interest of the people, and it has had the courage to raise them when to do so was to inaugurate or promote great industries and enlarge the field of employment for American men and women.

If any doubt ever existed that the house tariff bill was a piece of American legislation for the benefit of the American people, and in the line of the country's largest prosperity, that doubt must have long since been removed by the manifestations of opposition which have come from the leading and competing nations of the world. We said in our platform of 1888: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of Protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by President Cleveland and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America." We have given legislative sanction to this declaration in the bill which has passed the house with a fidelity of purpose which even our enemies will not question.

The public meetings which have been held in England, and the exhibitions of temper which have been witnessed in some of its great manufacturing centers, and in the parliamentary bodies of other nations, protesting against our proposed tariff bill, must have convinced the most ignorant or incredulous that our foreign rivals regard the bill not in the interests of Europe, but in the interests of America. They see nothing in it but a diminution of their American trade and a corresponding gain to our own producers.

Of course it does not please other nations. It was not framed after that fashion. The Mills bill did. President Cleveland's Free-trade messages received only acclamations of praise from the nations of the world. Our bill receives from them only condemnation and bitter denunciation. This is the precise difference—it was not made to please other nations; it was framed for the people of the United States as a defense to their industries, as a security to their interests and investments, as a protection to the labor of their hands and as a safeguard to the happy homes of American workmen.

If it shall be enacted into law I venture the prediction, which will be fully verified, and which thoughtful men everywhere will confirm, when I declare that it will bring to this country a prosperity unparalleled in our own history and unrivaled in the history of the world. And let me assure you that the bill will become a law. A Republican senate will pass it, and a Republican president will put upon it his seal of approval as soon as it shall reach him, and another great pledge of the Republican party will have been fulfilled.

IRISH INDUSTRIES AND WAGES.

How Ireland Has Been Ruined by English Legislation.

There was a recent strike on the Waterford and Limerick railway, at Limerick, where the engineers and fitters were receiving thirty-three shillings, or $8.05, per week, and machinists were getting sixteen shillings, or $3.90, per week. They wanted thirty-six shillings and twenty-four shillings respectively, or $8.78 and $5.86, the same that men are getting in other parts of Ireland. The directors decided that they could not afford to pay the advance, and probably they cannot. How any railroad can live in a country as sparsely populated as Ireland is, when engineers work for $8.05 per week and machinists for $3.90, probably no American can find out without going there to see, for we are not going to have Free-trade in this country.

Before the union Ireland had a parliament of its own which arranged a tariff to suit Ireland; it did not suit England, and we all know that like everything interfering with England it was a very bad parliament, but under its laws they sailed ships to this country in competition with the English, and having much more capital than our traders were very troublesome to them under the federation of the states before the adoption of the constitution. Now, though that country builds ships and its sailors contribute to the crews of nearly all vessels, it is not noted for its large ownership of vessels. Then Ireland possessed about one-third of the population of the United Kingdom; now it has one-seventh only of the population and one-twentieth of the wealth, though at both periods the population has been and is about 5,000,000, and fifty years ago it was over 8,000,000.

After the union the English parliament adjusted the Irish tariff to suit English interests. There was no sudden shock about this adjustment. Like the Democratic statesmen, who have learned from them, they did not propose to scatter want and famine on the land at once; that would have attracted attention; there was a moderate reduction of the so called prohibitory laws. It lasted through twenty-one years, but it was certain; it was intended to destroy confidence, and it did it. No mill was rebuilt; no machinery was replaced; the industries of Ireland were moribund before five years had passed.

The average yearly earnings of American workmen is $345, $1.11 for each working day; while in Free-trade Norway, which takes all its manufactured goods from other nations, the average yearly wages is only about $22, cents for each working day. In which country can the most be laid aside?

FINE JOB PRINTING

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Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.57, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.20, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7.13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.57, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after June 16, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.34, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.13, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 10.20, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.30, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M., 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.?, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.35, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

TWILIGHT.

A dull gray sky
O'er which swallows fly,
And sweeps of meadow parched and dry,
The twitter of birds,
The lowing of herds,
And a rift in the clouds in the west.
The sough of the winds
In the sun scorched pines,
Then the moaning of doves and the whippoorwill's cry,
The echo of wheels
In the mown hay fields
And the day with a quiver's at rest.
—Youth's Companion.

CHILD WIVES IN INDIA.

Behramji Malabari's Fruitful Attacks on the Land's Great Evil.

The name of Behramji Malabari deserves to be known and respected in England as that of a native Indian who is doing good work in social reformation. He is one of the oldest and at the same time most temperate assailants of the greatest social curse of India—infant marriage. In a pamphlet which he has published he invites English women to realize, if they can, the meaning of such expressions as "infant marriage," "baby wife," "girl mother," "virgin widow." As we explained the other day, if a "wife" becomes a "widow" even while she is still an infant a widow she must remain all her days.

The most ill fated of these child wives are of course those who become wives not merely in law but in fact at ages varying from 10 to 12. "Girls of 12 and 13," writes Mr. Malabari, "have to bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood," and he adds that "not a few of these married martyrs succumb to the shock of the first childbirth." This horrible, this hideous practice of child marriage explains most, if not all, of the poverty and the misery—the physical and moral degradation—to be seen in hundreds of thousands of native Indian families. One of the worst forms of girl marriage is known as "marrying girls to the gods," which practically means slavery of body and soul to priests, great numbers of whom live upon the immorality of their girl wives. This dreadful custom of child marriage is one which the legislature that had the courage to abolish suttee has been afraid to meddle with. It was universal. To uproot it would have seemed like uprooting native society.

But the custom is doomed, nevertheless. And its extinction will come about in a way not the least flattering to the rule of the English. The condemnation of child marriage is coming from the people themselves. Its disappearance will not be the work of a day, but when it does come it will be a splendid tribute to the benign civilizing influence of England in the east. Mr. Malabari's own countrymen, the Parsees of Bombay, have for years been laboring in the good cause with a zeal and intelligence which it would be difficult to over praise. We have already described how the native barbers of Bombay have pronounced against the cruel custom. The educated and intelligent natives of Madras are petitioning for fixing the minimum age of girl marriage at 14 years. Nor should it be forgotten that some of the native chiefs are not only theoretically in favor of reform, but have introduced it of their own free will and without any recommendation from the supreme government. The intervention of the supreme government has been chiefly confined to collecting evidence on the question throughout the length and breadth of India, and to the distribution of papers to the local administrations.—London Daily News.

Picturesque Heligolanders.

The national costume is not yet discarded in this Arcadian isle, but it is generally reserved for holidays and Sunday. Women look demure in red petticoats fringed with yellow, dark jackets, aprons of snowy white and black poke bonnets. As a fact, however, the bonnet is seldom seen except on dowagers, the headgear of young women being a light colored shawl, worn Spanish fashion. The men wear top boots, blue trousers, white linen "jumpers" and sou'wester hats. But even they are seen more often in a quiet, conventional dress of some serviceable stuff.

A bride's toilet is surpassingly strange, the chief feature being a tall hat or crown, elaborately ornamented with pins, and from which falls a fringed mantle. Even her personal finery, however, is secondary to the trappings of the bed, which is decked by herself and her friends in the bridegroom's house. The whitest of linen, plenty of lace, and doubtless a mountain of feathers, go to make it sumptuous. Guests are bidden by the lovers together, in person. After the marriage ceremony in the church the party repair to the new home and partake of a national cake, eaten with a sauce of sirup and melted butter. When the merry making is over the whole party go in procession over every street on the island. More eating and drinking and dancing and at last home.—C. Emma Cheney in Scribner's.

The Gift of Talking Well.

The art of conversation is to some women a gift. Like the poet, they are born with their glorious powers. But many women who converse intelligently and pleasantly have become masters of the art by patient care and study. Even persons of ordinary ability will find upon making the effort that where it is not a gift no other deficiency can be so well supplemented by art. For the untutored there are three old rules which may not prove amiss. Talk to men on the subject which belongs to their peculiar callings, talk about those things which interest yourself, assuming also that they interest your listener, and make it a point to inform yourself upon a variety of topics; never be guilty of introducing in a mixed company a subject upon which all may not be able to converse. There is a wonderful faculty in drawing people out, in making the stranger and the timid feel at ease, in putting questions so skillfully and adroitly as to compel them to answer as though they were conferring a favor on you, not you seeking to entertain them; but here the rule of good breeding is the best to follow.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 17.

High water at 12.45 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.26; Sets at 5.50.
Moon sets 7.40.
First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

More rain!

Is Monday's washing dry.

Expect a change next Sunday.

The Adams Academy opened this morning.

The circulation of the DAILY LEDGER is steadily increasing.

John Lamb of Rodman street is critically ill with blood poisoning.

Arthur Doble of West Quincy, has returned from his trip to Europe.

Work has begun on the rebuilding of the northerly end of Hancock street.

Miss May A. Lincoln of Wollaston is at Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass.

The St. Marys play the Goodyear Machine Co. nine on Saturday next.

Miss Maude E. Roberts of Wollaston, has been quite seriously ill the past week.

Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., now numbers 128, having added 26 this year.

Mr. Fred Sanborn of Wollaston was reported more comfortable this morning.

Mt. Wollaston Lodge, I. O. O. F., at its weekly meeting last evening worked the third degree.

Mr. Wm. C. Duffield, of Quincy Neck, has entered the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

The Board of Registrars announce two meetings next week for the purpose of revising the voting list.

Mrs. C. E. Bowker of this city had her pockets picked of a small sum of money in a Boston store, Monday.

The little Fenley girl and her colored nurse, injured in the Quincy disaster, are not yet out of danger. Their recovery is very slow.

Cornelius Moynihan, appointed Monday evening to fill the vacancy on the Board of Registrars, has been sworn in and met with the board last evening.

Prof. George M. Wahl and Mrs. Wahl have returned from Europe, where they have spent the summer in travelling.

Daniel B. Reardon, a young son of B. W. Reardon, of West Quincy, passed the examination for Adams Academy.

The trees in the cemetery near the Catholic church are being trimmed to make room for more poles for the electric road.

Mr. J. G. Witham has leased the Charles F. Parker place at the corner of Grand View and Lincoln avenues, Wollaston, and will take possession about Oct. 1.

The other day the limb of a dead tree in the School street sidewalk fell across the sidewalk, and today the tree was cut down. Query. Why do Quincy people begin at the top to cut down a tree?

Considerable fault has been heard of late because gas lights of the city were put out early, in some cases at 9 o'clock. The attention of Commissioner Alexander has been called to the matter and an improvement is expected.

Mr. A. W. Stetson has gone with a party of Raymond's excursionists to visit the White Mountains, North Conway, etc. A night will be passed at the Summit House, Mt. Washington. He will stop over at Portland on his way home.

Fallon & Sons have been awarded the contract for furnishing the edgestone for Hancock street. About 6500 feet will be used. Charles Wilson will furnish the paving and the street will require about 600,000.

Th Fraternal Circle, or the Two Year Benefit Society, had quite an addition to its membership, Tuesday night, thirteen of our worthy citizens, the Swedes, joined. When these people take hold of anything they make a success sure; so look out for a great boom this winter in this society.

The schools in Temperance hall, West Quincy, opened Tuesday, but was not very generally known evidently, for the attendance was not up to the average. But eight new scholars entered the D primaries. There will probably be several more, and Thursday or Friday the DAILY LEDGER will give the list.

Col. A. L. Newman, well known in business and financial circles of this city as the president of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, has resigned that position to take effect upon the selection of his successor, not later than the stockholders' meeting of the bank in January next. Col. Newman takes this step preparatory to the foundation of the banking and note brokerage firm of Newman Bros. & Co.

Miss Mazie V. Hastings of Wollaston has returned from Northfield, Mass.

The washerwomen are disgusted with the weather. Most of the clothes that were hung out on Monday still remain on the line, no dryer than when first put out.

Mr. Albion W. Hicks who resides on Spear street, is quite feeble. He says he has got a second attack of la grippe. He has lost some thirty pounds of flesh lately.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wollaston Co-operative Bank, held Tuesday evening, $3000 was sold at ten cents, and $700 at five cents. There was a good call for the new series of shares, which will be payable on or before the next meeting.

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertised letters, Sept. 16:

Annie Andrews,	Chas. Landry,
Will Bartell,	Carlello Lorenzo,
Ann Barry,	Bessy Lynon,
Francisco Cerro,	Ernest H. Marcy,
Patrick Connell,	John T. Murphy,
Annie Aaden,	Katie L. McKinnon,
B. Callahan,	Daniel McDonald,
Joseph Cotey (2)	McDoyle,
E. Degreeney,	Wm. Roche,
John Fory,	John Rennie,
Francois Furgeon,	Mary J. Shea,
Lizzie Foley,	Francis Shea,
P. T. Graven,	P. Williams,
Daniel Garrity,	Annie Welch.
Tillie Johnson,	

W. P. NUTTING, P. M.

MARRIED.

MAGUIN—DROUILLES—In West Quincy, Sept. 12, by William P. Nutting, Esq., Mr. Albert Maguin to Miss Louisa Drouilles, both of Quincy.

DIED.

McLAUGHLIN—In West Quincy, Sept. 16, Ellen C. McLaughlin, daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Jane McLaughlin, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p,20,27

!! TONIGHT !!

Grand Fair,

— FROM —

SEPT. 15th to 18th,

(INCLUSIVE,) AT THE

SWEDISH ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Cor. Fort and Granite Sts.

☞ Singing and Speaking for a half hour every evening.

Several interesting guesses and various tables.

Now is the time to get a Swedish cup of Good Coffee.

COME EVERYBODY!

All Welcome!

☞ Small Gifts thankfully received. ☜

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 4t

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.

Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.

Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w

AGAINST LOTTERIES.

Senate Passes the Bill Without a Dissenting Vote.

USE OF MAILS FORBIDDEN,

And Newspapers Cannot Publish Lottery "Ads."—House Attempting to Rush Matters—African Slave Question Coming Up—The Inspection of Meats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There has never been a more striking illustration of the influence of moral sentiment in American politics than was witnessed in the senate chamber yesterday. The house anti-lottery bill was passed without a dissenting vote. The bill will go directly to the president, and will be signed by him without delay. The Louisiana and all other lottery companies will then be compelled to face a very important condition. It will not be possible for them to advertise in any newspaper which cares to sent its circulation through the mails, and it will not be possible for them to make use of the mails in any particular whatever for sending money, information or tickets. The penalties prescribed by the law are so great that newspapers will not venture to violate the law.

It would seem that the only medium through which the lottery can communicate with the public will be through the express company. The effort to amend the law by any provision which would prevent express companies also from being used as an agent for the lotteries was abandoned. There were a good many constitutional objections raised in connection with this, and it was ascertained that so much time would be occupied in the discussion of the points involved by such an amendment that it was deemed expedient by the friends of the bill to pass the present measure and to rely upon the future to amend it, if amendment should seem necessary.

There are some provisions in the bill just passed which will deserve the attention of the express companies. It is possible that the officers of these companies may come within the general inhibition of the law, so that they may incur some penalties in receiving the money for the tickets. That is a matter to be determined.

It has been said that the lottery company will endeavor to test the constitutionality of the present law.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States relating to lottery companies does not go to the extent claimed in the house, and the best lawyers in the senate maintain that no valid constitutional objection can be urged against the bill which was passed, and which in a few days will become a law. The passage of the bill is one of the greatest triumphs of moral sentiment upon legislation which has been witnessed for some years.

HURRYING UP MATTERS.

House Doesn't Seem to Hanker After an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The tariff conference committee has lost no time. The members on the part of the house were not appointed until late yesterday afternoon and a meeting of the full committee was called. It is the intention of the conferees to come to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment, and they have decided to keep everything secret as to their discussions. They will not only give hearings to parties in interest, but will also endeavor to prevent interested parties from obtaining any information as to what has been decided upon until the report shall be made to the two houses. There is a possibility that the report may be made on Friday.

There seems to be rather more haste, in view of the report from Cresson that the president intends to call congress an extra session in November. There is some foundation for this report. If congress is to meet then, there will not be so great a desire to accomplish any more now than to dispose of the tariff bill.

The deficiency bill is the only appropriation bill which remains unacted upon. That will probably be reported to the house as soon as the contested election case of Langston against Venable shall have been disposed of. If the Republicans can maintain the quorum here it is their purpose to proceed with the Langston case and to dispose of it forthwith. If they cannot retain their quorum here, it will be impossible to consider this case, and they will abandon it for this session.

If it shall be necessary to abandon that, the probability is that the Democrats would not offer any further obstructive opposition to the regular business, and that the deficiency bill and other measures which may be on the calendar unobjected to could be passed. The river and harbor bill has not yet been presented to the house for signature. There is a great deal of uneasiness, particularly among the southern members, who are deeply interested in the bill on this account. But there is reason to believe that they will not be relieved until after the general business of the house shall have been concluded, or shall be in so advanced a shape that its conclusion is certain.

Inspection of Meats for Export.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Rusk has issued regulations to govern the inspection of salted pork or bacon for export, provided for in what is known as the meat inspection bill, which recently became a law. The regulations provide that whenever any foreign country requires inspection of salted pork or bacon imported from the United States, all the packers or exporters desiring to export to that country, shall make application in writing to the secretary of agriculture for an inspection of their meats. Buyers, sellers or exporters of meats intended for exportation may also at any time make application to have their meats inspected. Applicants must agree to abide by the department's regulations and to mark packages as prescribed in detail in the regulations just issued. Certificates of inspection are to be given applicants whose meats are found wholesome.

An Important Report Coming.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Representative Andrew of Massachusetts will soon submit from the committee on foreign affairs an elaborate report on the present condition of the African slave trade. Mr. Andrew has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, and his paper will be an interesting historical cohtribution to that subject. It will surprise a great many readers in the United States to know how extensive the operations of the slave trade still are.

Hundreds of Swedes have arrived in Lynn, and many have obtained employment in strikers' places.

SUITS AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Asserted That He Collected Money for Others and Failed to Account for It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Two suits were begun in the supreme court by Ehud N. Darling of 735 Madison avenue against Gen. B. F. Butler for the recovery of $100,000. About twenty years ago Mr. Darling, Stephen B. Elkins, Samuel S. Snoot of Washington and T. B. Catron of Santa Fe, N. M., purchased about 327,000 acres of land in New Mexico. Titles were secured for about one-half of the tract of land and divided equally among the four men. Mr. Darling claims that in December, 1883, he transferred his share to Gen. Butler at the latter's request. Gen. Butler was to return the land in six months in the event of failure to sell, and he also agreed that if there was a sale he would pay Darling an amount equal to the price received by Elkins or Catron for his share. Darling asserts that in February, 1885, Butler agreed to pay him $30,000 for his quarter share, and made payments amounting to $10,000. The payments then ceased. Mr. Darling now brings action for the balance and desires an accounting.

In the second suit Mr. Darling seeks to recover about $43,000. Snoot had given Darling a mortgage of one-half of his quarter share, the latter afterward transferring it to Gen. Butler with Snoot's consent. Butler was to sell the land, amounting to 108,000 acres, and held one-half of the proceeds to satisfy Darling's mortgage. The land was sold to the Union Land and Grazing company, but Darling claims that Butler never accounted to him as per agreement.

A CONFESSION MADE

By the Knights of Labor Who Wrecked a New York Central Train.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Detectives Pinkerton and Humphrey, who have had the management of the investigation of the train wrecking near Castleton, came here last night and visited the district attorney's office. After a brief conference the party repaired to the residence of Hon. R. A. Parmenter, counsel of the New York Central Railroad company. There the written confessions of Reed, Cain and Buett were produced. Reed's is sworn to in the presence of several witnesses; those of the others are attested by three persons.

The statements are to the effect that only the five men under arrest had any hand in the wrecking. They are all members of the Knights of Labor, and their object in wrecking the train was to injure the railroad company. They did not pick out any special train, and it mattered not whether the train was a passenger or a freight. The confessions also state just how the job was done, and that all the preparations were made at secret sessions in Albany.

No action looking to the dastardly work was taken at any meetings of the local assembly of which the prisoners are members.

DOUBTS SET AT REST

Regarding the Identity of Hamilton's Body—Death Met by Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—Dr. James O. Green, who found the body of Robert Ray Hamilton, said last night there could be no doubt of the identification. While the features were scarcely recognizable, the clothing, watch and the book of trout flies, with the name Hamilton on inside, left no doubt; further, that Hamilton's partner, Sargent, had seen the body and identified it. He said also that it was certain that death came about by accidental drowning, not by violence. The body was taken to the upper end of Jackson's lake, which is in Wyoming, about twenty miles south of Yellowstone Park, and there buried in a hill near the hotel which Hamilton was building.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain; stationary temperature; variable winds, becoming northwesterly; fair Thursday.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain; cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly; fair Thursday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cardinal Manning's health alarms his friends.

Two men were killed by lightning at Provincetown, Mass.

A soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, N. H., was dedicated yesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamer Rio Janeiro was damaged $25,000 by collision.

The body of a missing hack driver was found in the river at Norwich, Conn.

The London Standard calls the meat inspection bill an outrageous enactment.

Letters received in New York confirm the report of Robert Ray Hamilton's death.

A contractor has brought a suit for $40,000 against the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Emin Pasha has reached Unanyembo. He found that the Arabs had deserted the district.

United States Senator Dixon of Rhode Island is an admirable sketcher and caricaturist.

Sealers are returning from Behring Sea, some with plenty of pelts, others with very few.

Gen. Lee is to have a Democratic competitor for congress in the Eighth Virginia district.

The presidents of the ecclesiastical and secular councils of the Armenian patriarchs have resigned.

Fire in the palace of the Alhambra at Granada, Spain, destroyed a valuable wing of the building.

Mary Mahoney was arrested at the Tewsbury (Mass.) almshouse, charged with killing her illegitimate child.

Lord Wolseley succeeds Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer in the command of the forces in Ireland, the latter's term being about to expire.

James Hill, a Scotchman, who has just completed a tour around the world, says: "The traveller in America is simply fleeced, skinned and scalped by protection."

Maj. Wissman will start on his return to Africa on Oct. 15. Dr. Peters will be appointed German consul at Zanzibar, or will enter the German foreign office.

Another priest was shot and severely wounded in the Armenian cathedral at Koumkapon, the assailant exclaiming: "This is what happens to informers."

It is now understood that Rev. Howard MacQueary, the Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Ohio, who is accused of heresy, will be tried as soon as the bishop of Ohio, Dr. Leonard, can attend to the matter.

Another royal author is the Prince of Naples, who has undertaken to write a full account of his late journey in the Balkan provinces, in Russia and in Germany. The book will be dedicated to his mother, Queen Margherita.

BOSTONS NOT IN IT.

Easily Defeated at the Hands of the League Leaders.

ATHLETICS GO TO PIECES.

Records Broken in the Peoria 'Cycle Races—Hot Fight Between Light-Weights Carroll and Brown—Other Sporting News.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Bostons were out of the game after the first inning. They started off with a home run, but after that they couldn't hit Lovett, while Getzein was pounded at will, and was, beside, poorly supported. It threatened rain throughout the game. Attendance 926.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Foutz, 1b	5	3	3	3	0	7	0	0
O'Brien, cf	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	5	2	2	3	1	4	3	0
Burns, rf	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pinkney, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Terry, lf	5	0	2	2	1	5	0	0
Daly, c	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
G. Smith, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Lovett, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Total	40	12	14	16	4	27	9	1

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, lf	4	1	2	5	0	3	0	1
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	3
Brodie, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	2	3	0	1	3	0
Hardie, c	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	3
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Getzein, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	4	7	11	1	24	9	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	0		—12
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2. Home run—Lowe. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Collins. McGarr. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 6. Base on balls—Brooklyn 3, Boston 4. Base on errors—Brooklyn 3, Boston 1. Struck out—Brooklyn 5, Boston 4. Umpire—Lynch.

Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—The Cleveland and Pittsburg teams started to play two games, but the first game was stopped at the end of the fifth inning by rain.

Cleveland	0	4	0	0	0					—4
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1					—2

Earned run—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Viau and Zimmer, Anderson and Decker

Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—To-day's Cincinnati-Chicago game was uninteresting.

Chicago	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6. Errors—Chicago 1, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Mullane, Harrington and Keenan.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Buffalos defeated the Chicagos. The weather was entirely too cold for comfort.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Buffalo 2. Base hits—Buffalo 8, Chicago 5. Errors—Buffalo 2, Chicago 4. Batteries—Twitchell and Clark, Barston, Dwyer and Boyle.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At New York, Brooklyn-New York; at Philadelphia, Boston-Philadelphia; at Cleveland, Pittsburg-Cleveland.

National—At New York, Philadelphia-New York; at Cleveland, Pittsburg-Cleveland (second game).

No Coin in the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—At an adjourned meeting of the Athletic Base Ball club, it was announced that, because of the inability of the financial committee appointed to raise the necessary funds, the club will not be able to continue the season. It is understood that nearly all of the players accepted releases. Much indignation was expressed by the men at the outcome of the meeting. Sums ranging from $300 to $600 are due them, and they had been led to believe that they could get their money. It is barely possible that a team will be patched up and an attempt made to play out the schedule.

FAST 'CYCLING.

One-Wheel, Two-Wheel and Tandem Records Broken on the Peoria Track.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 17.—Bert Myers made a trial for the five-mile world's unicycle record and succeeded in lowering it from 19:55 to 18:56 3-5. Every mile from the two miles to the finish was below the previous world's record. H. E. Lawrie then made an attempt for the one-mile American pneumatic tire safety record, and lowered it from 2:32 4-5 to 2:27 1-5. First quarter in 38 1-5; half, 1:15 1-5; three-quarters, 1:51 4-5, mile, 2:25 1-5. Myers and Masi then lowered the American tandem record for two miles from 5:21 to 5:15 1-5.

Carroll Wins the Fight and $3000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Andy Bowen of this city and James Carroll of San Francisco, fought before the Olympic club, with five-ounce gloves, for a purse of $3000, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Bowen was knocked out in the twenty-first round. He was badly punished.

An Eleven-Round Scrap.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A fight to a finish took place in Hoboken between Tommy Kelly, the champion 105-pound man of America and Tommy Russell of Harlem. It was witnessed by about 200 persons and resulted in a victory for Kelly in eleven rounds. Russell was badly punished.

Odd Fellows' Youngest Grand Sire.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.—A special to The Star from Topeka says: Hon. Charles H. Busbee of Raleigh, N. C., has been agreed upon by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for grand sire, to succeed Gen. J. C. Underwood. Mr. Busbee is a native of North Carolina, is 44 years of age, and will be the youngest grand sire ever elected.

A Blot on the Earth.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Daily News publishes further particulars of outrages in Armenia. It says that the most terrible scenes are constantly witnessed in Alashgerd. Murders are being continually committed and women are being subjected to the greatest indignation. More Turkish troops are arriving.

More Trouble at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.—A rupture in the arrangements agreed upon by the men and their employers is threatened, owing to the men belonging to the Union Steamship company's steamer Moor refusing to go to sea because the boatswain is a non-unionist.

Colorado's Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The population of the state of Colorado according to the census bureau is 410,975. This is a net increase during the decade of 216,648, or 111.49 per cent.

A MONSTER SEA SERPENT.

Five Men Describe a Gigantic Monstrosity of Fish Trap Lake.

A party of five persons, all gentlemen, arrived home from a four days' visit to Fish Trap lake, about three miles below Galena, Ills., a place not only famous among anglers thereabouts, but as being the same body of water in which was discovered the huge serpent fish which created so much excitement among people generally and discussion among naturalists especially about ten years ago.

The intense interest which was then excited has been greatly magnified by the fact that this particular monster, judging from reliable and detailed accounts that have been received, has again made its appearance, and was seen by every one of the five gentlemen comprising the party above referred to on the afternoon of the day previous to their departure for home.

"We were out in the middle of the lake trolling for salmon and pike," said one of the number on being questioned, "and were drifting along almost imperceptibly on its perfectly smooth surface toward the western extremity, propelled by the light breeze prevailing from the east, when suddenly the water about us became fearfully agitated, the boat commenced to heave and rock, and we were wondering with blanched faces what could be the cause of the phenomenon when, before a single word could be uttered, a sight presented itself which not one of us will ever forget to our dying day, though we live to be as old as Methuselah.

"Can I describe it in detail?" said the narrator in response to an inquiry. "Yes, for it so vividly impressed itself upon my mind that were I an artist I could draw the scene with lifelike perfection and accuracy. I was looking down into the lake from the sternsheets of the boat to discover, if possible, some cause for the singular movement of the water which threatened to submerge us, when like a flash there emerged from its seething breast, and not more than ten rods away, a half fish, half serpent monster, fully thirty feet in length, the exposure from extremity to extremity being complete, as it lay upon the water after reaching the surface.

"Its appearance was heralded by a shout from the huge creature, exactly like that of a fretful horse, which threw a column of water into the air like the spouting of a whale, the mist from which completely saturated our clothing. The head and body of the animal to its middle were shaped like that of a sturgeon, with a long, narrow top fin and a forward fin on either side, just back of the gills. The eyes were black and beadlike, and two holes for spouting or throwing water were plainly discernible on top of the head. The body from the center to the after extremity was that of a serpent, without fins of any kind, the tail tapering to a point like that of a pilot or bull snake.

"The hideous monstrosity lay prone upon the water for a half dozen seconds or more, when it started for the mouth of the lake, swimming with great velocity, its body partly out of the water. Stricken with awe mingled with terror, we watched it in silence until it passed out into the Mississippi, when it dove downward on reaching the channel and was seen no more. Fortunately Adam Bell, a trustworthy gentleman of Galena, was with us, and was also one of the party who discovered the huge marine monstrosity of ten years ago, and described it as being identically the same in size and general appearance as that which we witnessed this afternoon before we struck camp for Galena, and expresses the opinion that its home is in one of the partially submerged caverns which abound along the bayous in the vicinity of New California."

A remarkable thing, it may be said, about Fish Trap lake is its extreme depth, the bottom in some places never having been reached with any of the lines used in sounding. It sets directly back from the Mississippi river, and is a mile and a quarter in length and a half mile in breadth, its banks being bordered with heavy timber and thick shrubbery. Its junction with the Mississippi is formed by a mouth thirty or forty rods wide. It was formerly a veritable haven for anglers, but since the discovery of the half fish and half serpent monstrosity of ten years ago it has been deserted, except by the more intrepid sportsmen of this section.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rural Lovers on the East Side.

It was a warm and sunshiny afternoon on the east side and everybody was out of doors. A couple came sauntering up Eldridge street toward Houston, hand in hand, and talking in the smiling sort of confidence that betokens lovers. Both were young, and he was dark and stalwart and she had the blue eyes, golden hair and plump form bequeathed by Teutonic ancestry. They stood at the corner clasping hands in farewell, when suddenly a shrill voice smote the sunny atmosphere that enveloped them and cried: "Say, Mister, you've forgot something." He turned and looked the question which he did not speak. "You've forgotten to put a kiss on her head," was shouted derisively. Two pair of hands parted suddenly; a young man strode briskly toward the East river as if he had just recollected an appointment in Brooklyn; a young woman sped swiftly down Eldridge street with her chin in the air, and a tattooed urchin stood upon his hands on the pavement and clapped his heels together in glee.—New York Letter.

A Sagacious Magpie.

Out on Fillmore street there is a big magpie that is never in its cage, but meanders all over the neighborhood. It stands on the curb, with bedraggled tail and drooping wings, and whistles "Any Old Knives to Grind?" If any man comes up and whistles to make it repeat it lets out a wailing shriek expressive of the supremest disgust. A favorite trick of this bird is to whistle for dogs, when every cur within three blocks runs to it. When the dogs congregate the magpie flies up on a butcher's hook and jeers at them. Of late the poundkeeper's deputies have caught onto the bird and its habit of attracting dogs, and the harvest has been bountiful.—San Francisco Examiner.

Level of the Earth.

The average level of the solid earth has been calculated by Dr. John Murray to be 1,400 fathoms below sea level; but more recent explorations show greater ocean depths, according to Dr. H. R. Mill, and a mean sphere level at a depth of 1,700 fathoms. That is, all the land above the level of 1,700 fathoms beneath the sea would have to be filled into the greater depths in order to give equal height to all parts of the solid earth.—New York Telegram.

There are about 105 sardine factories in France, and the produce of each factory is 6,000 cases, each containing 100 boxes. The total produce for the year 1889, which is not far from the average, was 672,266 cases, and there is a net profit on each case of about 92 cents.

A CIGAR BOX'S STAMPS.

THEY GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE CIGAR INSIDE.

If You Buy Imported Cigars It Will Pay You to Take Heed of the Various Brands and Labels—What Most of the Colored Posters Mean—Home Brands.

The interior wrappings and lithographs tell about the cigar when the box is opened, but more can be told about it from the outside. It requires somewhat close observation to note all the marks on a cigar box. On a box of imported cigars, for instance, there is branded the name of the manufacturer. That is usually the name of some factory and the place where the factory is. The name of the factory gives an indication about its location. The brand "Campa Gral de Tabaco del Filipinas" shows unmistakably where the cigars that were put in that box were made, unless the brand is a counterfeit. It is seldom that counterfeit brands are found on imported cigars, as the import stamp is a guarantee that the cigar has gone through the custom house. This stamp is put on first. Each of the Havana factories has its stamp, the Garcia, the Clay, the Carolina, or whatever it may be, on the lid of the box. It may be hid afterward by the revenue stamp and lithographs, but the first thing done is to brand that name on.

The Havana cigars frequently have stamped on them also "Habana," with the Spanish abbreviation designating the quality of tobacco or the size. This is put on when the boxes are sorted out to be filled; the stamp of the factory is put on them in the first place. This stamp also is not branded like the factory stamp, but is put on with a stencil. The name of the factory can not be taken off without planing into the lid, but the brand of the quality and color can.

Before the cigars are put in the box is further branded with the color, "claro," "colorado claro," "colorado," "colorado maduro," "maduro," or, as known to Americans, very mild, mild, medium, fairly strong and strong. These are not enough grades to mark the various distinctions in color and strength, but they are generally approximated. Some brands of colorado claro cigars are milder than the claro cigars of other brands, but the mildest ones are always put into the claro boxes. There has been some change in the strictness of marking in recent years caused by the fact that the American trade prefers colorado claro and claro to the maduro and colorado maduro.

When the box has been marked in this way it is filled and the final tacks are put in. The manufacturer usually then pastes some advertisements on it in order that the box may not be opened and other cigars substituted without its being evident to the purchaser. Manufacturers have labels which they paste over the seams, which contain advertisements and notices of various kinds. If the manufacturer has taken prizes at any international exhibition facsimiles of the medals will probably be found on the labels. Usually there is a picture of the factory, with the firm name, coat-of-arms and other designs. In this shape the box is ready to be sent here.

It arrives with tens of thousands of other boxes and is examined by an inspector. He pastes over it the import stamp so that the box cannot be opened without destroying the stamp. The import stamp certifies to the number of cigars in the box and that the tax is paid. Besides that there are blank spaces on the stamp which the inspector fills out with a stencil.

When filled up the stamp shows not only that the cigars went through the custom house, but the steamer in which they came, the port at which they were entered, the date on which they were received and stamped, and the name of the inspector who stamped them. This is an unfailing certificate of the length of time the cigar has been in the country. The stamps are finely made, in order to prevent counterfeit; there is more tracery and vignette work than on the ordinary revenue stamp.

When the import stamp has been pasted on the box the internal revenue stamp is put on before the cigars can be sold. The internal revenue stamp is a cheaper affair on bluish-green paper. It is canceled at the same time that it is put on, and with a stamp which, if it were plain, might show the date; but this stamping is done much more hastily, and does not aid in the history of the cigar.

A cigar box with an internal revenue stamp on it and no import stamp does not once in 50,000 times contain imported cigars, smuggled or otherwise. Some of the fictitious smugglers who go around among downtown offices and peddle cigars which they say are imported produce them in boxes with only the internal revenue stamp on. Smuggled cigars have no stamps whatever. Any cigars that go through the custom house have the imported stamp and the internal revenue stamp both.

A cigar which has only an internal revenue stamp has been stamped at some domestic factory. If it was smuggled it was taken to a factory to be stamped, which would be foolishness and waste of money on the part of the smuggler, and besides he would run a great deal of risk, as the internal revenue officer who stamped the box could readily tell, if he was an expert in his business, the difference between the boxes used in the Havana trade and the boxes used in the domestic trade. There are details in the way of packing, lithographing and branding which show unmistakably, unless they are very cleverly counterfeited.

A man who is going to buy cigars and wants to be sure of what he is getting can tell by the box if it has not been opened. It is more risk to take an opened box, for some unscrupulous dealers will put cheaper cigars into a box which held high grade cigars and sell them as imported cigars. Still these dealers often make mistakes, as it is hard for them to get the same size of domestic cigars and the same color. If a man is buying what is said to be an imported cigar, and sees that the cigar is dark while the box is marked claro, he may be sure that there is some imposition somewhere, probably that the dealer in refilling the box was not careful enough to put in cigars of the same color. But the best way to do is to examine the box first and then to have the dealer open it afterward to see if the cigars are what is wanted.

The age of the cigar can be told from the import stamp, the color from the brand on the back of the box, the factory from the factory brand and the shape from the size of the box. Almost everything about cigars which go through the standard Havana factories can be told without opening the box. A cigar box with the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International union does not hold imported but domestic cigars. Domestic cigars can further be told by an examination of the box and the stamp and the warning not to use the box again, which has on it the district and the number of the factory. According to law the warning must be on the box; it is a sure sign of a domestic cigar.—New York Sun.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 134. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

House Lot at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Town Hill, opposite the residence of Luther M. Bradbury, Jr., adjoining the estate of Mr. Gilbert Miller, one large House Lot, perfectly level, with stone enough on the same to make a good cellar. This land is very desirable, it being high land and perfectly dry. No better site can be had in this locality to build on. The terms will be liberal and sale positive.

Quincy, Sept. 16. 4t

FAIR!

Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1890,

AT 7 P. M.,

By the LADIES' SEWING CIRCLE of the

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

OF GARFIELD STREET.

☞ Useful and Fancy Articles for sale.

Quincy, Sept. 16. 3t

One Dozen Fine Cabinet

PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR $3.00

Bussell's Studio,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

June 3. 13t—Thu

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th, for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p,20,27

RACES AT THE

BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing. Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all. Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

TO LETS.

TO LET.—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—12t

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at MRS. GIBSON'S, 108 Granite street.

Quincy, Sept. 16—6t* Sept. 20—1w*

LOST.

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, August 30, the firm of

SAVILLE & JONES

will offer to the public the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes that this firm has ever carried. To the old lines, so well and favorably known to the people of Quincy, new lines have been added in all departments of the stock, and we feel confident that in our efforts to give the people a fully stocked shoe store, it will be remembered that the best place to buy goods is where one can find the largest stock, best assortment and latest styles. Then, bring the children, send your wife, and come yourself. You will find what you want at

SAVILLE & JONES',
Adams Building.

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.

Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,tf

!! TONIGHT !!

Grand Fair,

— FROM —

SEPT. 15th to 18th,

(INCLUSIVE,) AT THE

SWEDISH ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

Cor. Fort and Granite Sts.

☞ Singing and Speaking for a half hour every evening.

Several interesting guesses and various tables.

Now is the time to get a Swedish cup of Good Coffee.

COME EVERYBODY!

All Welcome!

☞ Small Gifts thankfully received. ☜

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 4t

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

AUDITOR'S BALANCES.

The September Statement of the City's Finances Made to the Council.

The plan of monthly statement adopted by Auditor Hall is an improvement over those of last year and the first of this. It gives not only the amount of the bills audited, but the appropriation and balance for each item. In the summary below is given only the balance for Sept. 1. The money should last four months longer, but it looks as if the appropriations would be exhausted in some cases. Nothing has yet been spent from some appropriation, viz: for Assessors plans, Water street survey, Elm street lines, South street culvert, enforcement of liquor law, etc.

Items.	Balance.
Almshouse and outside poor,	$2,677 95
Assessors department, plans of wards,	500 00
Books, binding and postage,	75 50
Transfers,	23 00
Miscellaneous expenses,	85 72
Clerical services,	203 00
Bridges,	621 11
Widening and deepening brooks,	322 75
City Hospital,	00
Burial places,	00
Pay of City officers,	5,098 03
Memorial Day,	00
Garbage,	63 15
City debt,	27,282 86
Law department,	200 00
Fountains,	55 00
Fire Department,—Fire alarm,	368 34
Rubber goods,	168 00
Lighting engine houses,	103 46
Coal and fuel,	214 75
Horse keeping, and shoeing,	260 67
Pay of men, 1888,	77 40
Pay of men, 1890,	3,968 81
Miscellaneous.	326 57
Repairs,	328 81
New Hose,	80 00
Surveys of Water street,	500 00
Watering certain streets,	600 00
Election expenses,	998 09
Streets,	1,729 76
Elm and Canal street,	607 55
Lines of Elm street,	15 00
Liberty street,	11 25
Belmont street,	29 26
Culvert on South st eet,	100 00
Common street,	1,550 50
Bates avenue,	500 00
Street lines and grades,	1,490 38
Lawyer's lane,	340 38
Removal of Snow,	598 74
Whitwell street,	00
Whitwell street, land damages,	1,000 00
Hancock street,	40,000 00
Sidewalks,—edgestones,	425 39
Street lighting,	3,477 94
Board of Health,	153 49
Pay of Board of Health,	250 00
Hydrants,	1,129 45
Interest,	4,507 58
Thomas Crane Public Library-Books,	1,000 20
Fuel and lighting,	274 21
Salaries and assistants,	809 45
Miscellaneous,	240 87
Miscellaneous city expenses,	351 36
Parks,	163 38
Enforcement of liquor law,	1,000 00
Police,	1,358 00
Police station,	116 44
Repair of public buildings,	68 46
Schools,—Evening schools,	343 00
Evening drawing schools,	293 19
Salaries, fuel and care,	14,744 78
Repairs schoolhouses,	124 80
Miscellaneous,	896 87
Books and stationery,	1,031 24
Transportation,	508 75
Wollaston schoolhouse,	Exhausted
Willard schoolhouse,	49,622 06
State Aid,—Chapter 311,	361 00
Chapter 279,	0 00
Chapter 298,	164 60
Mahoney claim,	0 00
West street,	2,942 85
Advertising, printing and stationery,	207 97
Engine house, Ward Six,	1,608 42
Laura Hinckley claim,	0 00

FOREMAN WELCH.

The History and Previous Employment of the Man Who Caused the Quincy Accident.

The Record representative has taken the time to look up the past life of Mr. Joseph F. Welch, and his record is very good, namely:

"Foreman Welch, who is under indictment for manslaughter in causing the Quincy disaster and the death of Mary E. Fenley, is 39 years of age and was born in Ireland, coming to this country when quite young. He worked for 13 years in Milford for the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg R. R., upon the repairs and in the yard, and was considered an efficient and faithful employe. He also worked for a Mr. Depew in Walpole, who ran a dyeing establishment, Welch working as engineer, running a stationary engine, and in this position he was well liked and considered trust-worthy.

From Milford he came to this city (Quincy), and had only been employed a short time, when the accident occurred.

He married a Walpole young woman, by whom he has had four children—one boy and three girls. He has many friends, who deeply deplore his sad predicament."

Annual Return.

The annual return of the Charles F. Bates Manufacturing Company, of Boston, filed Sept. 6, shows assets of $76,644, as follows: Land and water power, $1200; buildings, $3,191; machinery and tools, $1,500; patents, copyrights, trademarks, etc., $20,000; 91 shares treasury stock, $9,100; profit and loss, $41,653. Liabilities: capital stock, $50,000; debts, $26,644.

—A branch of the National Granite Cutters Union was organized in New Bedford last evening.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"A Cup of Tea" and "A Rough Diamond" at Faxon Hall.

A large audience attended the entertainment by the Thespian Dramatic Company in Faxon hall Wednesday evening. Wilson's orchestra furnished the music. The comedy "A Cup of Tea" was well rendered by the following cast:

Sir Charles Seymour, Mr. H. V. Armstrong
Scroggins, Mr. John W. Rose
Joseph, Mr. Frank S. Bassick
Lady Clara Seymour, Miss Amy T. Wilson

Musical selections were given by Mr. Allen B. Davenport, which kept the audience in laughter for ten minutes. Mr. H. V. Armstrong gave the recitation "At My Chamber Door."

"A Rough Diamond" was then presented by the company, the parts being taken as follows:

Lord Plato, Mr. Edward McEvilla
Sir William Evergreen, Mr. W. Elmer Rae
Capt. Aug. Blenheim, Mr. A. B. Davenport
Cousin Joe, Mr. John W. Rose
Servant, Mr. George W. Ross
Lady Plato, Miss Amy T. Wilson
Margery, Miss Mildred St. Pierre

Mr. Rose and Mr. Bassick are Quincy gentlemen, and both did themselves credit, especially Mr. Rose who took leading parts.

NOT ENROLLED.

All Who Offered Their Lives for Flag and Country Should Join Grand Army.

W. G. Veazey, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army issues the following letter which by request of Commander Williams of Paul Revere Post we gladly publish:

COMRADES:—

The Grand Army of the Republic was never in better condition than at the present time. Its strength and power are commensurate with its numbers, now nearly one-half million comrades. But its mission is not complete. We are comrades not for personal benefit to ourselves, but to enable us individually the better to do good to others who stood at our side in the shock of battle. There are far too many such, not enrolled with us and therefore not within the reach of the full benefits of our order. They lose the advantage and inspiration of fraternal associations which the Post room, the only clubhouse the average veteran, affords. The relief fund of the Post is not sure to reach them in their distress. They do not go with us to visit the sick, to feed the hungry, or to bury the dead comrade. Our badge, which Grant and Sheridan prized and Sherman wears, does not decorate their breasts as the insignia of honor for their valiant service.

No veteran joins the Grand Army of the Republic and enters into its work in the spirit of true comradeship, without being lifted to a loftier manhood and to the plane of better citizenship. We therefore fail in duty if we fail to do our utmost to bring all who offered their lives for flag and country within our organization. They all now know that such membership cannot infringe the free exercise of political inclination or religious faith.

The Commander-in-Chief therefore appeals to Posts and comrades to bring upon our rolls all worthy veterans of the Union army and navy, who are not there already, and to let none be dropped therefrom for inability to pay the small dues incumbent upon membership.

Electric Companies.

The Hyde Park Electric Light Company is incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, all of which is paid in. The assets amount to $124,929 as follows: Land, water power and buildings, $13,572; machinery, $75,832; cash and debts receivable $4,519; manufactures, merchandise and street lines, $31,005. The liabilities include: Capital stock, $50,000; bonds, $20,000; debts, $50,761; profit and loss, $4,167.

The returns of the Dedham Electric Company recently filed, show a capital of $60,000, all of which is paid in. The assets are $86,095, as follows: Land and water power, $3,430; buildings, $9,469; machinery, $31,482; cash and debts receivable, $3,369; manufactures and merchandise, $38,342. Liabilities: capital stock, $60,000; debts, $25,005; profit and loss, $3,165.

St. Paul's Fair.

Rainy weather does not interfere with the success of the fair this week at the Swedish St. Paul's church. The edifice was crowded last evening. Rev. Mr. Tunburg interested the people for twenty minutes in telling them of the different costumes of Sweden. The choir of the Swedish Congregational church rendered several selections.

This is the closing night and the voting contests will terminate and the results announced.

The Prohibitionists.

The Norfolk County Prohibition Convention will be held in Dedham next Tuesday at 2.15 P. M. The senatorial convention for the Second Norfolk district will be held the same afternoon at 2. In the evening there will be a mass Prohibition meeting.

P. F. Y. B. O.

The imperial commandery of the People's Five Year Benefit Order has been in session in Lawrence this week. The order had a membership of 9,611 Aug. 1. There are 126 commanderies, sixty-seven being in Massachusetts.

WEYMOUTH

In the pennant sail off race of the Monatiquot Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, the Secret won by seven minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The wind was northeast and for the yachtsmen it was an uncomfortable day. But four boats went over the course and there was no time taken or measurements made excepting those given in the summary below:

Name and Owner.	Length.	Actual time.	Corr'd time.
	ft. in.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Secret, E. F. Linton.....	22 06	1 42 18	1 21 17
Moondyne, Shaw Bros....	24 10½	1 40 05	1 28 44

The judges were, Capt. T. D. Bagley, Henry Gardner and H. F. Perry.

John Veader of North Weymouth while returning from the clam banks yesterday in his dory had the misfortune to swamp her and lost in the channel fourteen bushels of clams.

The gang of toughs at Weymouth Landing, who have caused so much trouble recently in the vicinity of Common street, are now in trouble and it is thought will be called to explain their actions to Judge Humphrey today or in the near future. Their deeds of unlawfulness are numerous, but on Monday they carried their deviltry too far. While the family of Thomas Doran were away they took the key of the house from off the window, where it was put by Mrs. Doran, and unlocked the door, entered and ransacked the house from cellar to attic, and committed acts hardly fit to state here. Judge Humphrey cannot be too severe with these fellows, whose ages range from 18 to 26 years.

Mr. John Fogg a wealthy gentleman of South Weymouth, has been quite ill for about ten days with what is said to be a slight shock. A report was circulated last night that he was a great deal worse, but in consequence of the breaking of the telephone wire that runs from the LEDGER man's house to South Weymouth, the report can't be verified today.

The Weymouth and East Braintree Business Association, are about to fit up the hall and ante-room over J. G. Worster & Co's store on Washington square, for a gymnasium and reading room. Matters are not developed enough as yet to give all particulars, but it is said $1000 will be spent to make it a desirable resort for the young men of both villages.

Gus B. Bates of Quincy, is now putting in the hall one of his large size combination hot air and water heaters.

It is stated on good authority that the lasting machines recently put into the large shoe factories in this town do not do so nice work as the manufacturers expected, and on some grades of work they could not be made to run at all. This, of course, is gratifying to members of the L. P. U., whether residents of Weymouth, Quincy or elsewhere.

The new superintendent of schools resides at East Weymouth and is much liked by both scholars and teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rhines, have returned from their few weeks visit to the mountains.

An old gentleman residing on Summer street, nearly 70 years of age, walks to Braintree every day and then does a large amount of work. The distance to and from must be six miles and yet he never complains. Compare him with the ordinary citizen of the present time who thinks he would surely die if required to do the same amount of work and walk but half the distance.

Warner P. Dailey, of the Landing, has an old account book made up in shillings, pounds and pence, bearing the date of 1789 and bound in raw hide, which he will give to any one desirous of adding such a relic to their curiosities.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to J. W. Hall, $1.

Howard Rogers, to E. W. Adams, $1.

John Q. A. Field, et al. to H. H. Faxon, $100.

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to Susie Williams, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to J. A. Dromey, (2) $2.

Samuel A. Merrill to F. C. Merrill, $1.

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to Aaron Goldstein, et al. (3) $3.

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to D. J. O'Keeffe, $1.

Christopher A. Spear to C. H. Brooks, $1

A. D. S. Bell, et al. trs. to N. L. McAvoy, (2) $2.

George W. Morton to A. D. S. Bell, $1.

In Braintree.

Luther W. Anderson, by exr. to E. F. E. Thayer, $750.

Mary M. Wales to Gardner Brewer, Jr., $100.

Gardner Brewer, Jr., to M. E. Smith, $1.

Philip W. Philipson to C. A. Belcher, $1.

Woman's Christian Temperence Union.

The Wollaston Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its first meeting of the season in the vestry of the Congregational church on Friday afternoon, Sept. 26. The devotional meeting will be held at 2.30 and the regular meeting at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired as important business will be brought before the meeting. It is expected that Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin, a sister of Dr. Merideth of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Boston, will deliver an address early in October, probably the first Sabbath, on "Our Home Protectors." She is a very easy and graceful speaker, resembling her distinguished brother in this respect.

The Splendid Stock of the Season!

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf

REMNANTS!

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits,

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

"Boston Schoolboy" is making an active crusade in the Herald against the Boston schools, which cost so much and accomplish so little. The cost per head, he says, has increased from $15.18 in 1861 to $28.42 and is constantly growing. He makes a good point when he presents a list of 111 names, filling all the principal positions in connection with the public schools, superintendents, supervisors and principal masters, and only nine of these born in Boston. He asks what becomes of the Boston graduates? Are positions of $3000 per year for life or good behavior not worth seeking, or must most of the Boston boys take a back seat, fill ordinary positions as sub-masters, messengers and janitors. Boston teachers, he shows, come largely from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. They were educated in the little schools which they attended perhaps six months in a year. These positions could not be obtained without ability, and the fact that the schools in New England cities and towns are but preparatory establishments for the future masters of the boys and girls of Boston conveys a much better impression of these schools than any published statement emanating from the Boston school board. What citizen of Boston, what taxpayer of Boston, after reading this statement, can say that the city realizes from the large expenditures for schools corresponding benefits? Boston boys evidently look up to these high positions, with their high salaries as positions beyond their reach, and still it costs more to educate them than in any other city or town in the country.

In this consideration, we note that no natives of Quincy are in the list, yet there are two who are now residents. Braintree, Weymouth, Scituate, Medway, Plymouth, Stoughton, Canton and other neighboring towns are represented. But Quincy's principal grievance is that Boston sets too high a standard for salaries. Other cities must be extravagant because Boston is, or else lose all their best teachers.

The regular pay day of the granite manufacturers is now the fifteenth of each month. This rule went into effect after the last strike and has been strictly enforced by the men, they striking the yard of every manufacturer who did not come to time. During the first month or two they had some trouble but it has decreased gradually until this month when everything slipped along very nicely. It inconvenienced some of the manufacturers considerably, who had not been in the habit of paying regularly and promptly, but to those who had been always doing otherwise it was a great boon, as it put all the dealers on the same footing. Firms which had been in the babit of paying off regularly were obliged to compete with other firms who would not have a clear settlement with their men for three, four and sometimes six months. The rule is as fair for one as it is for the other and should be enforced in the future, for if they give way in one instance they will be obliged to in many, and a great length of time would not elapse before they would be back in the old ruts again.

Although the apple crop is a failure, and peaches are conspicuous by their absence, yet the good housewives, whose joy is in pickling and preserving, need not be hopelessly disconsolate. The cranberry crop is the largest on record; and but for the unexampled scarcity of other fruits would glut the markets. Unfortunately however, sugar is high.

Overhead electric wires have again been responsible for the cruel death of a lineman in New York. But when it comes to killing murderers by electricity we are bombarded with arguments designed to prove the impossibility of accomplishing the purpose intended.

ARSENIC IN THEIR FOOD.

Feasters at a Negro Barbecue Poisoned. Eight Have Died and Twenty More are Expected To.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—One hundred negroes were poisoned near Collirine, Dallas county. Two of them died almost immediately and six others died yesterday. Many others are dangerously sick, and their death is hourly expected. A big revival meeting had been going on for a week at a negro church near the little town of Collirine, which is in a remote section of Dallas county. The meeting was to close and it was decided to give a grand dinner to all who attended. Preparations were made and there was plenty of food. One course of the dinner consisted of barbecued pork, a liberal supply of which was provided. There were not enough tables and dishes to feed the entire crowd at once, or the fatalities would have been much greater. Soon after those who ate at the first table had finished, they complained of feeling sick, and in a few moments several of them were suffering severely.

All the physicians in the neighborhood were summoned, and at once pronounced the sickness the result of poison. The barbecued pork was examined, and the physicians found traces of arsenic in it. Everything possible was done by the physicians, but two children died in a short time. Then six grown persons, four women and two men, died in agony. No less than twenty others were in a critical condition, and expected to die. An investigation is being made by the coroner, but so far he has not learned who placed the poison in the meat. The negroes in the neighborhood are much alarmed, believing there is an enemy in their midst who is determined to destroy them.

HANGING BEE IN PROSPECT.

Discovery of the Murdered and Cremated Body of a Cattle Raiser.

MEEKER, Colo., Sept. 18.—An atrocious crime has been brought to light at White River. A few days ago John Wist was noticed by his neighbors to be absent from his ranch, and was supposed to be riding in search of cattle. Not returning for several days, however, an alarm was raised, and several of the ranchmen and cowboys near by organized a search party, which went over the ground for several miles around, but the only trace of the missing man was the finding of his horse with the saddle and bridle on. On the return of the party to Wist's ranch every indication of a struggle having taken place in the cabin was evident. Wist's revolver hung upon the wall covered with blood. There were blood stains on the stairs and efforts had been made to remove them.

Tracks were found which led toward some deep pools in the river. Near one of these pools a pile of ashes was discovered. The body had been cremated on the river bank, and the ashes, when discovered, were still warm. The murderer is not positively known, but there are suspicions which, if proven true, will result in a double hanging-bee of the old-time western style.

OLD TIMES REVIVED.

Load of Kidnapped Negroes on the Way to the Slave Market.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 18.—Great excitement has been caused here by the arrival of a Portuguese steamer loaded with kidnapped natives from Mozambique, en route to the west coast. The tribunal here decided that it was unable to interfere with the steamer, but fourteen natives who, after a desperate attempt, succeeded in escaping from the steamer, were declared free, and the tribunal refused to assist in recapturing them. The governor referred the matter to the government at London. In the meantime the steamer proceeded.

A Sea Captain's Trouble.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—In the United States district court, Capt. Edward J. Reed of the barque Petrel was put on trial, charged with beating and wounding members of his crew. The captain and the other owners of the barque have been sued for damages by members of the crew who contracted the scurvy, in consequence, as alleged, of the neglect of the captain to carry lime juice, or other anti-scorbutics, on the whaling voyage. The aggregate amount claimed as damages in these suits is $35,000. Three civil suits for assault, with damages claimed at $3000, have been brought against the captain.

Connecticut's Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The census bureau announced the result of the count of the population of the state of Connecticut by counties, as follows: Fairfield, 149,855; increase, 37,813. Litchfield, 53,502; increase, 1458. New Haven, 208,904; increase, 52,381. Hartford, 147,171; increase, 21,789. Middlesex, 39,525; increase, 3936. New London, 76,772; increase, 3620. Tolland, 25,044; increase, 932. Windham, 45,088; increase, 1232. Total population, 745,851; net increase during the last ten years, 123,161, or 19.78 per cent.

Yesterday's Offers of 4 1-2s.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The offers of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds to the treasury yesterday, to the entire country so far as heard from aggregated $341,250. The interest prepaid on the 4 per cent. bonds at New York amounted to $134,775, and on the currency 6s at the same pla ce $138,300.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 17.

The Wall street market was comparatively easy to-day. In the Boston stock market trading showed somewhat of a better feeling, although transactions were small in volume.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41	Nor Pac. pref	....
Central Pacific	81	Oregon Navi	96
Chi & Northwest	106½	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	142½	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	156⅝	Reading	40⅝
Illinois Central	109½	Texas Pacific	18⅝
Lake Shore	106⅝	Union Pacific	56⅛
Missouri Pacific	68⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11
N. J. Central	117	do pref	24½
N. Y. Central	105½	Wheel & Lake Erie	35⅞
Northern Pacific	30¼	Western Union	83¼

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¼	Fitchburg pref	98
Fremn's Bay Land	5¼	Flint & Pere Mar	23½
Newport Land	1½	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26⅞	Mexican Central	14⅛
Atchison	40⅝	N Y & N E	44
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	117
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	202	Union Pacific	56⅝
Boston & Prov	255	Wisconsin Central	23
Chicago, B & Q	96	American Bell Tel	225
Central Mass	18	New England Tel	51½
do pref	....	Erie Tel	48
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—FLOUR—Steady; city mills $5 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 35; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 red $1 02⅝ to 1 03¾ elevator; No 3 red 96½ to 97c.

CORN—Firm; No 2, 56½c elevator.

OATS—Quiet; No 3, 42c; mixed western 40 to 45c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20⅜c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined firm: granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 47½.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES

Responsible for Awful Doings of a Portsmouth Man.

HE MURDERS TWO DAUGHTERS,

Fatally Wounds a Third, Puts Two Fatal Bullets Into a Merchant, and Then Ends His Own Life—Detailed Account os the Awful Affair.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 18.—One of the most terrible tragedies that ever occurred in Portsmouth took place last night, and the city is in a fever of excitement. A mob of several hundred surrounded the tenement house No. 8 Middle street, where the bodies of three dead persons partially attest the extent of the crime. Fred H. J. Hein, aged 45 years, a hard-working cooper, in the employ of the Eldredge Brewing company, had a family of three daughters, the oldest, Carrie, aged 15 years, keeping house for him. Several months ago his wife left him, and it is reported that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vow. Hein's domestic troubles preyed upon his mind, and resulted in last night's fearful tragedy.

Charles W. Taylor, a well-known hardware merchant, whose name has been connected with the Hein woman, was the first victim of the desperate man's revenge. Mr. Taylor left his place of business at 7:15 last evening, and proceeded to his residence, corner of State and Union streets, arriving there about 7:30. Just as he was reaching for the door knob, Hein rushed into the yard and fired two shots in rapid succession at Taylor, both of which took effect in the small of his back. Taylor's wife and neighbors heard the report of the revolver, and he was at once conveyed into the house. Dr. C. Whittier was summoned. A large crowd soon gathered about the house, and the police were obliged to force them back. On the arrival of Dr. Whittier he summoned Dr. Sherburne, and the work of probing for the balls began. After a few minutes the doctors were successful in extracting one, but were unable to recover the other. Taylor is still alive, but is very low. The scene at Taylor's once happy home is a sad one. He is about 35 years old, and has lived in this city nearly all his life. At 12 o'clock there was no improvement in his condition, and the doctors are unable to state whether he will recover or not. Taylor says little about the matter, but stories are afloat which have reached the ears of his family, causing them much anguish.

Shortly before 8 o'clock people living in the vicinity of Hein's house were alarmed by hearing five pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Daniel Casey and Arthur Walker, who were walking along Islington street, were surprised to see Maud, the thirteen year old daughter of Hein, come running out of the house and start down the street. She proceeded but a short distance when she fell on the pavement. Both men quickly rushed to her assistance, and on asking her what was the matter, she replied: "Father has shot me." Her dress was then discovered to be on fire, but it was quickly extinguished, while Casey rushed to Dr. Potter's house near by. The doctor quickly arrived on the scene and ordered the girl taken to the hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. An examination shows that the first shot fired entered the right side of her face, her eyebrows being burned and the side of her face filled with powder. As she started to run out of the house her father fired two more shots at her, one taking effect under the shoulder, passing through her stomach, the other passing through her hip.

The lower part of Hein's house was the scene of

The Murderer's Most Horrible Work,

and it shows evidences of a struggle. Chairs were overturned and everything about the rooms was in disorder. The kitchen was covered with blood from one end to the other. In the center of the room was the supper table. The plates were bare of food, and the only evidence to show that the table had borne food was the dirty dishes and pieces of tomatoes scattered about the spread. The table was upset, and it is thought that Hein commenced his work of life-destruction here. At a side door was more evidence of what had happened. Within the door was a blood stain where his hands had been placed as he fled from the room, and trails of blood covered the sidewalk, from the door to the street. Just outside the back door of the house, which which is a two-story frame building with two rooms and a small kitchen or shed built on, lay two bodies. Carrie, the oldest, lay feet toward the door with her face covered with blood, the deadly bullet having entered the left side of her face, passing upward toward the brain, death having resulted instantly. Across her prostrate form lay Bertha, the youngest. When found by Officer Quinn and Dr. Clark she was unconscious. She was conveyed into the dining room, and Dr. Clark made a hasty examination of the body and found that the fatal shot had entered her head just back of the left ear. She expired in fifteen minutes.

Sheriff Coffin arrived at Hein's house at 8:15, at once detailed men to guard the house, and started in search of the murderer. Citizens were sworn in as deputies and were dispatched to every section of the city to run him down. Men, women and children were up in arms, and every part of the town was searched. Many people locked their doors, while others rushed about the town and joined in

The Search For the Murderer.

City Marshal Joy and a force of police officers soon arrived at the house, and after searching the lower part, they finally decided to go into the chambers, although they feared that the fiend was hiding there, as blood was discovered dripping down the stairs. The officers ascended the stairs, and on entering the front room, a 44-caliber was found lying in the center of the floor, while evidences of the fiend's horrible doings were apparent on every side. Leading from the front chamber is a small room, about five feet square over the front hallway.

When the officers looked into this room their eyes were greeted with a sight that will never be forgotten. Stretched crosswise on the floor, in a pool of blood, lay the body of Fred Hein. By his side lay a 44-caliber revolver of the "bulldog" pattern, one chamber having been discharged. He had placed the muzzle of the revolver in his left ear and discharged it.

In the meantime the infuriated crowd of several thousand people which gathered about the scene of the murder were very demonstrative, and threatened violence if Hein should be taken alive. Several searching parties went after him and searched about the city, looking into every house where he was ever known to have visited. A story was stated that he had been seen at the passenger station and had boarded a west-bound freight.

The police were powerless to control the maddened throng that swarmed around the station, searching freight cars and surrounding the freight men, trying to learn if they had seen the murderer. A posse of sheriffs crossed the Maine line into Kittery, and went as far as Eliot, inquiring of those on the way if they had passed a man answering to the description given. Word was sent from Christiansboro that he passed through that locality, going in the direction of Dover, and officers were at once dispatched in that direction.

A rumor was then afloat that he had committed suicide at the home of his cousin at the creek, and Sheriff Coffin immediately drove to the house, being followed by a mob of several hundred people, who attempted to break into the front entrance of the house. When this rumor was found to be false the crowd returned to the scene of the murder, only to learn that the body of the murderer had been found in his own house.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Names of Those Who Will Serve on the Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—President Palmer at a session of the World's fair commission announced his selection of the executive committee. This committee will name a director general, and by virtue of its position will be the most important in connection with the exposition. The committee, which is composed of thirteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans, consists of Messrs. M. L. McDonald, R. C. Kerrins, Henry Ezall, P. A. B. Widener, commissioners-at-large; J. T. Harris, Virginia; W. J. Sewall, New Jersey; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; E. B. Martindale, Indiana; J. B. Thatcher, New York; F. W. Breed, Massachusetts; Euclid Martin, Nebraska; Reese R. Price, Kansas; M. B. Harrison, Minnesota; J. D. Butt, West Virginia; A. T Ewing, Illinois; W. F. King, Iowa; H. P. Platt, Ohio; L. McLaws, Georgia, T. L. Williams, Tennessee; Joseph Hirst, Florida, R. L. Saunders, Mississippi; L. N. Hershfield, Montana; R. E. Goodell, California; A. T. Britton, District of Columbia; J. A. McKenzie, Kentucky; and President T. W. Palmer, to be chairman, by resolution of the commission adopted July 1, 1890.

LOTTERY PEOPLE SURPRISED.

They Promise to Make a Big Fight in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Postmaster General Wannamaker is very much gratified at the unanimous passage of the anti-lottery bill. The lottery lobby were greatly surprised at the vote in the senate, as they had prepared several amendments to the bill, which they expected would be adopted, so that it would have to go back to the house. They announce their determination not to let the matter drop. They propose to carry the case to the supreme court, and ask an injunction against the postmaster general to prevent him from putting the provisions of the act into operation.

They base their plea on the claim that the act is unconstitutional, and there is a report to the effect that the lottery company has made overtures to Senator Evarts to undertake their case. The postmaster general does not intend to relax his efforts to break up the lotteries, and is preparing instructions to all the postmasters throughout the country to stringently carry out all the instructions of the bill.

BIG PRICE FOR APPLES.

A Striking Illustration of the Fruit Famine in the West.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A Cincinnati dispatch to The Evening Post says: Two transactions just made public show the extreme scarcity of apples in the Ohio valley. The commission firm of Kushman & Co. of this city a few days ago bought the product of an apple orchard near Independence, Mo., paying for it $12,000, while for the ground itself, Mr. Kushman says, he would not give $5000. Another firm here paid $6000 for the fruit of an orchard which last season could be bought for $2000—ground apples and all. The failure of fruit all through this section is the greatest for thirty years.

Clever Bank Robbery.

THE DALLES, Ore., Sept. 18.—Burglars robbed the First National bank of $9500 yesterday morning. The concrete pier on which the vault stands was tunnelled through and a hole drilled into the safe. It is evident that the work was done by experienced hands, and that it took three weeks to accomplish the job. The cashier smelled sewer gas each morning for ten days prior to the robbery, but had no suspicion of what was being done. There is no clue to the robbers.

Congress Not Profitable.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, representative in congress from the First Ohio district, has written a letter to a number of his constituents declining a renomination, and giving as one reason that he is obliged to follow some pursuit which will enable him to place his family in circumstances of security against casualty or death.

To Aid the Deaf.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The American association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf was incorporated by the secretary of state. The association will locate its principal office in this city and is forced to aid schools for the deaf in their efforts to teach speech and speech reading.

Brazil's Choice.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 18.—The official announcement is made that the elections are finished, and that the majority secured by the government proves conclusively that the people are in favor of the maintainance of Republican institutions.

Boston is 260 Years Old.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Yesterday was the 260th anniversary of the settlement of Boston. By order of Mayor Hart flags were displayed at city hall, Faneuil hall, the Old State House and the old city hall in Charlestown.

Central Strike is "Off."

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The order declaring the New York Central strike off was read in every local assembly between New York and Buffalo. It emanated from headquarters at district assembly 246.

The Taurus is Safe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—The Austrian warship Taurus, which was reported to have foundered in the Black Sea, has arrived here. Her boilers are damaged.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain, clearing in New Hampshire and Vermont: stationary temperature; westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Stationary temperature; westerly winds; fair Friday.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

—OF—

CRETONNES

—AT—

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy. near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '88.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.
Friend Dispeau:
rying the baths on some of my neighbors with wonderful results. d you when we first met, I will you a detailed account of my

st Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the on I preached, my pulpit being the next Sunday by a friend, and days therefrom I was on my way n with my family, having been in Sacramento by the noted Dr. who informed me that I had but ruggle for life, as I was in the last Bright's disease. I had already bloat, and was very uncomforta- arriving in Boston. I immedi- myself under the care of Dr. this place, a most excellent who prescribed for me without June 17th I went to Springfield brother and consult his physi- Breck. Up to this time I had ed three times, having about six- s of water taken each time. emaining in Springfield three returned to Roxbury, to remain er, and for three weeks more Dr. ttended me with fruitless results. to my family much worse than ft them, with the whole body llen and water oozing from my s; and such was my exhausted when you first called on me, and y hopes by your reasonable ar- behalf of Dr. Conant's Com- por Baths, assuring me that I n be a happy man in respect prospects. All the hopes then in my heart have been fully d I am well near to recovery, rust, to a useful life. This won- ge in but seven weeks. ully your friend,
REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 18.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1842—St. Mary's Church in West Quincy dedicated.
1881—Rev. H. Evan Cotton became rector of Christ Church.

World Wide.


ELI WHITNEY.

A. D.—Trajan, Roman emperor, born; died 117 A. D.
1776—New York occupied by the British.
1793—Corner stone of the Capitol in Washington laid.
1796—The cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1858—Mormons massacre emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah.
1862—Death from wounds received at Antietam of Gen. Mansfield, United States army; born 1803.
1862—Thanksgiving day in the Confederacy.
1862—End of correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, United States minister at London, respecting the Confederate privateer Alabama.
1870—Death of Marie Amelia, Duchess of Saxony; born 1794.
1873—Financial panic in New York.
1888—Yellow fever severely epidemic in Jacksonville, Fla.; 1,226 cases; 153 deaths to date.
1889—The English and Italian governments signed a stringent anti-slavery convention.

A New Way to Fish.

Quite a novel mode of catching fish was invented by a youth in Michigan recently.

He was bathing, when he perceived in the water a little way beyond him a fish of unusually large proportions swimming along within a very short distance of the bank and rapidly approaching him. As he saw the magnificent specimen of the sturgeon species the thought of securing it without the usual implements flashed across his mind, and he determined to make one effort to secure the "monarch of the lakes."

As the fish approached the bank on which the boy was standing the latter prepared to dive, and before the sturgeon was quite opposite the youth gave a leap, a plunge and dived beneath the water. Ere the astonished sturgeon could either escape or recover from the consternation caused by the sudden disturbance of the waters he was a prisoner in the arms of the youth, who could with difficulty retain his hold of his slippery customer.

The struggles of the now desperate sturgeon were now pertinacious and nearly crowned with victory, though they became almost entirely ineffectual, and were rendered completely so by the aid of a companion of the boy, who ran to his assistance.

Their united efforts soon completed the victory over his sturgeonship, and laid him panting on the bank, a proof of the triumph of muscle.

After resting a while from the fatigue caused by the combat under water they carried the sturgeon home, where it was weighed, turning the scales at just seventy pounds.—Exchange.

A Transpacific Cable.

The Colonies and India, of London, says that "the breaking of the Australian cables and the consequent cutting off of those colonies from communication with the outer world for several days emphasizes in the strongest possible way the necessity of constructing an alternative cable across the Pacific ocean between British Columbia and Sydney or Brisbane. The lesson will no doubt not be lost upon our Australian cousins. It is said that her majesty's government has decided not to share in the guarantee the companies require in order to effect the proposed reductions in the existing cable rates, and it was hardly expected that it would do so. It might, however, view with greater favor the laying of the new line, and the subsidies the colonies are now asked to give for perpetuating for a time the monopoly of the old line, with assistance from Canada and from the imperial government, would, it is believed, permit of arrangements being made for the construction of the Pacific cable, and probably insure a reduced tariff by both lines."

Preserved in a Salt Mine.

In a salt mine near Hermannstadt, in Hungary, which had for many years been full of water and was visited by tourists on account of its great depth and its repeating echo, a recent heavy rainfall raised the water to an extraordinary height. Recently a number of dead bodies appeared on the surface, and they were taken out, with considerable danger to those who undertook the task. They were found to be the bodies of Hungarian Honveds, 300 of whom fell in the battle of Viz Akna on the 4th of February, 1849, and instead of being buried were thrown into the salt lake of the mine. The bodies are so well preserved that the wounds which caused death may be seen quite plainly. Two of the bodies are headless.—Cor. London News.

Big Chicken Pie.

The citizens of Columbus, Ga., had a big barbecue. Among the novelties was a chicken pie, thus described: "The pie was 7 feet long and 5 feet broad, and as deep as would hold ten dozen chickens. Every chicken had yellow legs, a drumstick for the babies and a wing for the girls. After the pie was eaten the pan was auctioned off, the proceeds to go to the girl under 15 years of age that brings to the Chattahoochee Valley exposition in November the finest pone of bread baked by herself."

MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whateve place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
With a firm and honest hand,
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
Make your mark;
Work by night, or work by day,
Make your mark;
Struggle manfully and well,
Let no obstacles oppose;
None, right shielded, ever fell
By the weapons of his foes,
Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son,
Make your mark;
Good by poor men can be done;
Make your mark;
Peasants' garbs may warm the cold,
Peasants' words may calm a fear;
Better far than hoarding gold
Is the drying of a tear;
Make your mark

Life is fleeting as a shade;
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made;
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth;
Make your mark.

—David Barker.

THE OLD CHIFFONIER.

My Louis XV chiffonier is a very handsome and graceful piece of furniture. It is inlaid and polished, with locks of burnished copper, and always seems to be smiling, as if its red and white mosaics were merry rosy lips.

It was given to me by my grandmother, who inherited it from her grandfather, and I verily believe that it once stood in a boudoir of the palace of Marly.

Never was an innocent little piece of furniture abused and rated so mercilessly as my chiffonier was when I chanced to think of it one day during my sojourn at the Perseus in Greece. You will no doubt ask why I thrust my trembling hand through my hair and cried out, "Miserable idiot," without stating whether the epithet was applied to myself or to my chiffonier. Good heavens, the only wonder was that I left a single hair on my head! Judge for yourself.

I had been so fortunate some time before as to be loved by the most charming of women. I shall not attempt to describe her, not even by the color of her hair; it is sufficient to say that for two years I called her "my angel" and "bright image of my dreams." At the end of that period I allowed one of my friends to say to me in speaking of her, "How could you be such a fool?" She sent me back my letters, and I neglected to return hers, but put the whole lot into a drawer of my old chiffonier, without thinking to turn the key.

That chiffonier was in my room; my room was in my mother's chateau; my mother's chateau was eight hundred leagues away, in the middle of Provence. In setting off unexpectedly on a diplomatic mission I had completely forgotten to destroy those remains of an attachment which had been delightful—as long as it lasted.

When I accidentally called out the memory of those letters from some obscure corner of my brain, I started up in surprise and shame, for I knew that my thoughtlessness might seriously compromise a woman who had done nothing to deserve such treatment at my hands. I felt that my conduct had been unworthy of a gentleman, and in a fine frenzy I rushed out of the house, inquired for the first steamship bound for Marseilles, took passage, and listening to nothing but the voice of my conscience returned to France.

A week later I arrived at the maternal abode, and I will spare you a recital of the ejaculations, the "What! You? George! Why! So soon?" which greeted me as soon as I appeared. My mother nearly stifled me with her embrace, and was sure that something dreadful had happened to me, and I had great difficulty to reassure her. When she had grown calm I said in as indifferent a tone as possible:

"Will you have my valise sent to my room, mother dear?"

"Certainly, my son; you must be tired out," she answered. Then summoning a servant, she said, "Take my son's baggage to the blue room, Pierre."

"You mean the green room," I added.

"No, the blue room," persisted my mother.

"But the green room is my room."

"It was yours once, George," she said smilingly.

"And whose is it now?" I asked in surprise, and my mother pointed to the door, saying merrily:

"Here comes the present occupant."

"Gabrielle!" I cried, going to meet my cousin, the loveliest and most charming of girls, with abundant blonde hair, eyes as blue as heaven, a smile of childish innocence and teeth like pearls. It was she, of all persons, who was occupying the green room, and who no doubt had ransacked the drawers and cupboards.

Unfortunate, thrice unfortunate man that I was!

Gabrielle, gay, artless and confiding, though a trifle shy, gave me her hand, looking delicious as she said:

"How do you do, Cousin George?"

My face must have betrayed my confusion as I took her hand, and looked searchingly for some sign of dissimulation in her soft eyes. Had she found the letters; had she read them? To tell the truth Mrs. —— had loved me ardently, and had been so imprudent as to express her sentiments in writing, running the gamut of ohs and ahs with plentiful exclamation points attached thereto. And suppose little Gabrielle had read them? I blushed at the thought.

But quite calmly she said, "How do you do, Cousin George?" That was all, and in my great palm lay a soft, cool, maidenly little hand.

Ah, but what abyss is deeper than a woman's heart? as the psalmist says; suppose she had read the letters! The only way to make sure was to go into the room and look for them. Gabrielle's room! What sweet melody in the words, yet I felt that I dared not enter that sanctuary, although I had known my cousin since she was a child.

"Come, George, and see how prettily I have arranged your room," she said suddenly.

Joy, bliss, ecstasy filled me as she spoke; I was saved. Innocence had come to the rescue of depravity!

Lightly and gracefully she ran up the staircase; what a pretty figure she had! I followed her like a culprit, feeling almost afraid to go, but yet I must at all hazards get my letters.

My former room was perfectly charming, decked out in blue and white, and with no odor of cigars anywhere. The little bed was modestly draped with snowy curtains which looked like the wings of guardian angels. I looked round anxiously for the old chiffonier; there it stood as usual.

"May I have some water, Cousin Gabrielle? I am dying of thirst," I said.

She took up the caraffe, but I, artful demon, had already observed that it was empty.

"Wait a minute. I will get you some water," she said, and left the room.

I rushed to the chiffonier and opened the drawer. Horror! It was empty.

The next instant my cousin returned, gave me a glass of water, then showed me her album, and then we talked merrily, just as we used to when we were playfellows.

But where were my letters? Had she found them, and hidden them away, or had she burned them? My head seemed to swim as I wondered.

As soon as I could think of a pretext I left Gabrielle, and in the hallway I met my aunt, her mother. She greeted me joyfully, then shook her finger at me in a mysterious way, and with a very knowing air whispered:

"Come with me, you naughty, careless boy." I followed her into her own room, where she opened a drawer, saying meanwhile:

"When we first arrived here it fortunately occurred to me that before putting a young lady into a bachelor's room it would be well for me to look about it a little. I have had some experience of young men and their ways."

Here she put a package into my hands. Heavens and earth, my letters!

I threw my arms around my aunt's neck, kissed her rapturously and confessed everything. Oh, how happy I was! My dear little cousin Gabrielle—how happy I was!

A week passed. One morning when I got up I found a tiny piece of paper lying on the floor, as if it had been slipped under my door. I picked it up. It was a letter.

"What does this mean?" I thought, and then I unfolded it and read:

"DEAR COUSIN—Why do you not tell mamma all about it?"

"All about it!" What does she mean? "Dear cousin." It is from Gabrielle.

I did not understand it at all, and waited anxiously for the breakfast hour. When I heard my cousin go down stairs I darted out and was going to speak to her, but she blushed, turned her face away, and putting a piece of paper into my hand said hurriedly:

"Take back your letter and speak to mamma."

My letter! I rushed out into the garden and read the missive. Thunder and lightning! it was my writing, my style, my name.

"You are adorable, therefore I adore you. Will you listen to me? Will you let me devote my life to you? A word from you and I throw myself at your feet——
GEORGE."

It was indeed my letter—it was number one of my effusions to the ex-queen of my heart. It had slipped out of the package of letters, and Gabrielle, finding it in the chiffonier, thought that I had placed it there for her, and her answer was, "Speak to mamma." The result of the accident was I spoke to "mamma," and I married Gabrielle. I adore her and am the happiest husband in the world.

The christening will take place next month. Thanks, thanks, old chiffonier! —Translated for Epoch by Isabel Smithson from the French of Jules Lermina.

A Skeleton Behind the Pulpit.

The First Baptist church, situated at the corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth street, West Troy, was the scene of a shameful and sacrilegious disturbance during the services Sunday evening. The pastor, the Rev. A. M. Prentice, was in the pulpit preaching his Sunday evening discourse, when suddenly a noise was heard in the vicinity of his large chair, immediately behind the pulpit. Then, with a jump, a skeleton appeared, with dangling arms and legs, directly over the chair, having come from below instead of above, as would be imagined of one appearing in a house of worship. The congregation were dumfounded, some screaming and others laughing. The Rev. Mr. Prentice continued his discourse without further interruption.

Investigation showed the skeleton to be of paper, neatly and correctly arranged, and was evidently the work of boys. They could enter the basement by a side door, and having the skeleton arranged with a cord fastened to the chair the latter was thrown down stairs, and at the same time the skeleton appeared. —Troy Standard.

One of Our Rural Friends.

Some amusement was caused in a car on the Sixth Avenue elevated road Friday by the unsophisticated pomposity of a young man from some rural retreat not known to the interested observers in the car. The young man was apparently escorting two country lassies about town, and he felt that the task was one of great importance to the public as well as of pleasure to himself. He talked in a very loud tone of voice and essayed to explain everything that passed in view to his companions. After he had succeeded in attracting the attention of all of the other passengers to his own party he unconsciously furnished an incentive to general merriment by rising pomposly just after the train had left Eighteenth street on its down town trip and drawling in an affected tone: "I say, conductor, stop at Fourteenth street, please."—New York Times.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.33, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, ‡11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.45, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2 40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, ‡11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.35, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.55, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.30, 7.54, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.37, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

ABOUT BURNHAM FARM.

WHERE CHRISTIANITY AND HARD WORK ARE HAPPILY COMBINED.

A Place Where Boys May Be Sent to Get the Evil Worked Out of Them and the Good Worked In Described by Rev. George L. Clark.

An article in The Christian Union by the Rev. George L. Clark says:

In Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., on the edge of the Berkshire hills and fronting Lake Queechy, lies the Burnham Industrial farm, on which an enterprise is being pushed forward with faith, energy and success. Its object is the training of vagrant and unruly boys for Christian citizenship. Its methods are new to this country, but they already give promise of solution for one of the most difficult problems of our time.

The institution began work in a quiet way two years ago, on the farm of nearly 600 acres given for the purpose, and six months ago it entered upon its present methods under the care of Mr. W. M. F. Round. Mr. Round is a gentleman well known for his skill, energy and tireless devotion in affairs relating to the dangerous elements of society.

Having visited the Ranke Haus, near Hamburg in Germany, and Mettray in France, and made a study of those eminently successful reformatories, he took charge of Burnham farm on Jan. 1, 1890, and began at once to apply many of the principles of Wichern and the Mettray.

He invited the co-operation of young and consecrated men, who should form a brotherhood similar in spirit and methods to the Inner Mission of Germany. He determined that while the discipline should be exact and the industry constant, the spirit of the place should be thoroughly Christian. The motto is, "Christ the Corner Stone."

The organization of these young men for purposes of Christian service in reformatory institutions is soon to take definite form under the title of the "Brotherhood of St. Christopher." Obedience to the necessary rules and simplicity of life are the only requirements. There is nothing of asceticism among the principles of the company, but hard manual labor, study, ceaseless care, constant vigilance with prayer, Christian affection and sympathy fill up and gild the days. There is not a trace of sectarian narrowness in the brotherhood. It is simply a means of applying hard work, intelligence, patience and Christian love to the training of youth with whom the ordinary methods have failed.

Thirty-five boys are now on the farm, and many more are ready to enter as soon as accommodations, food and clothing are provided. They are sent by magistrates of the state from other institutions, and by surrender of parents. None over 15 years of age is received, and control is maintained over them till the age of 21. There are no walls or locks to restrain them, and about the only suggestion of a reformatory is the frequent calling of the roll. The boys seem happy and healthy. They are advanced from grade to grade of privilege and liberty according to a system borrowed from Mettray. Five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five mill tickets are issued according to the behavior of the boys in respect of morals, study, obedience and work. These are rewards for fidelity, and the denial of them punishment for neglect: they condition their advance in grade, their enjoyment of the Saturday half holiday, and also may be used to pay for property culpably destroyed or for little things which may brighten their lot.

The relation of the boys to the director, Mr. Round, is one of affection, respect and hearty confidence.

Families of from twelve to fifteen boys are forming and taking their places in cottages under the care of the brothers, who seek to help the boys in all possible ways. Study, military discipline and music aid in the training. Various services are ingeniously devised to cultivate the nobler feelings of patriotism and reverence. At 5 in the morning work begins in the houses, the shops, barn, garden and field, and if there is any virtue in honest toil for the removing of seeds of evil, youthful depravity will be worked off by way of the hoe, ax and broom.

One feels at Burnham farm that he is in the presence of clear headed Christian men, who are training for a true manhood boys who, left alone, would find their way into crime. Already many have given their lives to God, and their changed lives bear witness to their sincerity and faith. Nearly all who have gone out are doing well. Hundreds of boys can be taken as soon as Christian workers, more buildings and additional supplies for the boys are provided.

Ministers Unequally Distributed.

Bishop Thoburn, at Northfield, in speaking of the unequal distribution of ministers for the conversion of the world, said: "I enter American villages with a population of 1,400 people. There are three churches and three ministers. Neither church is ever comfortably filled, and to put all the people who attend church on the Sabbath in one edifice would make only an ordinary congregation in size. It is not too much to say that either one of those three stationed ministers could easily preach to and pastor that whole people. If those two superfluous ministers in that town will come to India for a place to labor I will give them their choice of 1,500 villages of large population in which the name of Jesus Christ has never been heard."

Baptists in France.

The first Baptist church in Paris was organized in 1850 with four members, and now has 110 members. In the meanwhile another church was organized, and in 1874 a nice Baptist chapel was built near the center of the city, but is still encumbered with a debt of $30,000. In all France there are only nine Baptist churches, with a total membership of about 900. Only seven of these worship in their own buildings. The French Baptists have no schools for ministers or laymen, but support a bi-weekly Baptist newspaper.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 18.

High water at 1.15 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.27; Sets at 5.49.
Moon sets 8.08.
First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

It seems good to see the sun today.

Miss Marian Sherman, of Wollaston, has entered Chauncy Hall school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Spear of Nashua, N. H., are visiting Mrs. H. O. Studley.

Mrs. and Miss Perkins of Chestnut street have returned from North Sutton, N. H.

Joseph W. Lombard sells a house lot on Town Hill by auction tomorrow.

Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, propose to have a dance soon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davis of Granite street are both confined to the house by illness.

Liberty street, South Quincy, is to have a dry goods store. A new building is being erected.

Johnnie Lamb, the obliging young clerk in the Boston Branch store, is enjoying a weeks' vacation.

W. A. Smith has removed his granite works from Brooks street to Penn street, occupying Townsend's south shed.

The Democratic delegates left for Worcester this morning to attend the convention.

Maple Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor had a pound party at G. A. R. hall, last evening.

The friends of Mr. Frank S. Patch will be sorry to learn that he is sick abed, threatened with a fever.

Collector Adams and assistant are busily at work making out the tax bills, and some will be distributed this week.

The ladies' sewing circle connected with the Swedish Congregational church on Garfield street, hold a fair this evening.

The St. John C. L. & A. A., will hold its first social assembly of the season in Hancock hall this evening.

Frank Brewer who recently bought the drug store of the late Frank A. Read has been connected by telephone.

One of our councilmen made a lucky find on Hancock street, near City Hall, this morning, picking up a lady's shopping bag containing quite a sum of money.

There are six American girls at the Newnham college, Cambridge, England, this year, where Miss Kate Wendell and Miss Minnie Follett of this city will be students.

The Merry Mount Kennels have sold St. Bernard pups this week to Mr. Charles G. Wheelock, Arlington; Mr. Henry A. Gorham, Arlington, and Miss Anna H. Whitney, Lancaster.

Mrs. Dr. O'Leary of 55 Berkley street, Boston, will give a lecture to ladies only, at Methodist church, Hall place, next Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon. Consultation free after the lecture.

James O'Dowd of West Quincy will play with the North Abington nine against the Samosets on Saturday, for a purse of $100. The game will be on the grounds of the former nine.

The condition of the injured at Mrs Lane's is more encouraging. Mr. Dimmick was able to be up a short time Wednesday and takes some solid food. Mrs. Dimmick and Miss Chase are improving.

A meeting of the Swedes of the city will be held this evening in Plumer's hall, to take some action in aid of the City Hospital. These people realize that the institution will be a blessing to many of their nationality.

Those who enjoy native wit and humor and the rousing old plantation melodies, should not fail of hearing Rev. J. H. Hector and his singers, at Faxon Hall, on Saturday evening. It will be a rich entertainment which will well repay the effort. No charge for admission.

It is the 18th of September and the election officers have not been appointed, although the law says this shall be done between the first and twentieth of September. It is not exactly the fault of Mayor Porter, however. He allows both parties to propose men for the positions, and the Democrats have not come to time.

The Wollaston Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the house of Mr. Howard Gannett, Warren avenue, next Monday evening, Sept. 22, at 7.30 o'clock. As this is to be a special business meeting, all young ladies are earnestly invited to be present. Anyone desiring to become a member will be cordially welcomed.

A large portrait of Prof. J. Jay Banta, the popular dancing master, is in the show window of Souther's periodical store. His school opens in Quincy Oct. 8.

As one of Upham & Backus' grocery teams was turning the corner at Brook and Taylor streets, Wollaston, Wednesday, a barrel of flour rolled out and smashed to pieces.

A sale of useful and fancy articles in aid of the Guilds of Christ's church will take place this afternoon and evening on the fine grounds of Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow, South street.

Mr. N. G. Nickerson's class of young ladies of the Wollaston Congregational Sunday School, surprised him at his residence, on Arlington street, Wednesday evening and passed a few very pleasant hours.

A Church Wedding.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mollie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams of this city, and Mr. Grafton Abbott, to take place in the First church, Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 12.45 P. M.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Henry Duggan has received the appointment of track inspector for the South Shore railroad and has entered upon his duties. His former position of section foreman is filled by his son, John P. Duggan. The well earned reputation of both these gentlemen for faithfulness and efficiency, is a guarantee that the safety of the travelling public will be well looked after in the section under their control.

J. Morton Peck is to visit his old home at Brookline, Maine, about October 1. It will be a happy day for the Pecks when Morton sets foot on the "ould" sod.

Mr. R. Brooks of East Braintree, sent up a fire-balloon last week, and the last glimpse of it showed it hovering over South Braintree, probably hanging around until after election, when some of our South precinct politicians will need it.

The Rev. Father Beggs (no pun intended) of Halifax, N. S., is to make a short stay next week with Thomas J. Leahy of Adams street.

RANDOLPH.

The annual reunion of the 35th Regiment, Massachusetts Veteran Association was held at Randolph Wednesday. The members were received at the depot by the local Post of the G. A. R., and the Sons of Veterans, and Martland's band escorted them to the Grand Army Hall. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. A banquet with speeches followed in Stetson hall.

MILTON.

The funeral of Otis A. Skinner, who died in East Milton on Monday, was held this afternoon.

TODAY'S COURT.

William Johnson for being drunk paid $5 and costs.

Lon Fee, a Chinaman of Holbrook, for an assault on Fred Burke, case continued.

Hugh Hagan, a tramp at Quincy, was sent to the State farm at Bridgewater for six months.

Dress Goods.

have never been so extravagant as to size of patterns and wearings where all that can be done by very large bourette fleckings, Astrakhan curls, patches of imitation fur or long camel's hairs lying thick over the material is accomplished. Designs in which these features appear are extremely large plaids or oblong or round figures, where outlines are sometimes rendered indistinct, as for example where long hairs lie loosely or where bourette or Astrakhan weavings seem thrown in position with shadowy outline. In consequence of such pronounced effects, plain material for combination becomes a necessity and it is not unusual to see dresses where some touches only of mammoth patterns appear, chiefly as skirt panels or forming two rows down the front with corresponding touches on the corsage.

TRIFLES THAT ARE TROUBLESOME. What an eyesore to the orderly housekeeper are the many trifles that are constantly lying around on shelves and stands. Boot-buttons, pencils, tacks, button-hooks, bits of chalk, these and many other things are more often left just where they happen to be last used, than put in their proper places. Added to the careless appearance which they give to the room is the annoyance of never knowing where to find them when next wanted. An ornamental jar or basket on the mantel will not look out of place if used as a receptacle for these odds and ends and then each one of the family will immediately know where to look for any trifle wanted and will be pretty sure to find it.—*Lewiston Journal.*

With the next issue of The Commonwealth, September 20th, the editorial conduct of the paper will be assumed by a committee of gentlemen, of whom Dr. Edward E. Hale acts as chairman, and Frederick E. Goodrich as managing editor, representing those interested.

The expectation is that this committee will represent the interests of Boston in Education, History, Literature, Music and the other Fine Arts, Natural History—including, of course, Horticulture and Forestry—Science under its other heads, and, in general, those objects which have an especial interest for educated men.

Lady (in new grocery store)—"Have you any ten-year-old port wine?"

Boy—No, mum; this grocery store was only started last week."

REPUBLICANS' DAY.

Three Conventions Held in New England States.

BRACKETT AND HAILE AGAIN.

They Are Nominated by Acclamation in the Bay State—Samuel E. Merwin Nominated for Governor of Connecticut—New Hampshire Chooses Hiram A. Tuttle as Standard Bearer—Democrats at Worcester.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The delegates to the Republican state convention were slow in assembling, and Tremont Temple was a scene of confusion at 11 o'clock, yesterday, the hour set for the opening of proceedings.

A very good arrangement for seating the convention has been made, large placards plainly indicating the location of the delegations. For some reason, the Worcester contingent was placed in the seats back of the platform.

Just back of the chair of the president were arranged the three ballot boxes, placarded with the designations of three offices—secretary of state, auditor and attorney general—and arranged at convenient distances, with plenty of room to pass in front as the delegates cross the stage to enjoy their right of voting for their favorite.

At 11:20 o'clock order was called for by Chairman Burdett of the state committee, and Secretary Wardwell proceeded to the formal duty of reading the call.

Col. Haskell then discharged another formal duty by moving that the chairman and secretary of the state committee act as temporary officers of the convention.

Rev. E. A. Horton, a delegate and pastor of the Second church, then offered prayer.

Temporary Chairman Burdett then made a speech.

After this the following committees were appointed: On credentials, on permanent organization and on resolutions.

The first business called up by President Greenhalge was the report of the committee on credentials, which was presented by ex-Alderman Allen of Boston. The committee had discovered that 351 cities and towns in the state were entitled to representation in the convention by 1266 delegates, of whom 1218 had reported for duty. More were expected later in the day, and the right was reserved to make a supplementary report.

The report of the committee was accepted and adopted, and the chairman then delivered his opening address. Cheers, bursts of applause and roars of laughter frequently interrupted the speaker, whose address was in his happiest vein.

Hon. C. W. Clifford of New Bedford arose to declare that there was one subject upon which the sentiment of the convention was agreed. He said: "The wise, conservative administration of the present executive has made it as well a duty as a pleasure for the Republican party to again put him in nomination. I therefore express, as I believe, the sentiment of the Republican party throughout the state by moving he be renominated by acclamation as our candidate for governor for the ensuing election. I therefore nominate Hon. John Quincy Adams Brackett of Arlington."

The motion was received with applause, and on its unanimous adoption by a shout of "aye," there was a hearty round of applause from every part of the Temple.

Hon. Charles C. Coffin then nominated Hon. William H. Haile of Springfield for lieutenant governor.

The motion was carried without dissent, and Mr. Haile was declared the nominee.

Representative Thomas W. Bicknell of Boston moved the renomination of State Treasurer George A. Marden of Lowell, which was unanimously carried.

The balance of the ticket is as follows:

For secretary of the commonwealth, William M. Olin of Boston.

For attorney general, Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston.

For auditor, J. Henry Gould of Medfield.

Chairman Goulding of the committee on resolutions then reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted.

The report of the nominating committee was unanimously adopted and all the nominations were made unanimous. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Greenhalge, and at 3:43 p. m. the convention adjourned.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS

Nominate a Ticket Headed by Samuel E. Merwin for Governor.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—The Republican state convention convened in the Hyperion theatre during yesterday morning with temporary chairman ex-Lieutenant Governor Cook presiding, and with 1500 people present. The following permanent organization was then effected:

President, Senator Orvill H. Platt; vice presidents, Henry C. Dwight of Hartford, Edwin S. Greely of New Haven, and twenty-two others. There were nine secretaries.

Senator Platt then addressed the delegates in a ringing speech for an hour. At one portion he referred in turn to Blaine, Reed and Harrison. The applause which followed each name showed just the position in which each stands with Connecticut Republicans. Blaine's name created a perfect furor, Reed's name came in second and Harrison was third.

The senator spoke of the democracy as "shameless in misrepresentation, unceasing in vituperation, desperate in its assault upon American industry and American labor, tyrannical in its treatment of the last follower of protection in its ranks, it has fully committed itself to the immoral policy of free trade."

Nominations were next in order. Herbert E. Benton of New Haven placed the name of Samuel E. Merwin of New Haven before the convention, and loud and prolonged applause followed his efforts. Gen. Dwight of Hartford moved the renomination by acclamation of the ticket of two years ago, but the motion fell flat. An informal ballot was proceeded to.

The balloting resulted as follows:

For governor, Samuel E. Merwin of New Haven.

For lieutenant governor George A. Bowen of Woodstock.

For secretary of state, George P. McLean of Hartford.

For treasurer, E. Stevens Henry of Rockville.

For comptroller, Lyman S. Catlin of Bridgeport.

Ratified by the Young Men.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18. — There was a largely attended meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican club to ratify the nominations made at the Republican convention at New Haven. Judson H. Root presided, and speeches full of enthusiastic indorsement of the nominations and the work of the convention were made.

HIRAM A. TUTTLE

Nominated for Governor by New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18.—Phœnix hall was crowded with delegates to the Republican state central convention when the chairman of the state committee, Hon. John B. Smith of Hillsboro Bridge, rapped them to order. The officers and committees selected at the caucus were elected as the permanent organization of the convention.

The committee on credentials reported 589 delegates present, and a motion of Mr. Bowers of Newport that a ballot for a candidate for governor be taken was carried. Hon. J. H. Gallinger of Concord presented the name of Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle of Pittsfield, and Hon. Hiram D. Upton of Manchester named Joseph A. Walker of Portsmouth. Both nominations were formally seconded.

The ballot for candidate for governor resulted as follows:

Whole number	587
Necessary to a choice	294
Solon A. Carter	1
David H. Goodell	3
Martin L. Munsol	4
John B. Smith	95
Joseph A. Walker	72
Hiram A. Tuttle	412

Mr. Tuttle was declared the nominee. The result was received with great applause. On motion of Mr. Upton the nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. Sanders, Upton and Stowell were appointed a committee to wait on Col. Tuttle and escort him to the hall. On being presented he was greeted most enthusiastically. When the applause subsided he made a brief address in which he thanked the delegates for the honor conferred in placing him in nomination.

The delegates then separated into county conventions and selected members of the state committee. Senator Chandler, for the committee, reported the resolutions, which were adopted, after which the convention adjourned.

RUSSELL AND CORCORAN.

The Old Ticket Finds Favor with the Bay State Democrats.

WORCESTER, Sept. 18.—The old ticket of last year, headed by Russell and Corcoran, will be renominated to-day at the Democratic state convention, with only one or two possible changes. There is a fair showing of delegates on the ground.

The Democratic platform demands free raw material, particularly wool, coal and iron ore, lower duties on necessary supplies, wider markets for American products, particularly through reciprocal trade with Canada.

In matters of state legislation it demands a free and untaxed ballot, progressive labor laws and improvements in election methods. It denounces the McKinley bill as an iniquitous piece of class legislation, fulfilling the predictions made by the Democrats at the last presidential campaign, that a Republican revision of the tariff would rather increase than diminish its burdens. It claims that the tariff is the controlling issue of this election, and that in his reciprocity propositions, Mr. Blaine is simply adopting a plank of the Democratic national platform of 1888.

It condemns the Republican majority in the state legislature for its failure to protest against tariff enactments prejudicial to Massachusetts; Republican senators and representatives in voting against the interests of their state. It characterizes the force bill as a radical innovation upon our system of government and as a dangerous step toward centralization, which, if enforced, would cause untold political demoralization. It contrasts the administration of the treasury department under Secretaries Windom and Fairchild to the advantage of the latter, and censures the administration for its violation of the civil service law.

It condemns the unscrupulous and arbitrary abuse of power by Speaker Reed, and contains a clause in favor of improved system of public education, by the establishment of industrial schools. It demands reduction in the hours of labor for women and children. It demands more liberal laws for the local government of towns and cities.

Reference to the liquor legislation is carefully ignored.

The police commission system of Boston is condemned as a Republican scheme, calculated to injure the interests of the city.

Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The firm of R. Gardner Chase & Co., bankers and brokers, failed yesterday. The liabilities are said to be about $2,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The labor troubles in Australia show no abatement.

Striking bakers in Cork molested persons buying bread.

The chief engineer of Rondout, N. Y., is a defaulter for $4000.

Mrs. Rachel Stillwagon of Flushing, L. I., is 105 years old to-day.

A Chicago bookmaker was robbed of $12,000 in a New York hotel.

The steamers Teutonic and City of New York left New York together.

The river and harbor bill has been sent to the president for his signature.

Telegraph messages can now be forwarded to Guatemala and Honduras.

The end of the labor troubles in Southampton is thought to have been reached.

Official sentiment in Germany seems favorable to the sanction of slavery in Africa.

The treasury department has disbursed $65,000,000 in the last thirty-two days in excess of the receipts.

The convention with England is proving disastrous to the Portuguese ministry, and its ratification is doubtful.

The New York health board make out a pretty good argument in favor of their proposed recount of the population.

The net earnings of the Northern Pacific railroad for the fiscal year ended June were $9,521,360, an increase of $1,077,440.

The Fall River mill owners are considering the advisability of shutting down again for six days in October to reduce the surplus.

The Louisiana sugar men are endeavoring to induce congress to make the sugar bounty apply to this year's crop, so as to begin where protection leaves off.

Brown university has received from the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing company the gift of a Universal milling machine, a Universal grinder and a lathe for the laboratory of Wilson's hall.

Gen. U. H. Enochs, who is running for congress in Ohio, was one of the youngest enlisted soldiers of the army. He is said to have commanded in battle more than 4000 men when he was but 22 years old.

BY FOUR TO THREE.

Boston Wins the Last Game Played in Philadelphia.

BUFFALO MEN LOSE TWICE.

Cleveland Nationals Take Two from Pittsburg — Exciting Twelve Inning Game at Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The Philadelphia and Boston Players' clubs closed the local championship season this afternoon, and the visitors succeeded in winning by good clear hitting. Radbourn was rather unsteady, but the Phillies could hit him with but little success. Attendance 2500.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	2	4	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
Kelly, c	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	2	3	0	16	1	0
Richardson, lf	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Irwin, ss	3	1	2	2	0	3	2	2
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Radbourn, p	3	0	0	0	2	1	8	0
Totals	32	4	9	12	4	27	19	2

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
Shindle, ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	1
Fogarty, rf	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Wood, lf	4	1	1	1	1	5	0	0
Pickett, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Farrar, 1b	4	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
Milligan, c	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	1
Sanders, p	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	1
Total	33	3	6	7	5	24	9	3

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3	

Earned runs—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Milligan. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—Boston 1, Philadelphia 3. Struck out—Philadelphia 2. Double plays—Irwin and Brouthers. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Chicago, 11; Buffalo, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Chicagos and Buffalos played two games to-day for one price of admission. The weather was fine. In both games the home club had an easy victory.

Chicago	3	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	—11
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Chicago 8, Buffalo 14. Errors—Chicago 3, Buffalo 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Boyle, Cunningham and Mack.

Second Game.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	0	0			—3
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			—1

Earned runs—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago 5, Buffalo 4. Errors—Chicago 1, Buffalo 1. Batteries—King and Boyle, Stafford and Mack.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—The Cleveland team had an easy time of it with the Pittsburgs.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland 3. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Cleveland 2, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Staley and Quinn.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—There was no game at the South End grounds yesterday afternoon, on account of the rain. This ends the ball season in this city, although both home clubs will play a few exhibition games here after their western trip.

Cleveland, 17; Pittsburg, 4.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—The Cleveland team defeated the Pittsburgs in two games to-day.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	10		—17
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 6, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Cleveland 20, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Cleveland 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Anderson and Decker.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0		—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Cleveland 7, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Cleveland 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Viau and Zimmer, Smith and Decker.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 6.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The most exciting game on the home grounds this season was played to-day and was called at the end of the twelfth inning, the score being a tie.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Stein, Hutchinson and Kittredge; Duryea and Keenan.

Other Games.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; Newark, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Syracuse, 8.
At Columbus—St. Louis, 6; Columbus, 5.
Second game—Columbus, 6; St. Louis, 1.
At Toledo—Louisville, 13; Toledo, 3.
At Lebanon—New Haven, 11; Lebanon, 8.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At New York, Brooklyn-New York, two games.

National—At New York, Philadelphia-New York, two games; at Boston, Brooklyn-Boston.

One More Attempt.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18. — Manager Sharig has started for Louisville with the remnants of the Athletic club and will make an attempt to play out the schedule, beginning with Louisville, where the club plays on Friday. Curt Welch, the center fielder of the club, signed a contract to play with the Baltimore club the balance of the season and next year also.

Sensational Scene in a Church.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 13.—A baker named Henry Passall attended his son's wedding at St. Patrick's church last night and tried to shoot him during the ceremony. He was disarmed by the officiating priest and the wedding proceeded. The wedded couple are Alfred Passall and Mary Tierney. The father is wealthy and opposed the marriage because he wanted his son to help him in his business.

Argentine Cabinet Appointments.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The following cabinet appointments are announced: Minister of finance, Senor Cane; minister of the interior, Senor Pinedo; minister of public works, Senor Buego. Dr. Plaza is about to start for London to arrange a loan to pay off indebtedness coming due. There is a report that Senor Casares, president of the Provincial bank, will soon resign his office.

Portuguese Cabinet Resigns.

LISBON, Sept. 18.—The king has accepted the resignation of the whole cabinet. He will confer with the presidents of the chambers and leading statesmen. It is expected that Senhor Serpa Pimantal will remain premier and will assume the foreign portfolio. Senhor Hibeire alleges that he resigned because the ministerialists would not support his policy.

The Ulunda Floated.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The steamer Ulunda, which went on the Ledges, Bay of Fundy, Aug. 26, while on passage from St. Johns for Halifax, was got off the rocks last evening, and safely beached in Westport harbor. A wooden bottom will be put in her, when she will be brought around to the Halifax dry dock.

SOME ENGLISH FIGURES.

A Statement of the Progress of England for Several Years Under "Free Trade."

The condition of England has come to be quite a study in America during recent years, almost as much of a study, in fact, as the condition of our own country.

Both sides in the present tariff war look to England to find proofs of their favorite theories. We study the question of wages in England almost as carefully as in America. Mr. Blaine has made some studies in this field, too, and as a result he declares "undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives (in cotton mills) are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor."

But the usual protectionist verdict is that England is a mighty hard country for labor, and that America is far in the lead, not only in the wages of labor, but in general manufacturing prosperity; and therefore what a good thing protection is!

We now have some recent figures about the growth of England, figures which were given by Mr. G. W. Medley in his report at the recent annual meeting of the Cobden club.

From the address of this gentleman we learn that the foreign commerce of England rose from £618,530,489 in 1886 to £743,230,274 in 1889—or an increase of about $600,000,000 in four years, which was a gain of more than $20 on every $100. It is interesting to note that during the same time our own foreign commerce gained, as shown by the latest treasury reports, only $175,000,000, or little more than $13 on every $100.

During these four years the investment of English capital in foreign countries has gone on rapidly; the annual interest alone on this English capital invested in foreign countries amounts to from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000. The receipts of English railways increased $15,000,000 from 1888 to 1890, and the operations of the London clearing house show the astounding gain of more than $3,000,000,000 for this single year. Bank deposits on Jan. 1, 1888, were $2,900,000,000; on Jan. 1, 1890, they were $3,050,000,000, or a gain of $150,000,000 in one year. The deposits in savings banks gained from Jan. 1, 1888, to Jan. 1, 1890, about $32,000,000.

The public revenues showed a condition not less satisfactory. The receipts collected showed a surplus of about $16,000,000, and instead of squabbling for years over the question how to get rid of the surplus without reducing taxes the government forthwith reduced the revenue duty on tea from twelve cents a pound to eight cents.

Agriculture, too, has made a gain, there being 106,802 more acres under cultivation in 1889 than in 1888, with an equal increase in pasture lands; and there were more horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—the gain in hogs being 90,000, and in sheep 546,000.

The condition of the English working classes forms a highly interesting answer to the assertion so often heard on this side of the Atlantic that "British free trade" is ruining the British workman. On March 1, 1889, there were twenty-eight laborers in every thousand out of employment in England, but on March 1, 1890, there were only fourteen in every thousand—these figures including strikers also. The number of paupers is also diminishing. The total number of poor receiving aid from the state in England and Wales was about 32,000 less in January, 1890, than at the same time in 1888, which is the lowest figure reached since 1858. In the latter year forty-eight persons in every thousand were paupers; now the number has fallen to twenty-seven.

The tendency toward a higher prosperity is seen, too, from the fact that emigration is falling off, the number of people leaving England the first six months of this year being 26,500 less than for the same time last year. Crime is also decreasing. The ratio of crimes committed in 1868 was one for every 377 of population; in 1888 it had fallen to one for every 671.

In contrast with this latter fact Mr. Medley points out that in the United States in 1850 the arrests were one for every 3,448, while today we have one for every 715, not including boys.

Referring also to the condition of agriculture in the United States he quotes the statement made last April to one of the committees of congress by Mr. Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance: "We are upon the brink of ruin, and we assert that this is not the fault of the farmers. We assert that it is the fault of the financial system of the government, which has imposed an undue, unjust and intolerable burden of taxes upon agriculture."

In view of the facts here set forth protectionists would do well to change their cry that "British free trade" is ruining the farmers and working classes of England.

Speaker Reed said in his Boston speech: "If any tariff bill was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States the McKinley bill was that bill." It is evident that the speaker has not read the great Republican journals which mold Republican opinion in the west and northwest, and which have been bombarding this same McKinley tariff bill all summer without ever letting up on it. Also he could not have read the numerously signed petitions which his own New England sent to congress in favor of free wool and free iron ore and coal. Mr. Reed has contracted the habit of counting only one side.

The tanners of morocco leather in Lynn, Mass., have ordered all their establishments closed as a result of a disagreement with their laborers, which throws 1,500 men out of employment. There is a protective duty on morocco, put there, as we are always told, for the special benefit of labor; but labor does not seem to realize the contentment which protectionists are always promising it. The trouble about tariff bills is that they never contain a provision compelling a division of the tariff spoils with the laborers. That is taken wholly on faith.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

MISS C. F. SPEAR,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

42 GRANITE ST.

PUPILS now received for Fall and Winter Term, in Piano, Voice, Organ and Harmony.

Terms: $15 and $20 per quarter.

Quincy, Sept. 12—6t Sept. 11—3w

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

New York Fashions.

Winter Millinery.

Young ladies will have choice in felt among English walking hats, turbans, toques or round hats in such fancy shapes that special description is impossible. In the latter, crowns are invariably low and the brims extend to a greater or less extent in front while narrow at the back. Many are so small as to seem a species of cap, but again there are repetitions of summer varieties, which are comparatively large with far projecting front brims. Capotes run from extremely small ones to others quite large, the most noticeable change in shape being a sharp point above the forehead and a second that shows a front brim commencing like a coronet but curving again outwards with pronounced contour. An unusual feature in felts, moreover, is that of color, some being brought out in shades of heliotrope or Nile green, both of which will be very fashionable. Other shades are dark green, dark blue, that is also to be in much favor russet, brown and a large complement of black.

Gloves and Shoes.

Tan or gray continue the shades for street or morning, but for evening there is also choice now among pale colors to match dress fabrics, while moreover, according to Harris Bros., 865 Broadway, who, as is well known, lead the trade in America, undressed kid has all its former prestige. Four or five buttons are the lengths for general wear but the dealers just alluded to have introduced a new fastener which is to be very popular. To fashionable shoppers their establishment is attractive as ever but purchasers of moderate means find it an equally advantageous resort since, as may be supposed, all grades of gloves are kept in a spacious building devoted to the one purpose. As they supply the trade almost everywhere, their styles can readily be obtained at home in many places but mail orders for ladies, gentlemen or children are filled with conscientious care.

Tan or gray slippers in undressed kid or calf skin are most frequently chosen by fashionable buyers, because they match any dress and the gloves well, but the fancy for colored slippers has by no means abated and produces much that is coquettish. The Adonis slipper has a long vamp with large buckle; the sailor tie slipper shows a short vamp with small ribbon bow and the Opera slipper comes low on the instep without vamp and may be worn plain or with ornamentation of embroidery. LUCY CARTER.

Little girl from Chicago—"Our family is a more aristocratic family than yours."

Little girl from Boston—"No, it isn't, My mother can boast of her forefathers for the past two centuries."

Little girl from Chicago—"Oh, that is nothing. My mother can boast of four husbands in the last two years."

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 135. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer,
Office Panton's Block, Hancock St.,
Quincy, Mass.

House Lot at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Town Hill, opposite the residence of Luther M. Bradbury, Jr., adjoining the estate of Mr. Gilbert Miller, one large House Lot, perfectly level, with stone enough on the same to make a good cellar. This land is very desirable, it being high land and perfectly dry. No better site can be had in this locality to build on. The terms will be liberal and sale positive.
Quincy, Sept. 16. 4t

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,
ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th, for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.
Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p.20,27

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building.
Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,tf

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

The Splendid Stock of the Season!

You will find every Department filled with the Best in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING.

Guaranteed seasonable, warranted reasonable. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do.

GRANITE CLOTHING CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13. tf

LOST.

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—12t

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—An Experienced Girl for general housework. Apply at 5 Elm street, Quincy. Sept. 19—1t*

HOUSES,

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Offices and Wharf,

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House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
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Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

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Sept. 10. tf

CORNER STONE LAID.

Of the New Wollaston Unitarian Church on Beale Street.

REV. W. S. KEY, THE PASTOR.

The Order of Exercises—Contents of the Box Placed Beneath the Stone—An Original Poem Written by Miss Mary A. Ela of Wollaston,

"Old Prob" smiled on the Wollaston Unitarians and ordered up, out of all the rain and fog which we have been afflicted with, a pleasant day. The morning looked unpropitious for the laying of the corner stone of Quincy's second Unitarian edifice, but the dry west wind soon absorbed the clouds. At 4 o'clock, the time set for the laying of the stone, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen, and eminent divines of the Unitarian belief from Quincy and neighboring cities and towns, had gathered around the massive stone foundation of the new church,—the fourth one to be built in Wollaston.

The parish committee having the building of the church in the immediate charge are: Dr. George B. Rice, Chandler W. Smith, Charles T. Baker, Walter E. Simmons, William P. Chase, Walter J. Wellington, Frank W. White and Frank A. Page. The corner stone had simply the date "1890" preceded by a maltese cross."

Shortly after four o'clock, Rev. W. S. Key, who conducted the ceremony, mounted the improvised platform and after a few brief remarks announced that the quartette choir, composed of Mrs. George B. Rice, Mrs. Frank A. Page, Mr. Chandler W. Smith and Dr. George B. Rice, would sing "Thou Almighty King." Prayer was then offered by the venerable Rev. John F. Moors, D. D., of Boston. Rev. D. M. Wilson of Quincy followed with brief address to the society. The ceremony of laying the corner stone then formally took place, Rev. D. M. Wilson placing it in position and the Rev. Mr. Key reading the contents of the copper box placed beneath the stone, which were as follows:

Abstract of History of the Wollaston Unitarian Society.
List of members of the Wollaston Unitarian Society.
Copy of the by-laws of the Wollaston Unitarian Society.
List of officers and members of the Ladies' Aid Society.
Year Book for 1890 of the American Unitarian Society.
Copy of Christian Register.
Copy of Sounding Board.
Copy of Every Other Sunday.
Copy of Constitution of Wollaston Lodge, Knights of Honor.
Copy of Constitution of Woodbine Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Copy of Constitution of John Adams Council, Royal Arcanum.
Copy of Constitution of Wollaston Lodge, Royal Arcanum.
Seal of Wollaston Lodge, Order Golden Temple.
Copy of by-laws, Wollaston Co-operative Bank.
Copy of Organization of the Quincy City Government.
Copy of Quincy PATRIOT.
Copy of Quincy DAILY LEDGER.
Copy of Quincy Advertiser.
Copy of New England Courant, Feb. 11, 1723.
Copper cent, 1801.
Copper cent, 1814.
Nickel, 1861.
Half cent, 1828.
Gold quarter dollar, 1854.
Current coins: Silver dollar, silver half dollar, silver quarter dollar, silver dime, nickel five cent, copper cent.
Copy of Boston Globe.
Copy of Boston Post.
Copy of Boston Herald.
Copy of Boston Advertiser.
Copy of Boston Record.
Copy of Boston Traveller.
Copy of Boston Transcript.
Copy of Boston Journal.
Copy of Life of President Garfield, written by Rev. W. S. Key.

After the reading of the contents of the box, a poem written for the occasion by Miss Mary A. Ela of Wollaston, was read by Rev. Mr. Key.

The poem:—

Laying of the Corner Stone, Sept. 18, 1890.

Father, we come to Thee,
Asking that Thy blessings be
Upon this church today.
Help us, as we come in Faith,—
Hoping, trusting, as we wait
Till the church we dedicate
All to do Thy Holy will.

Father, we would ask that we
In our lives and homes may be
Faithful to the promise made.
As this corner stone is laid,
That we each and every one,
Until life's last labors done,
Earnest true shall be.

May Thine own sweet peace and love
Thus be with us from above,
Till we in our church—home rest,
And we feel that Thou hast blest
Our pure efforts for Thy cause,
And to keep Thy Holy laws,
Bless our hearts today.
Bound by Hope, and Peace, and Love,
Hold us for all time,
May the work our hands shall do,
In this sacred spot be true
To the work Thou callest Thine.
Hearts to cheer, and lives to bless,
In God's love we all shall rest.

After the reading of the poem the quartette choir rendered a hymn and the ceremony was closed with a benediction by Rev. George H. Hosmer of Neponset.

SPECIAL MEETING.

City Council to Meet Next Monday by Order of Mayor.

There will be a special meeting of the Council on Monday, September 22d, at 7.45 o'clock, P. M., to draw three jurors; to designate polling places for the election on November 4th, 1890; to receive appointment of election officers; to hear and act on the report of the Committee on Claims, —claim of Patrick Cain; and Committee on Public Buildings in relation to changes in Willard schoolhouse building, and order in regard to same.

TODAY'S COURT.

Michael Lee of Quincy, for drunk, paid a fine of $3 and costs.

Lizzie Lee, his wife, for an assault on Ann McGrath was fined $3 and costs.

Long Ti, a Chinese laundryman from Holbrook, was arraigned for an assault with a dangerous weapon on Frederick Birks. An interpreter was needed, but Judge Flint did not find sufficient evidence to hold the defendant, and he was discharged.

Michael Connors, a tramp at Quincy, has gone into winter quarters at the State Farm.

Got His Dessert.

An unknown man, about 35 years old and wearing a light suit attempted to assault a little girl on Adams street, near Whitwell street Thursday afternoon. She had been to see her father, Mr. James Moorehead at Mr. Dewson's. The fellow accosted her on the way thither, and alarmed her so that she told her father, who followed her on her return. It was fortunate he did, for the fellow was waiting and attempted to entice the girl away. Mr. Moorhead overtook them and is said treated the fellow unmercifully before he escaped.

Fruit and Vegetables.

The annual exhibition under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston this week has been very fine. Among the names of those who were awarded prizes for their fine display of vegetables, we noticed the following:

On sweet corn, first prize to S. A. Merrill of Wollaston.

On Hebron potatoes, first prize to W. G. Prescott; second prize to S. A. Merrill.

Accident.

Mr. John R. Richards, of the firm of Craig & Richards, met with a severe accident on Tuesday. He was assisting an apprentice in cutting a granite block, when a piece of steel flew and struck him on the wrist and cut it very badly. The wound bled freely and Mr. Richards soon fainted. Two doctors were called who took some stitches in the cut, dressed the wrist and he is slowly recovering.

Twenty-three New Pupils.

Adams Academy opened Wednesday and has received an addition thus far of twenty-three new pupils. Mr. Charles Warren of last year's teaching staff having determined to devote himself to the study and practice of law, his place has been supplied by Mr. Arthur W. Hoogman of Lowell, a graduate of 1890 at Harvard of very high distinction. No other changes have been made in the corps of teachers.

Taken Home.

Mrs. George M. Snow, who has been at the City Hospital since the Old Colony disaster, was able to be taken to her home on Adams street, Somerville, this morning. Her case was at first considered critical, she being very badly burned about the head and face.

The other patients at the Hospital, are all improving with the possible exception of Mrs. Bailey.

Hospital Aid Association.

The regular meeting of the Hospital Aid Association will he held Thursday September 25th, at 2 P. M., in City Hall. Owing to the large amount of work accomplished at the August meeting there will probably be very little if any sewing to be done. But a large attendance is desired as various matters of importance will be discussed.

Atlantic Missionary Society.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Geo. W. Hill, Walker street. Plans for work during the winter were formed. Readings on missionary topics given by Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Hodgkins. It was voted to constitute the president, Mrs. J. H. Yeoman, a life member of the W. H. M. A. Also voted to assume the care of a missionary family in the far West.

A Candidate.

A report of the display of vegetables by the Massachusetts Horticulture Society says that "S. A. Merrill of Quincy has twelve mammoth ears that attract especial attention." Where are the dime museum managers?—*Herald.*

WEYMOUTH

Burglars were at work in the South part of the town last evening, breaking and entering two places. At Mr. Otis Cushing's only a small amount of money, about seven dollars, and a gold watch were taken, while there were several hundred dollars in the house which they did not get. At Mrs. Harding's they were more successful, getting between two and three hundred dollars worth of jewelry.

The estimable wife of Mr. W. H. Pratt of East Weymouth died rather suddenly last evening from the effects of parturition. Mrs. Pratt was about thirty-five years of age, and one of the kindest and most lady-like women one ever had occasion to meet. She was a member of the Methodist church, and we think a teacher in the Sunday school connected with that society. The funeral has not as yet been announced, but will probably occur Sunday.

There is to be held in the various churches commencing Sunday, a series of missionary meetings. Provisions have been made for two speakers each evening and special music will be rendered.

Mr. E. F. Linton and family will return to New York tomorrow, Saturday.

It is quite recently that a man of East Weymouth, nearly completed the building of a sail boat in the attic of his house before he stopped to think how he was going to get it down stairs and out of doors. The above reminds the writer of a man, a resident of the Landing, who went down the river one day last summer, and just as the craft was passing through Quincy draw-bridge said, "Hold on there boys, I forgot I was to go to work today." The funny part of this fellow's remark was that it was then nearly 11 o'clock and having been on the way about half an hour suddenly thought of work, when four men were depending on him before they could enter upon their labor for the day.

General Bates Camp, Sons of Veterans, is going to give a public entertainment at Odd Fellows Opera House, East Weymouth, about the 20th of October.

Several prominent citizens within the town's limit have been asked their opinion of the DAILY LEDGER. Their answer was invariably the smartest sheet for its age in the state, and deserves a large patronage.

Mr. Roswell Pratt residing on East street, has been quite feeble of late, but is now quite smart.

Mr. Hosea A. Johnson a travelling salesman, has decided to remove his family nearer Boston. We are sorry to loose so good a citizen as Mr. Johnson who by the way, has a very nice family.

It begins to look as though there was to be no lawn party under the auspices of the Landing Improvement Society this year.

Albion Hall has built an annex to his Feed Bay factory on Washington street, Ward Three.

Superintendent of streets J. F. Dizer, has men to work on Mt. Pleasant repairing the gutted places in the streets, made by the recent heavy rains. The work is very thorough and the streets will be in better condition than ever before.

While reading this item, dear reader, imagine it is the year of 1915. Weymouth is considering the division question and has commenced the building of an electric railway and the LEDGER has a Weymouth circulation of 1500 copies of the morning and 3000 of the afternoon edition. The Weymouth "Hurrah Ding" has just made its appearance and has a paid up subscription of 800 copies and is an independent journal, devoted to the interest of the Weymouth's. Price, 5 cents per copy.

Atlantic Benevolent Society.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society held its annual meeting at Memorial church Thursday afternoon. The following ladies were chosen as the board of officers for the ensuing year:

President,—Mrs. J. H. Yeoman.
Vice President,—Mrs. C. L. Coe.
Secretary,—Mrs. G. A. Waterhouse.
Treasurer,—Mrs. G. E. Todd.

Voted to hold a harvest supper on the evening of October 15.

Things Needed.

A Wollaston citizen writes that the things needed in that Ward are: streets repaired; sidewalks put in better condition; the lower limbs of many of the trees cut off, so people can walk under them without spoiling their hats or bonnets; and more light.

Knight Templars.

The annual conclave of South Shore Commandery will be held at Masonic hall, East Weymouth, Monday evening, Sept. 22 at 7.30 o'clock, to hear and act upon the reports of the Recorder, Treasurer, Auditors, Trustees and Armorer, and to elect officers for the ensuing Templar year.

Rev. C. M. Beale who preached so acceptably last Sabbath in the Methodist church, Wollaston, will supply the pulpit again next Sunday morning and evening. Praise service at 7 olcock.

The sale at the residence of Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow Thursday afternoon and evening was quite a success and will be a financial help to the Guilds of Christ church.

This is the day since a week ago last Tuesday that it has not rained. During that time over three inches on the level has fallen.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

REMNANTS!

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT, CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. A TONIC AND STIMULANT. GREATEST OF SPRING REMEDIES. RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD. Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists. $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Street Franchises.

We believe infant industries of a public nature should be protected and fostered, consequently we would not urge this city at present to attempt to collect a rental from the electric railways for the use of the streets. They are one of the greatest blessings Quincy has had in recent years, and no one should begrudge the capitalists the small percentage they receive for the money put into the venture. They should first be required to put their tracks in better condition, pave them where needed, etc. And there should be a city official to require them to run and keep their electric wires safe. The movement in Boston to secure an equivalent for the use of her crowded streets is entirely different and should succeed. Precedents have been established by other cities as the committee found.

The local telephone companies of Amsterdam pay to the city annually twenty-one and one-half per cent. of their gross receipts; in St. Louis five per cent. of the gross receipts; in Philadelphia, one dollar annually for each old pole and five dollars for each new pole used for the support of wires. Street railway companies also pay large amounts for their locations. In Amsterdam they pay five per cent. of gross receipts annually; in Baltimore, nine per cent. of gross receipts, with an additional tax on each car; in Newark, two and one-half per cent. of capital stock; in Providence, a certain fixed sum; in St. Louis, a percentage of gross receipts on a sliding scale; while in New York state, all street railway franchises are now sold at auction for the highest offer above a certain fixed percentage of gross receipts.

Quincy will soon be known as the "City of Churches," the corner stone of the nineteenth edifice was laid yesterday, and at least five societies now meet in halls. Twenty-four religious societies for a city of 17,000 is, we believe, above the average. But if Quincy is well represented in this line, how about Wollaston which has four to a population of perhaps 2,000. Every ward in the city has two or more churches.

It is a pity that some other men are not as hopeful for the colored man as Frederick Douglass, who is one of them, has worn the chains, served the country in civil capacities, and yet never forgotten that while he was an honored citizen of the United States of America, and had been received by the white man, he was nevertheless first of all a colored man, whose success in life was to be made to benefit his race. —Boston Home Journal.

Autumn begins, according to the almanacs, on Sunday next. After the equinoctial storms comes the "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," when the wealth of the year seems to gather in the few weeks that will elapse before the approach of winter. Then, too, business becomes more active, and everything in the social and industrial world takes on a quickened movement. "'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat, to peep at such a world."—Philadelphia Record.

The city seems flooded with dancing teachers this fall, no less than five having signified their intention of opening schools, and all are popular instructors. If all are successful, what a rage their will be later in the season for dances, sociables and balls.

Following the news that cranberries are plenty comes the news from the Cape that the rains have flooded the bogs and frost is feared before it subsides. Bad luck.

FORCE OF PICKETS ON DUTY.

John T. Moulton Opens His Morocco Factory as a Free Shop.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 19.—John T. Moulton has opened his morocco factory as a free shop, and in response to his advertisement in the local papers has secured several men. The factory is guarded by fifty pickets, who attempt to persuade all seeking work to desist. Mr. Moulton has appealed to the police and has been assured of ample protection to his new men.

To counteract the effect of Mr. Moulton's [advertisement, the executive board, Knights of Labor, has inserted a notice in the local papers, warning all men and boys to keep away from the Lynn morocco factories and those of Lynch Bros. of Beverly and P. Lennox & Co. of Peabody.

On a visit to Moulton's factory on Marion street everything was found to be quiet. A policeman on duty had dispersed one or two groups of men and boys congregated near the factory. The strikers evidently expected the few men at work would come out of the factory at noon, but they did not. The police do not anticipate any trouble. A sign is conspicuously displayed at the factory calling for men to work. With the introduction of the new seasoning machines Mr. Moulton says he can run his factory at its full capacity without employing more than half as many hands as before the strike.

A CASE FOR THE COURTS.

Street Railway Electric Wires Cut by Steam Railroad Employes.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 19.—The only wires of the Essex Electric Street railway were cut by employes of the Boston and Maine railroad, who claimed that they were acting under orders from the general manager. It is stated that this was done because the wires prevented the closing of gates at a dangerous crossing.

An officer of the Essex Electric company said: "We notified General Manager Furber by letter a week ago that we were going to cross his tracks with our wires. We never got an answer from him that I have heard of. We are acting under authority of the railroad commissioners, who license us to run a railroad, and the board of aldermen have given us the right to put up wires and lay tracks. It is a question as to how far the Boston and Maine rights and our rights extend. I think we have got a good case for damages against the Boston and Maine company, and we shall bring suit at once."

On the part of the Boston and Maine company it is claimed that its tracks were laid first, that it has the right of way and that the public safety is concerned.

PURSE SEINES PROHIBITED.

Supreme Court's Decision on Menhaden Fishing in Buzzard's Bay.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The full bench of the supreme court, in a long opinion sent down, holds in the case of the commonwealth vs. Arthur Manchester, that the taking of menhaden with a purse seine in Buzzard's Bay, must cease. The defendant was charged with a violation of the statute of 1886, chapter 192, which provides that no person shall draw, set, stretch or use any drag net set or gill net, purse or sweep seine of any kind for taking fish anywhere in the waters of Buzzard's Bay, within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth. By the findings of the superior court, the alleged offense was committed at a point about a mile and a quarter westerly of the shore line of the town of Falmouth. The defendant contended that the place where the act was committed was not within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth, but that the waters were a part of the open sea. The court holds, however, that the bay is within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth, and that the statute of 1886 is not unconstitutional.

THE CUMBERLAND ARMY

Elects Officers and Decides to Build the Sheridan Monument.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 19.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland elected these officers: President, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans; corresponding secretary, Gen. Henry M. Cist; recording secretary, Col. J. H. Steele; treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton. Gen. Fullerton, chairman of the committee on the Sheridan monument, reported that but $2147.21 had been subscribed in two years, although numerous ways of raising money had been tried. He thought that now it was time to stop depending on any outside help and for the Army of the Cumberland to take the entire work upon itself. The report was accepted.

Severe Storm in Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 19.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning, visited this section. Many cellars in this city were flooded. The large volume of water on the streets caused a suspension of travel. Several buildings were struck by lightning and three persons severely hurt. A cyclone struck about four miles south of Manning, Ia. Two men are reported killed and several injured. Damage to property will be heavy.

Burchell's Trial Near at Hand.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 19.—The Oxford assizes, at which J. Rex Burchell is to be tried for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell in February last, has opened. Other cases will occupy the court until Monday, when it is expected the docket will be cleared and the whole week, if necessary, will be given to this case. Burcheil is well and in good spirits. His wife, however, has failed much through worry and anxiety.

Mr. Rockefeller's Gift.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A pledge of $1,000,000 to the new university of Chicago was received by the trustees in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, who has already given $600,000. The magnificent proffer was promptly accepted, and a committee appointed to arrange for fulfilling the conditions of the gift. The new university will begin its career with endowments making $1,300,000.

An Awful Tragedy.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., Sept. 19.—Fred Paul shot Mrs. Louis Buelow at Bear Head, eight miles from here, while she was at work in a potato patch. He then cut off her ears. The little daughter of the murdered woman was the only witness of the affair. Paul went home and shot himself.

Colorado Republicans Meet.

DENVER, Sept. 19.—The Republican state convention here adopted a platform endorsing President Harrison and demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Hozea Townsend was nominated for congress.

Roseberry's Latest Performance.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—The horse Roseberry beat the world's record for high jumping by jumping 7 feet 1 inch at the exhibition grounds.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

British Government Afraid of O'Brien and Dillon.

GENERAL RIOT AT LISBON.

Several Persons Wounded and Many Arrested—Slaves Rescued by Britishers. Herr Schmidt Denies Reports Regarding the Slave Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The arrest of William O'Brien, John Dillon and other Irish Nationalists has caused great surprise in London and Ireland. It was nominally on the ground that these men had incited tenants not to pay rent, but the real motive is supposed to be to prevent Dillon and O'Brien from coming to America, where it was feared a strong sentiment in favor of the Gladstone faction would be aroused, and the moral effect would react upon the government party at home.

Herr Schmidt's Denial.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Herr Schmidt telegraphs officially from Zanzibar that neither at Daressalaam nor at Bagamoyo has any proclamation with reference to slave trading been issued; that no licenses have been granted to dealers; that no actions against freed slaves have ever occurred on the coast; that the statement that Zanzibar dealers have gone to the coast to engaged in the slave trade is unfounded, and that the recent malicious and mendacious reports were spread for the purpose of injuring the Germans.

Riot in Lisbon.

LISBON, Sept. 19.—A mob attacked eight policemen in the streets. A conflict arose, in which stones and revolvers were freely used. Forty-two of the rioters were arrested. Later the riot became general and the municipal guard was called out. The mob then took refuge in the cafe Marinho, in the plaza Dom Pedro, where the customers consisted of journalists, deputies and merchants. The soldiers fired into the building, wounding several of the occupants.

Slaves Rescued by a Man-of-War.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 19.—Boats from a British man-of-war had an exciting chase after a suspicious looking dhow. The Arab captain of the dhow, who showed fight, was shot by the pursuers, but the remainder of the crew jumped overboard and swam ashore, and in the darkness managed to make their escape. Fifty slaves were rescued from the dhow.

Portugal's Probable Cabinet.

LISBON, Sept. 19.—A new cabinet will probably be formed as follows: President of the council and minister of war, Senhor Chrysostomo; interior, Senhor Casal Riberio; foreign affairs, Senhor Ferrao; finance, Senhor Martino; justice, Senhor Carvalho; public works, Senhor Ennes; marine, Senhor Neves; education, Senhor Bozaye.

Family of Eight Poisoned.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—A family of eight persons, consisting of father, mother and six children, has been killed at Pressburg, Hungary, by ignorantly eating the fruit of the nightshade plant.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Double Site Not Favored by Commissioners—Fat Offices to Be Filled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A majority of the World's fair commissioners are irrevocably opposed to the double site for the fair, and on Saturday a resolution will be offered and adopted requesting the Chicago directors to tender Washington park (or what is generally known as South park) as a site. In case this is refused the commission will report to Washington that no adequate site has been offered. There are are also indications that the local directory will select one man as director general, probably George R. Davis, and the national commission will elect a man of their own, with the title of "commissioner general," and place him in charge of all foreign and international exhibits in connection with the fair. This will, of course, curtail the powers of the director general. The commissioners will make the salary of the commissioner general $15,000 per year, the same as has been agreed on for director general.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The horse Guy trotted a mile at Cleveland in 2:12 1-2.

Robert Garrett is in Paris. His health continues poor.

Mlle. Samary, an actress of the Theatre Francaise, Paris, is dead.

Many former members of the Brazilian congress have been re-elected.

Emperor William is to have a special paper to represent his efforts to help workingmen.

German papers express the greatest delight over the meeting of the two emperors.

Dr. John Mackintosh, the Scotch historian, is a seller of second-hand books at Aberdeen.

Thirty-two Spaniards were killed by natives during an outbreak in Panope, Carolina Islands.

Mother-of-pearl factories in Vienna have closed, and 30,000 people are idle, all because of the McKinley bill.

Frank Mitchell of East Fairfield, Vt., was found guilty of manslaughter for killing his uncle last winter.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya says the government has decided to create a special minister of agriculture.

Lutz de Desendo, a Rio Janeiro jeweler, has bought from Dom Pedro for $60,000 the jewels of the deceased empress.

David A. Taggart of Goffstown, N. H., was nominated by the Republicans of the First New Hampshire congressional district.

The Empress of Austria has arrived at Tangier aboard the yacht Chazalie from Gibralter. The yacht will be quarantined two days.

That there is an uneasy feeling in Southampton is evidenced by arrangements made for prompt military help in case of further trouble.

The funeral of M. Joffrin, late member of the chamber of deputies, took place in Paris. Ten thousand persons attended the services at the grave.

Queen Victoria is interested in the prosecution of the Montreal reporter who "faked" a story about Prince George getting into a street scrimmage.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad started in life as a track hand thirty years ago. The combined salaries he receives now amounts to $100,000 a year.

BASE BALL.

Chicago and Cincinnati Break Even—Both Clevelands Win.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Cooney and Glenalvin came into violent collision in the first inning to-day in the second game. Cooney was seriously injured and had to be carried from the field. Chicago won the first game easily but lost the second, Hutchison being batted all over the lot.

Chicago	2	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Cincinnati 4. Base hits—Chicago 8, Cincinnati 5. Errors—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Luby and Kittredge, Mullane and Keenan.

Second Game.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0		—10
Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 7, Chicago 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 16, Chicago 8. Errors—Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2. Batteries—Hutchinson, Stein and Kittredge, Rhines and Keenan.

Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 10.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—In the Pittsburg-Cleveland championship game at Canton, errors] lost the game for the home team.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	3		—11
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	1	—10

Earned runs—Cleveland 8, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Cleveland 6, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Phillips and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 7.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The game was started at 2:35 in order to allow the teams time to catch a train for the west, where they go to wind up the season. Ward's men won after a spirited contest. Ewing had a finger injured in the fifth.

Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	—8
New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	—7

Earned runs—New York 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, New York 12. Errors—Brooklyn 5, New York 2. Batteries—Hemming and Cook, Crane, Brown and Ewing.

Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—The Cleveland team batted out a victory to-day. The game was almost perfect in the field. Only eight innings were played because of darkness.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	1	—10	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—5	

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Cleveland 1. Batteries—McGill and Sutcliffe, Maul and Quinn.

Won by Connecticut.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—The deciding game in the series of three for the interstate semi-professional base ball championship of new Jersey and Connecticut took place in this city between the Crescent league team of Plainfield and the Norwich team of Norwich, Conn. The latter won by the score of 4 to 1.

TOO MUCH WATER.

Part of Nova Scotia Suffering from a Heavy Freshet—Much Damage Done.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—Cumberland county is experiencing a heavy and disastrous freshet. Rain has been falling steadily since Monday. The portable saw mill of C. A. Thompson & Bro. at River Phillip has been carried away and the engines and boiler were swept into the river. Edward Thompson's tan bark mill at Oxford has been carried away with a large lot of green hides and several live horses. All the dams on Little river are reported destroyed, besides extensive damage to bridges. At Parrsboro a large quantity of hay is submerged, and the damage to grain will be considerable. A washout has occurred on the Cumberland railway. Many tons of cut hay are afloat near Amherst, and some streets of the town are overflowing into the cellars. John Bent's mill dam burst, and 2000 logs were swept down stream, breaking Curran Bros.' dam and letting loose 8,000 logs, which were carried out to sea.

THE ALLEGED WRECKERS.

The Confession Theory Weakened—Kiernan and Cordial to Be Discharged.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—John Reed, Thomas Cain and Arthur Buett, who, it was said, had confessed to the wrecking of the Montreal express on the New York Central road near Castleton, on the night of Sept. 4, were before the grand jury here, but the indictment is not yet made. It is understood that they will be indicted not for train wrecking, but for interfering with a switch over a mile north of the wreck. This weakens the force of all allegations about confessions. The case of John Kiernan and John Cordial, the other two alleged wreckers, whom the detectives claim were implicated by the confessions, were investigated, and it is understood that no evidence was found by the grand jury to implicate them and that they will be discharged.

Job for Gotham's Police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Mayor Grant sent a letter to the police commissioners, enclosing the report of the health board arraigning the work of the federal census enumerators in this city. The mayor says that such an enumeration as the board of health suggests is in his judgment necessary for the purposes of vital statistics and other public matters, and asks that a sufficient number of policemen be detailed to make a complete count of the population.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 18.

The New York stock market was dull and irregular. The more plentiful supply of money in Wall street had a favorable influence upon the Boston market. Trading was lacking in animation, yet with one or two exceptions better prices ruled and the close was firm at the best prices of the day.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅛	Nor Pac. pref	77
Central Pacific	32	Oregon Navi	96
Chi & North west	108¼	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	144½	Pacific Mail	45¾
Del & Hudson	137½	Reading	41⅞
Illinois Central	109½	Texas Pacific	19
Lake Shore	107¼	Union Pacific	59
Missouri Pacific	65¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	11
N. J. Central	119¾	do pref	34½
N. Y. Central	106	Wheel & Lake Erie	34⅜
Northern Pacific	30½	Western Union	85⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	5½	Flint & Pere Mar	24½
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	135¼
West End Land	99¼	Mexican Central	25⅛
Atchison	41¼	N Y & N E	42½
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	177	Old Colony	166½
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	59
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	97⅛	American Bell Tel	226
Central Mass	19½	New England Tel	53½
do pref	40¼	Erie Tel	40
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Less active; city mills $5 00 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 25; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 03¼ to 1 03¼ elevator; No 3 red 97c.

CORN—Firm; No 2, 56c elevator.

OATS—Quiet; No 3, 42c; mixed western 42 to 45c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined steady; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $2 15 to 2 40; Jersey $1 50 to 2 15.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams dull; cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6¾ to 6¾c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 67½.

CHEESE—Firmer; state 7 to 9½.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

— OF —

CRETONNES

— AT —

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Mails Close.

Boston.	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
"	3.15 P.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 19.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1804—Rural Lodge, F. & A. M. of Quincy, consecrated.

1841—Rev. Peter Whitney preached his last sermon.

1852—Daniel French reappointed postmaster for second term.

1861—Foundation laid for Quincy Adams depot (stone).

1888—Board of Health of Quincy issued first regulations.

World Wide.

1356—Battle of Poictiers, between Edward, the Black Prince, and John, king of France; the English arms triumphed and John was taken prisoner and brought to London.

1777—Battle of Saratoga. "Bamus Heights."

1853—First Turkish railway opened.

1863—Battle of Chickamauga, Ga. (two days); Union loss 15,851, Confederate 17,804.

1864—Battle of Winchester, Va. Sheridan gained the victory, capturing 4,500 prisoners; Union loss 4,990, Confederate 5,500.

1870—Bronze statues of Napoleon ordered to be made into cannon.

1874—Cotton mills in Fall River burned; 60 lives lost.

1881—Death of President Garfield from the wounds inflicted by Charles Guiteau in the railway station in Washington.

1889—Many bodies recovered in Quebec after a destructive landslide.

A Dealer in Ideas.

There is in a pretentious office building in New York a gentleman with a serene and humorous cast of face, an erect figure and a smile that is as much identified with his countenance as are his drooping glasses and elusive blonde mustache. His name is James Goodwin, and he is a creator of ideas. He sells the ideas in the rough, makes a capital living and works on contentedly, without a trace of yearning for fame, yet the fame of many caricaturists and artists in New York belongs by right to him. Artists and newspaper illustrators are almost entirely destitute of humor, taken all in all, although there are one or two exceptions. The majority of them have the ability to draw cleverly, but the inventive and humorous faculties are not included in their mental and artistic make up. These men Mr. Goodwin supplies with ideas. His sketches are made roughly on brown paper and forwarded to different artists regularly every day. One week no less than nine pictures in the comic papers were inspired by the creator of ideas, although they are all signed by the names of prominent caricaturists in very large, black and prominent letters. Mr. Goodwin declares, by the way, that the artists lack assurance more than ability, and that if they only knew the trick they could create an idea as easily as he does it for them. But they do not seem able to find out the Goodwin secret.—Chicago Post.

Sympathy.

Let us cherish sympathy. By attention and exercise it may be improved in every man. It prepares the mind for receiving the impressions of virtue; and without it there can be no true politeness. Nothing is more odious than that insensibility which wraps a man up in himself and his own concerns, and prevents his being moved with either the joys or sorrows of another. This inhuman temper, however common, seems not to be natural to the soul of man, but to derive itself from the evil habits of levity, selfishness or pride, and will, therefore, be easily avoided by those who cultivated the opposite habits of generosity, humanity and good nature. Of these amiable affections the forms of common civility and the language of polite conversation are remarkably expressive; a proof that good breeding is founded in virtue and good sense, and that a kind and honest heart is the first requisite to an engaging deportment.—New York Ledger.

To Color Canary Feathers.

It has long been known that giving cayenne pepper to canaries has had the effect of producing a red tint in their feathers. The birds do not always like the taste, but Saurmann, in studying the chemical and physiological changes involved—for the fact is often referred to by Darwinians—had incidentally shown that the coloration can be effected without the burning effect of the pepper. Treating cayenne pepper with alcohol, he dissolved out the pepperine and the trioleine, having only the coloring matter left. This, however, when mixed with food, failed to produce any color effects. He then tried mixing it with an oil containing much trioleine, and the coloring effects on plumage followed. He noted the birds took it without repugnance, while the scientific fact he gained was that the coloring matter by itself cannot be absorbed, but in conjunction with the trioleine it can.—Hamilton Spectator.

Feminine Cigar Dealers.

There are fifty-six feminine cigar manufacturers and dealers in snuff, tobacco and cigars in this city. Among them are Mrs. Cohn, of Hester street; Lena Banks, of Clinton street, and Mrs. J. L. Bosenger & Louisa Meyer, of East Eighty-ninth street. Mrs. Weingarten, of Broome street, makes a specialty of snuff and tobacco, which she manufactures with the help of a young son, two plump, pretty, peachy looking daughters attending to trade.

Mrs. G. B. Miller's name is immortal, although that very estimable lady has been gone hence these many years. The factory is owned by a stock company, who would not take a wagon load of money for Mrs. G. B. Miller's name.—New York World.

AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life:
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean.
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course
And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Remember, it lived before you.
Don't butt at the storm with your puny form—
But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whims to the letter.
Some things must go wrong your whole life long,
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle.
The wiser man shapes into God's plan
As the water shapes into a vessel.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Ladies' Home Journal.

Peevishness in Children.

There is a cause of peevishness in children which requires consideration, and that is the want of sufficient fresh air and bodily exercise. Healthy children are almost constantly in motion, and they require proportionately more fresh air and out of door life than do adults. To shut them up in the house in badly ventilated and overheated rooms inevitably makes children peevish when they would otherwise be good tempered and free from nervous irritability. A good run in the fields, or even in the streets, if there is no better place, will often be the means of making a disagreeable child a source of pleasure to those about it.

Whatever the cause of peevishness may be it should be got rid of not only in order that the present comfort of the child may be insured, but in order that no foundation be laid for querulousness and general disagreeableness in mature years, which so frequently owe their existence to mismanagement in early life.—Youth's Companion.

A Strong Woman.

Empress Frederick would become a powerful factor at court if she remained long in England. Her influence has been successfully exerted with the queen to induce her majesty to allow the Guard's band to play on the east terrace at Windsor castle Sunday afternoons, and she has also obtained the queen's permission for Princess Beatrice to make a lengthy tour abroad. The queen has always indignantly refused to allow the band to play on the east terrace, where no music has been heard since 1861 until the other day, and Princess Beatrice's annual attempts to obtain leaves of absence for an expedition through Switzerland had invariably failed, but the Empress Frederick succeeded in both cases, and some people now predict that if the empress should happen to come over next year about Whitsuntide she will be able to get the queen to patronize Ascot races.—London Truth.

Dead at 120.

Bridget Doody, the Mineral Point (Wis.) centenarian, and who was undoubtedly the oldest person in the United States, died Aug. 13 at her home in the above named city after a brief illness. She had been a resident of Mineral Point for years. The Rev. James O'Keefe wrote to her native parish in Ireland some years ago and received information in return on the indisputable authority of the record books of the parish that she was born in the year 1770. She was therefore 120 years old at the time of her death.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

There are 320 Italian women in New York city who go from house to house peddling notions, beads, shell jewelry, prayer books and religious pictures. These patient venders walk from one end of the island to the other, subsist on a crust, endure the heat of the sun without the protection of any head covering but a kerchief, and in some unaccountable way manage to keep a family off their miserable earnings.

Mrs. Charles Emerson Brown, of Orange, N. J., president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and mistress of half a dozen modern languages, is a strong believer in rotation in office, claiming that fairness and justice demand circulation and fresh blood. Mrs. Brown is consistent and resists re-election, although honored by every club of which she has ever been a member.

Clara de Graffenreid, who is in the service of the United States Commission of Labor, and who, with William F. Willoughby, divided the Mrs. Chanler prize for the best essay on "Child Labor," is traveling through Europe with Grace E. Dodge, the object of the ladies being to study the best means for the amelioration of the working girl.

Of Miss Florence Blythe, the young woman whom the California courts have just declared to be the only rightful heir to an estate of $4,000,000, her guardian proudly says that Florence has always mended her own stockings, and that there isn't a girl in California who can make a neater darn than she can.

At Birmingham there are forty-one women and only three men candidates for the Cambridge higher local examinations; at Bradford, twenty-four women, one man; Leeds, thirty-five women, two men; Manchester, forty-three women, one man; Liverpool, fifty-six women, one man.

According to The Carson (Nev.) Appeal a foot race has been arranged between a Carson girl and a Virginia sprinter of the female gender. It will take place at the next picnic, and as both of the misses have won several ladies' races this season some rapid work is expected.

There are now 120 women in the Berlin telephone exchanges. It has been decided to use only women in the future, as it has been found that their voices are much more audible than men's, owing to the higher pitch.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

WILL OTHER NATIONS BUY OF US IF WE DO NOT BUY FROM THEM?

England's Free-trade Policy and Hopes. Our Tariff of 1846—What Has Resulted from Our Present Tariff—How to Increase Wages.

Our farmers are now enjoying a series of forensic encounters between the advocates of Protection and Free-trade, in which the Protectionist will be found talking for American interests every time, and the Free-trader will appeal for tolerance or sympathy for some foreign interest, generally British, as their heaviest contributions, both of ideas and money, are derived from that source.

The suggestion, if not the argument, of the Free-trade orator will be that, as England is the largest purchaser of our farm products, clearing our markets of a surplus which would otherwise be very inconvenient, we should reciprocate and admit her manufactured goods; that England will not buy of us unless we buy of her.

This is a fallacy. England will buy where she can buy the cheapest in the future, as in the past. The foundation idea of the British political economy, Free-trade, is to sell dear and buy cheap, keeping the wages of operatives at the lowest possible point, so that the profits of the completed transaction shall be at the maximum.

England adopted Free-trade only when her statesmen knew their country superior to all others in abundance of money, in organization and in facilities of transportation, which gave her at that time the cheapest freight rates of any country in the world. The measure was adopted without regard to the interests of her farming population, who are being eliminated.

It was the hope of England that all the world would grow raw produce to sell to her for her manufacture and consumption, taking a portion of it back in payment, England charging her own price for transportation each way; that the world should "sell her skins for a sixpence and buy back the tails for a shilling."

When England devised Free-trade and induced us to accept it also she thought to offer us the only market for our farm produce. She intended to keep the only shop at which we could buy. Our tariff of 1846 gave her such a start in that direction that the balance of trade on merchandise against us was over one thousand and five hundred million dollars, a sum paid in gold and bonds for goods we find we can manufacture cheaper and better than those she sold, while we have a debt to her requiring the transmission of about one hundred million dollars yearly as interest money.

These vast sums she has immediately invested, largely in countries intended to compete with us in the sale of farm produce. The efforts of the Free-traders seem to be directed to increasing the capital which England can so employ in the future.

Under our present tariff laws over five hundred million dollars' worth of merchandise was brought into this country the last fiscal year, all of which could have been manufactured here. This sum at an average of $200 per capita would have supported a quarter of a million people, whose expenditure for American farm produce of all kinds cannot be put at less than twenty-two million dollars, whereas if they were employed in England—our largest customer for such produce—they would not take much over a million dollars' worth. Free-traders also claim that a tariff enabling us to afford the employment five hundred million dollars would pay for would not increase the wages of those so employed.

Performance vs. Promise.

There have been twenty-four sessions of congress since the close of the war of the rebellion. By a peculiar coincidence the control of the house of representatives, with which must originate all legislation affecting the revenue, has been for an equal period—twelve years—with each of the two great political parties.

While one of these parties has been committed to legislation having in view the protection of American labor and industries, the other has been inviting the support of voters by its promises of "revenue reform" and the reduction of taxation. It may prove instructive to look over the record of each party for the twelve years it has controlled national legislation, and find out just what has been accomplished.

The Protectionists, while in a position to originate legislation, passed eight acts by which the revenues were reduced $362,504,569. On the other hand, the party clamoring for "revenue reform" has, during the twelve years of its supremacy, reduced the revenue but $6,368,935. The figures upon which this summary is made have been before congress repeatedly, and have never yet been controverted. Upon the record thus made—performance on the part of the one, promises on the part of the other—the two parties again appeal for the support of American voters. Which is most to be trusted?

A Free-trade Dividend.

The Consett Iron company, limited, furnishes in its recently declared dividend an illustration of the enormous profits of employers in Free-trade England. The London Iron and Steel Trades Journal says of this company:

"The shareholders' capital is a few sovereigns short of £700,000, and on this sum dividends are to be paid which, with the interim distribution of profits, make 33½ per cent. for the year. The actual net earnings in the twelve months amounted to £366,409 14s., or more than 50 per cent. on the shareholders' capital."

Mr. Gladstone evidently did not exaggerate in denying that profits were higher in protected than in unprotected industries.

A GENTLEMAN'S DEN.

Room in Which the Man of the House Does Just Whatever Pleases Him.

The "gentleman's den" is a new department in the decorator's emporium. For a long time we have had the privilege of seeing chambers, parlors, living and dining rooms made up in shop windows with the nicest regard for detail and accuracy imaginable. Now comes the novelty in the shape of an ideal for a den, where the man of the house can do as he likes—smoke till his eyes are blind and the lining of his mouth peels and where his books, papers and slippers are safe from the destroying hand of the housemaid. The model represented by a local firm shows a study in hand painted English cotton, that cool, clean fabric covering the walls. In the ceiling, bordered with the palest blue cloth, were figures from the pyramids in picturesque groups. The frieze, also of printed cotton, is two feet wide, and represents a study from the hieroglyphics.

The floor is stained brown and a couple of India rugs half cover it. The furniture, while sparse, is substantial and every piece served a purpose. For instance, the three chairs are large, easy and luxurious; the Turkish couch, also cotton covered, is provided with a dull red pillow and a silver plush and leopard skin slumber robe that would stand any amount of rough usage for ten years at least. On an Oriental coffee table the smoker's articles were displayed and near by stood a blackened iron crane with a kettle on the hook. The only attempt at decoration was a small bamboo cabinet stained with walnut juice and containing a sugar basin, water bottle, can of alcohol and a couple of glasses and spoons. The writing stand on the center table was the size of a platter such as a turkey is served from, and the glue pot and ink bottles had the capacity of a pint measure.

The only books on the table were a dictionary and messengers' tariff guide. There was no cloth on the tables, no tidies on the chairs and no bric-a-brac to be broken or dusted. Stained glass panels filled the upper windows and delicate silk sash curtains the lower lights. The appointment of a den of this sort is worth about $200, and is referred to as a hole in the wall where a bothered and tired man may escape the horrors of housecleaning, neighborly calls, piano solos, elocution and baby talk.—New York Letter.

Total Depravity of Youth.

A lad of 8 going into the police station the other night told a pitiable story, saying that his father so abused him that he had run away from his home in Rome, N. Y. The police pitied him, and after giving him a supper tucked him away comfortably in a bed. The next morning a man who lived only a few doors from the station wandered in and inquired for his son. He was told that only one child was there, a poor little fellow from New York state, who had been badly treated at home. He naturally felt for the child, and expressing a desire to see him he was escorted to the bed, when he recognized the sleeper as his missing son.

He angrily demanded an explanation. Jakey forgot all about the cruel Rome father and trembled in anticipation of the reception awaiting him at home. When Sergeant Logan heard that he had been wasting pity and good victuals on the lad he felt a trifle queer, and did not regain his composure until the patter of a shingle accompanied by suppressed sobs and yells floated out of a house near by and fell like music on his ear.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

He Wasn't Saying a Word.

The following correspondence was opened by a dispatch from a small town ten miles down the river from Akron, O.:

NEW PORTAGE, O., Aug. 2.—Chief of Police, Akron, O.: Unknown floater taken from river here today. At morgue awaiting identification.
BOTZUM, Marshal.

AKRON, O., Aug. 2.—Marshal Botzum, New Portage, O.: Wire very briefly most characteristic marks for identification.
KENDIG, Chief of Police.

NEW PORTAGE, O., Aug. 2.—Chief Kendig, Akron, O.: Wore complete suit, excepting hat.
BOTZUM, Marshal.

AKRON, O., Aug. 2.—Marshal Botzum, New Portage, O.: Was he also deaf and dumb? [Collect.]
KENDIG, Chief.

NEW PORTAGE, O., Aug. 2.—Chief Kendig, Akron, O.: He did not say. [Collect.]
BOTZUM, Marshal.

—Chicago Times.

Against the Chinese.

Chief of Police Crowley, of San Francisco, who has been at the head of the police department for eighteen years, has filed a strong indictment against the Chinese of that city. He says the Chinese there commit more crimes against the law in proportion to their number than any race or community, and the detection of the perpetrators of such crimes is more difficult than the detection of criminals of any other class, because Chinamen refuse to disclose the identity of their criminals. They have no regard for the obligations of an oath, and are becoming more vicious and immoral year by year. The chief favors the removal of the Chinese quarter.—Exchange.

Those Fast Boats.

Mr. Leonard Franklin—You came over on one of the record breakers, didn't you?

Mr. Thomas White—Yes, sir; seven days after we left Queenstown I was in my house in New York.

Mr. Leonard Franklin—Seven days! I thought you made the trip in less than six.

Mr. Thomas White—I'm counting the time I waited on the dock for my baggage.—Puck.

A Sociable Tramp.

When Mrs. William Hall, of Greenfield, was doing her morning work the other day she found that a tramp had slept on her best bed through the night, without troubling to take off his boots, and had stolen a ring and a few trinkets before leaving. How he got into the house is not known, but it is thought he went in before the house was locked up in the evening.—Cor. Springfield Republican.

FINE JOB PRINTING

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, †11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.: 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M* 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

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Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 19.

High water at 2.00 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.28; Sets at 5.47.
Moon sets 8.40.
First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. H. E. Gifford is building a house on the Wollaston park land.

Mr. Owen Brady is about to build a house on Squantum street.

Miss Marcia Wilder gave a very pleasant whist party Monday evening.

Mr. George F. Higgins has started another house on Olive street.

Wild Hal will enter the yearling race at South Weymouth fair next week.

Mr. Walter A. Metcalf and family have returned home from Houghs Neck.

Mrs. Franklin Higgins has returned from a three weeks' sojourn in Maine.

The lady analysts leave Quincy today, going to Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. George Knott, the driver of Richards' grain wagon, is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. George W. Prescott has returned from Dedham, where she has been nearly all summer.

Dr. Kendall and wife have returned from Maine where they had a most enjoyable outing.

The hall at Atlantic is all ready for the finishing now and should be completed in about ten days.

A. A. Hirtle is building a dwelling house for Mr. George W. Stebbins on Mason street, Wollaston.

The four days' fair at the St. Paul's church closed last evening. It was a financial success.

The residents on Botolph street want that thoroughfare accepted by the city and put in proper condition.

An old ladies' tea party was held at the residence of ex-Councilman W. B. Glover, Thursday night.

Mr. E. K. Wate has bought the house occupied by Mr. Franklin Higgins, corner of Olive and Botolph streets.

A series of missionary meetings will be opened at the Swedish Congregational Church on Garfield street this evening.

The many friends of Miss Sadie Melzard attended a birthday party at her home last Saturday evening and had a jolly time.

George H. Brown & Co. have sold the M. R. Williams estate on Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, to Mr. DeWitt G. Ray of Quincy Point.

Mrs. Alfred Thayer arrived home from the White mountains on Tuesday, where she has been spending her vacation with relatives.

Mr. Alfred Thayer arrived home Wednesday from a two weeks' business trip in Maine, extending as far east as Bar Harbor.

We are requested by the Superintendent to inform our readers that the cars on the Manet Street railroad will be run every half hour on Sunday afternoon.

The Atlantic engine house is almost done and the work has been done in excellent shape. Only four weeks ago the cellar was begun.

Joseph W. Lombard will sell at auction, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, a large house-lot on Town hill, adjoining Mr. Gilbert Miller's residence.

M. W. Frolund, builder, is erecting a large tenement house on Arthur street for Mr. John Johnson, and a dwelling on Smith street for Mr. Angus McDonald.

Dr. and Mrs. Cushman of Boston are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a son. Mrs. Cushman was formerly Miss Sylvia Ramsdell of Atlantic.

The St Johns C. L. and A. A. held their first dance of the season in Hancock hall Thursday evening. It was largely attended and the society intends to run another one in two weeks.

Mr. Charles Hall has purchased the colt, Wild Hal, from Mr. J. R. Graham. The colt is only a year and a half old so it is too early to prophesy for his record. His sire paced in 2.12.

Mr. J. F. Holmes of Brockton, who had a large dancing school in this city last winter, intends to open a private class about the middle of October, having been requested so to do by past scholars. Particulars later.

Mrs. Larkin of Newbury avenue has raised some of the largest peaches which have been seen around here. Some of them measured ten and one-half inches in circumference. They were beauties and tasted just as good as they looked.

MILTON.

Miss Davenport is very sick at the residence of Mr. W. P. Beck on Adams street.

A new association has been formed, and the name is "Dinkey Club."

Mr. H. E. Sheldon's daughter has been ill for the past few days.

Rev. Nathan Hunt is about to move to East Milton and settle.

Mr. Otis J. Aldrich intends to take a trip to his home today.

James Gallagher, who had his foot injured the first of the week by a falling stone, is able to be out.

The King's Daughters met for the first time this season at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Baxter on Wednesday.

Charles Adams intends to run a dance in Washington Hall, Sept. 26.

John Sangster has gone to work for Kemp & Tisdale.

Mr. Sidney Cooper's family have returned from Maine where they have been spending their vacation.

Mr. Gridley Beals and family have returned from Houghs Neck where they have been rusticating.

A special meeting of the school committee is called for Monday evening at 7 o'clock to see what action can be taken on the transportation of the East Milton scholars. This meeting was brought about by the urgent request of Representative Beck, and all those interested should be present.

Mrs. S. M. Osgood has been ill for the past few days.

Engineer Brown of the steamer is enjoying a two weeks' vacation. William Goodwin, formerly connected with the Quincy steamer is taking his place.

Work is to be resumed on Adams street next week.

Mr. J. B. Kendrick is on the sick list.

The funeral of Mr. Otis A. Skinner was held from the Congregational church Thursday afternoon. Rev. Franklin Chapin and Rev. Nathan Hunt officiated. Mr. Littlefield presided at the organ. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Among those were a pillow from the United Order of Workmen of which he was a member and one from the watchmen in the Custom House, a wreath from the members of the Sabbath school and many other bouquets. The body was interred in the family lot in Milton cemetery.

Rev. Franklin Chapin of Easton has accepted the call to the Congregational church in this town.

MARRIED.

STEERES—CUMMING—At Dorchester Lower Mills, Sept. 15, by Rev. Nathan Hunt, Mr. Clarence A. Steeres to Miss Jessie A. Cumming, both of Dorchester, Mass.

DIED.

CRAIG—In West Quincy, Sept. 19, Grace D., daughter of Mr. George and Mrs. Sarah A. Craig, aged 4 months and 5 days.

KING—In West Quincy, Sept. 18, Charles, son of Mr. Joseph D. and Mrs. Sophia King, aged 1 year 9 months and 7 days.

NEWMAN—In Wollaston, Sept. 18, Mrs. Myra Clough, widow of the late Charles W. Newman, aged 67. Services at the late residence, No. 19 Safford street, Saturday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock, to which friends are invited. Burial private.

McDONALD—In South Quincy, Sept. 14, Alice B., daughter of Mr. John R. and Mrs. Sarah J. McDonald, aged 10 month and 7 days.

The flower that was blooming
Within our earth home
Has blossomed and faded
And left us alone.

RACES AT THE BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.

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BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD,

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Just the Paper for your Family to read.

THE CURTAIN DOWN.

Death of Dion Boucicault, Playwright and Actor.

WROTE HUNDREDS OF PLAYS.

His "London Assurance," Written at the Age of 19, Followed by a Succession of Successful Plays.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dion Boucicault, the playwright and actor, died after a lingering illness at 9:15 o'clock last evening.

He caught a cold which developed into pneumonia on Tuesday afternoon, and he rapidly became worse, although he was conscious up to the time of his death.



DION BOUCICAULT.

After a life that had compassed nearly three score years and ten, and a career in his chosen profession that has covered but a score of years less time, Dion Boucicault, eminent as a playwright and popular as an actor wherever the English tongue is spoken, has passed away.

The talents of Dion Boucicault have served as a connecting link in dramatic history between the present and that past which is within the memory of the oldest living playgoers. Almost in his boyhood he brought forth plays that were to outlive him and almost in his last days constructed dramas which have all the beauty and brilliancy of fresh, buoyant life. To declare in deliberate numbers the quantity of drama given to the world by this one writer is impossible. He was too prolific to allow a count, and too clever to permit the discernment of "adaptation" from "originals." It is said that more than 400 plays have come from his pen, and the enumeration is not extravagant.

Possessing a wonderful insight into the methods of play-construction, a clear conception of ideas and situations that would prove effective on the stage and a never faltering hold upon the characters that he chose to picture, he could construct the elements of a successful play in his mind, and then by his command of rich metaphor, his keen humor and his shrewdness in the choice of words, could weave around the chosen incidents a dialogue that was always entertaining, epigrammatic, suggestive and often touching. As an actor he possessed much humorous force and a natural ease that even in his late days, when age and physical affliction disabled his power of movement, never failed to show the youthfulness of the character he impersonated. It is something wonderful, that a man of 60 years or more, with a personal experience that had brought him under the buffets as well as the praise of the world, could delight thousands by his true impersonation of the kindly, bright, light-footed Irish vagabond lad of 18. It was only in roles of his own plays that Boucicault acted, and in his Irish roles no one has proved his equal.

Dionysius Boucicault (Bourcicault it was spelled some years ago) was born in Dublin, Ire., Dec. 26, 1822. His mother, so it is said, was a Miss Darley, an Irish girl, who lived to a good old age; his father was a French gentleman, descendant of an exiled family, and from him, as the son claimed for a time, the latter acquired the right to the title Viscount de Boucicault, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, for whom the younger Boucicault took his Christian name, educated the boy for a civil engineer, but inclination led Dion into another field of work. He took to the stage and for a time acted under the name of Lee Morton. At the age of 19 he saw his first successful comedy brought out at Covent Garden, and though he received but £300 for his "London Assurance," a play that has since brought in thousands to managers, the sum yet was so encouraging as to spur him on to continued effort. He soon found, however, that large prices were the exception of original dramas—it was much cheaper for a manager to engage a translator who should adapt successful French plays—and so he turned his hand toward the revision of foreign works for the English stage. From that day he was ever ready to depend upon the French theatre for his dramatic subjects, and no one ever knew where to draw the line between the plays that grew from his own brain and those that were merely skillful adaptations. On both sides he was successful.

In the "Vampire," on June 14, 1852, at the Princess theatre, London, Boucicault made his first appearance as an actor since his boyhood assumptions under the name of Lee Morton. A year later he came to America with his wife, the beautiful Agnes Robertson, then in her 20th year and one of the favorites around the Keanes at the Princess. She appeared in New York, Oct. 22, 1853, but not until Nov. 10, 1854, did Mr. Boucicault make his bow to the New York audience. Then, at his wife's benefit, he played Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up." Mrs. Boucicault is still living, though in 1888 she secured a divorce from her husband, from whom she had long been separated, he meanwhile having married Miss Louise Thorndyke, of late years, before his retirement, the leading lady of his company. Dot, Patrice and Nina, three of the children that were born to Mr. Boucicault by his first wife, are now members of the dramatic profession.

In constructing his plays Boucicault first thought out the entire scheme and then put pen to paper. The actual time consumed in writing the "Colleen Bawn" was nine days (that play being the quickest work). It took twelve days to write out "The Shaughran," but in both those cases, as in others, much time had previously been spent in meditation. Of his returns for his labors Mr. Boucicault has said that in one year he made as much as $300,000, and it is well known that for the profits of "The Shaughran" alone he was offered, the year it was brought out, more than this sum.

The season of 1887-88 was Mr. Boucicault's last upon the stage. When Manager Palmer formed his school of acting at the Madison Square theatre he placed Mr. Boucicault at its head, and during the the succeeding months the veteran actor has once or twice played Kerry, with his pupils in support, but merely as a public exercise for the school. His mental activity continued unabated to the last. Less than two months ago he superintended the first rehearsal of "Lend me Your Wife," the adaptation which he made for Roland Reed. Even then, though he required assistance in moving about the stage, his eye was as bright, Mr. Reed says, and his mind as clear as ever they were, and his will as to minor details as ever.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

Hon. W. E. Russell Nominated for Governor by Acclamation—The Ticket Varies but Little from Last Year's.

WORCESTER, Sept. 19.—There were fears that Hon. John E. Russell would not be present at the Democratic convention, on account of illness, but he put in an appearance at the Bay State house at an early hour, causing the clouds to disperse from many anxious faces, as they had already disappeared from the skies.

Hon. P. A. Collins called the convention to order, and the temporary organization was effected by the appointment of the officers of the state committee as chairman and secretary. The permanent organization was established without delay by the choice of Hon. John E. Russell of Leominster as president and Josiah Quincy, J. W. Coveney and Joseph E. Couch as secretaries.

Mr. Russell was in good form and voice, notwithstanding previous reports of his illness, and his address was delivered with vigor and thoroughly enjoyed. His criticisms of the Republicans' course on the tariff and elections bills and his enunciation of the Democratic doctrine of free raw materials were received with applause. His allusions to Cleveland were enthusiastically received, and his slaps at Harrison were highly relished. But the point which brought the convention to the highest pitch of enjoyment was when speaking of the proposition to place the power of reciprocity in the hands of the president, he said that President Harrison could no more do this than he can declare war or cheapen the silver dollar by putting his own face on it.

At the close of the president's address the various committees were appointed according to program. The report of the committee on credentials accounted for the presence of 1675 delegates, representing 343 cities and towns.

Hon. John J. Donovan of Lowell presented the name of Hon. William E. Russell of Cambridge for governor in a vigorous speech, which was greeted with applause and three hearty hurrahs. The nomination was seconded by Amos K. Tilden and Hon. E. J. Donovan. Mr. Russell was then unanimously nominated by acclamation by a standing vote, which was made the occasion of more cheers.

John W. Corcoran of Clinton was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation, the nominating speeches being made by Henry M. Cross of Newburyport and Hon. E. J. Flynn of Boston. President Russell, in putting the question, referred to Mr. Corcoran as "a man who is his own ancestor."

The balance of the ticket was then made up as follows:

For secretary of state—Elbridge Cushman of Lakeville.

Treasurer—Edwin L. Munn of Holyoke.

Auditor—William D. Treffrey of Marblehead.

Attorney General—Elisha B. Maynard of Springfield.

SCIENCE IN ERROR.

Mind Reader Johnstone Thinks So, and Gives an Illustration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind reader, opened a difficult combination safe in the presence of many well-known people at the Wellington hotel, under the following difficult conditions: He was first blindfolded and the bandage thoroughly examined by a committee. His ears were packed with cotton to prevent hearing; his nostrils were similarly filled to destroy for the time being the sense of smell, and finally his hands were covered with thick kid gloves to disprove the theory of muscle reading. In his mouth he held a lighted cigar, so that even the sense of taste was temporarily destroyed. The proprieters and bookkeeper of the hotel then took a position behind him, and while Johnstone turned the knob of the safe they were requested to think of the combination. Without touching either of the gentlemen, the mind-reader turned correctly to the numbers and swung the door open. Johnstone declares that his feat proves that man actually possesses more than five senses, and that science is in error.

RESERVOIR DAM BURSTS.

Six Bridges and Three Sawmills Washed Away by the Flood.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The dam at the outlet of the reservoir six miles northeast of the village of Poestenhill, known as Bonesteel pond, gave way. The water rushed down the narrow valley, tearing up trees and carrying away everything standing. Six new bridges on the Poestenhill and Columbia highway were washed away. The barns and sheds of George Cottrell were wrecked and three sawmills washed away.

Fired Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Assemblyman Frederick S. Gibbs of the Thirteenth assembly district, by a two-thirds vote, was expelled from the Republican county committee, upon charges of disloyalty to the party in having formed an alliance with Tammany Hall while the last legislature was in session. Mr. Gibbs denied the charges and asked for the appointment of an investigating committee, but this was voted down.

Some of Them Won't Fight Any More.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 19.—At Sandborn, this county, the Meur and Blevins families engaged in a bloody riot, in which knives, pistols and axes were freely used. Two of the Meurs were fatally hacked with an axe, and Rufus Blevins was shot and instantly killed, while two of his brothers were dangerously injured. The riot grew out of a family feud of long standing between the two families.

Dr. Harper for President.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The directors of the New University of Chicago elected Dr Harper, the present incumbent of the chair of Semetic languages in Yale college, president of the new institution. He is given six months in which to decide upon his answer to the trustees, but it is believed that he will accept.

Mrs. Rankin's Complaint.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—McKee Rankin the actor, has been served with a summons and complaint at the instance of his wife, formerly Kitty Blanchard, who alleges that her husband has not supported her in three years. Mrs. Rankin does not seek a divorce, but merely demands that her husband shall support her.

No Case.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Bristol states that the jury disagrees in the case of J. H. Peck of Drownsville against The Evening Telegram. Peck sued for $5000, because, as was alleged, the paper had intimated that he was criminally concerned in the death of his father The defense, by witnesses, presented facts relative to Peck's bad character.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; winds generally southerly.

INTERESTING TESTS

Of Armor Plates Used on Foreign War Vessels.

TWELVE SPECIMENS TESTED.

Metal Used on English Vessels Makes the Poorest Showing—New Rule Introduced in the House—Other Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The naval board, of which Admiral Kimberly is president, was at the proving grounds opposite Annapolis to witness the test of the foreign armor plates. Among those present was Secretary of the Navy Tracy. The first shot was against the Cresot steel target, a plate 10 1-2 inches thick. It was fired from a six-inch gun, 80 feet from the target. It struck in the lower right hand corner and penetrated about 8 1-2 inches. The second shot from the same gun and distance, at a composition plate of steel and wrought iron of the same thickness as the first plate, went through the plate and lodged in the oak backing. The third shot, under the same conditions, at nickel and steel combination plate, penetrated the plate several inches, then broke into two parts, the butt end flying back several yards. At the second shot fragments of the plate were thrown back several hundred yards.

The fourth shot was against the creosote steel plate, and the projectile rebounded uninjured after penetrating the plate about eleven inches. The fifth shot was fired at the lower left-hand corner of the Sheffield plate, which was badly cracked. The projectile penetrated so far that its base was 15 inches from the face of the plate. The sixth shot was against the nickel steel plate, and was aimed at the lower left hand corner, penetrating about 15 inches. There were no cracks and only a slight protrusion around the entrance. The seventh shot was fired at the right upper corner of the Cresot steel plate. The projectile rebounded after penetrating 14 inches. There were no cracks and only a very slight bulge. The eighth shot was fired at the Cammell plate. The projectile entered the right hand upper corner, penetrating 23 1-2 inches from the face of the plate. This shot broke the corner very badly, the cracks radiating from the entrance of the projectile. The steel face of the plate seemed to have been partly separated from its wrought iron back. The ninth was at the nickel steel plate, striking the left upper corner and penetrating about 15 inches, the projectile sticking in the plate. No cracks were visible, simply a slight protusion around the entrance of the shot. The tenth shot was fired at the all-steel target, and entered 11 inches, but was thrown back and broken outside of the plate, and only one small fragment of it was found. The eleventh shot was fired at the upper left-hand corner of the Cammell plate. The projectile almost disintegrated the upper half of the target. Almost two square yards of the steel facing gave way, and the projectile penetrated, not only the plate, but the backing, and buried itself in the bank behind.

The twelfth and last shot was fired at the nickel steel target, and the action of the projectile was identical with that of the projectile fired in the ninth shot at the same target. The natural velocity of the gun was 2075 feet per second. This was almost 100 feet more than the velocity of gun used in the test in England against the plates made by the same firm as those tested yesterday.

The importance of the test is in this—that all of the English vessels are armored in barbette turret and their vital parts with the Cammell plate, and our lightest guns, the six-inch Hotchkiss, in four shots almost disintegrated 32 square feet of the surface of the plate experimented with. It is held by experts that the test made shows the wise caution of the government in carefully selecting beforehand the metal to be used in armoring our own vessels.

These tests were identical with those made in England. Representatives of the firms interested were present, and every care was taken to arrive at a fair, impartial and accurate result. It is believed by army and navy officers present that the results obtained from those public tests will be a source of surprise to the army and navy service of Great Britain.

A FINE PROPOSED

For Members of the House Who are Present and Refuse to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Walker of Massachusetts introduced in the house an amendment to a resolution introduced by himself last week, providing for an amendment to the rules of the house relative to roll calls. The amendment to the amendment provides that any member who is in the hall of the house at any time during the call of the house, and who fails to vote when the yeas and nays are called under this rule, shall be fined $40, the amount of the fine to be deducted from his pay; also that the speaker shall not entertain a motion for change or remission of the fine.

Absentees Telegraphed For.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A caucus of Republican members of the house lasted an hour and a quarter. The sole topic of discussion was the status of business in the house and the best means of obtaining a quorum to do business. It was found, upon a roll call, that there are now in Washington 145 Republican members, which is twenty-one less than a quorum. Consequently there are now twenty-eight Republican absentees. The caucus resolved to make every effort to secure the attendance of these members, and telegrams were sent out last night representing the pressing need for their presence. It was stated that if these absentees return to Washington the remaining business of the session can be closed up in a few days, while a failure to secure the attendance of a Republican quorum will tend to protract the session indefinitely.

Brief Mention.

In the house yesterday the doors were closed during a call of the house, in accordance with the rules. Kilgore of Texas insisted on going out and burst open the door. In doing so, Congressman Dingley was struck a violent blow on the nose, but it was only badly bruised.

The house conferees agreed to the senate amendments on reciprocity. The question was raised a few days ago as to which body, the senate or the house, the conference report should be first submitted to. It has just been decided that the report shall be submited to the house first.

The dismasted ship Challenger is off Cape Cod.

Had a Right to Be Scared.

The average Maine drummer isn't a superstitious man by any means, but there are things that will startle even a Maine drummer.

While at his home in a Maine village a representative of a Portland house was walking up street with a well known sea captain. As they passed the cemetery Capt. B. looked across and remarked with much expression:

"We must both go in there soon, my boy, to stay. It's lucky I don't believe in presentiments, for I feel bluer than a whetstone today."

The next day Capt. B. lay dead, stricken by apoplexy.

The strange coincidence impressed his friend so forcibly that he was completely unnerved and he experienced genuine fear as he thought of the captain's weird prophecy that had already been fulfilled in part so strangely and sadly.

"I was really scared," he afterward explained to me. "I am no old granny about such things, but somehow this upset me. That night I gloomily ate my supper, scarcely thinking about what I was doing. Therefore I probably failed to properly chew a piece of tough steak, and the morsel 'stuck' when I attempted to swallow it. My breath was stopped in an instant, and after kicking like a steer I tumbled out of my chair on the floor. I don't know what all the thoughts were that went through my mind, but I was the scaredest man in ten counties. Thinks I, 'I'm going to follow Cap.' Some one whacked me in the back and I came out of my choking fit, but I tell you I never want to go through anything like that again!"—Lewiston Journal.

Victor Hugo's Monster No Longer Fiction.

In 1867 a very large cuttlefish, averaging about twenty feet in length in the body alone, was met by a French war vessel between Madeira and Teneriffe. Later on great squids were seen on the American coast, and chiefly in the north, whither possibly they may have been attracted by the prospects of suitable food in the cod. Actual measurements of some of these big squids, which, by the way, also occur off the Irish coast now and then, give bodies ranging from ten to twenty feet in length exclusive of the arms, which, as regards the two long ones at least, may be set down at thirty feet in length.

So that the realization of the zoological phantasy of the "Toilers of the Sea" has come in a very decided fashion indeed in the shape of the Newfoundland giant cuttles, whose powers of attack may be regarded as fully equal to those credited to the big devil fish of the great French novelist. Furthermore, it may be suggested that a huge cuttlefish rushing across the surface of the sea, propelled backward by its jets of water, with its head and arms, leaving a long "wash" behind, may very aptly appear as a fit representative of the sea serpent itself. From various accounts given of the "great unknown" of the deep it seems pretty certain that what was seen was really a giant cuttlefish swimming swiftly through the water, its movements, and especially those of its arms, counterfeiting closely the motions of a serpentine form.—Fall River News.

A Wooden Legged Dog.

About thirty years ago a humane Vermonter, by the name of Tewksbury, took pity on a small dog of uncertain breed, one of whose forelegs had been crushed by the wheel of a wagon. Being something of a surgeon, Mr. Tewksbury carefully amputated the crushed leg, and when the wound was healed provided the dog with a light and strong wooden leg.

In the course of time the dog, which was a very intelligent little animal, became aware that he could rest his weight upon this wooden leg, and use it for all ordinary purposes, and that, while it was not as good as either of the other three legs, it was better than no leg.

In walking or trotting Mr. Tewksbury's dog always used his wooden leg. If, however, he had occasion to do any leaping or fast running, or to show in any way especial nimbleness, with which the stiffness of his artificial limb would have interfered, he held up the wooden leg gracefully and leaped or ran on the other three.

The dog lived to a good old age, respected and admired by all who knew him. His grateful affection for mankind in general, and for Mr. Tewksbury in particular, was the most marked feature of his character.—Youth's Companion.

The Manufacture of Perfumes.

In the manufacture of perfumes art has improved on nature, and the perfumer must be a good chemist. Such odors as "Jockey Club," "West End," "Millefleurs" and a host of others have no counterpart in garden or grove. The delicate heliotrope, for instance, is scarce and unprofitable to the perfumer. He detects in its odor, however, the aroma of vanilla combined with the sharper scent of bitter almonds. Therefore he adds to a tincture of vanilla a small quantity of the otto of bitter almonds and rose and orange flower essences, and thus easily makes extracts of heliotrope.

The magnolia perfume is imitated without using the flower at all, which is too large to macerate with success. Indian lemon grass likewise gives "Extract of Verbena." With the rose as a foundation, and a dash of verbena, the perfume of the delicate and fleeting "Sweetbrier" is obtained. Many of the spices enter into the making of perfumes with high sounding names.—New York Ledger.

Nankin China Popular Again.

Old Nankin china has come into favor again, Mr. Dickinson, of Wigmore street, told me. This is partly owing to Whistler, to whom a long necked blue and white vase had just been sold, introducing the canary colored walls. It was a dragon on a white ground, and he said he couldn't resist it, though rather expensive.

"Here's half a dozen plates that are going to Mrs. Humphrey Ward," said the dealer. "They've got the hawthorn spray"—a valuable design in Nankin china. These will make up Mrs. Ward's set. There are vases from eighteen pence to more than 1,800 shillings. The prices asked, in fact, are startling to those ignorant of Nankin values.—Pall Mall Budget.

Cooling Trains with Water.

A new method for ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has lately appeared in France. The more quickly the train moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.—New York Journal.

Similarity of Tastes.

Miss Oldmaid (cultivated pianist)—Yes, I always play classic music: Mozart, Beethoven and Haydn, you know.

Little Boy—You're just like my mamma. She don't play anything but the pieces that was new when she was young.—Puck.

THE GOSPEL IN JAPAN.

A Missionary Writes of the Hardships Encountered There.

There have been some apprehensions that missionary work in Japan has not been as free from active and dangerous hostility as heretofore, and there have been rumors in the secular papers that certain missionaries have been maltreated and their lives endangered in the empire. The truth of all these reports may be gathered from a few extracts from a letter from Rev. T. C. Winn, dated Kanazawa, Japan, May 27, 1890:

"Things are moving along with us much as usual. Our boys in the school are fewer this year than last. There is quite a spirit of incessant hostility against Christianity, and also against foreigners, rising all over Japan. In some two or three instances violence has been used against missionaries. One of the Canadian Methodist missionaries was cut to pieces by Japanese robbers, as supposed. He died on the street. Our pastor, Dr. W. M. Imbrie, a week ago was very severely treated, though not seriously hurt—I mean not dangerously. But he is still in bed. I believe, with his wounds and bruises.

"There are thousands of people in this city who would be glad to have a hand in driving us out, and the only reason why we are in such quiet is that the Lord our God takes care of us. I have often thought of this. I believe there is no other reason for our being able to live here from year to year. Last Sabbath I conducted communion at the Second church, and three were baptized. A few are coming out on the Lord's side, though persecutions are being multiplied against such."

The Life That Now Is.

We cannot get rid of our dual existence. Here we are with bodies and spirits. Their wants are not the same, their interests are not identical. The earth is beneath, and the heaven above. Their nature, their claims are so diverse. How difficult it often is to decide on the respective rights of time and eternity. It will not do to let temporal things shift for themselves. We have our calling in the present world. The every day life, with its ten thousand little things, is our appointed task, and its bearings are important. The eternal issues of lives often stand in closer connection with the faithful performance of the lowly demands of the common life than we are willing to own. Well were it for us if we could always more clearly see these bearings, and were willing to acknowledge more heartily the unconscious influence of our daily routine upon the formation of hearts whom we control. The life which now is is the first sphere in which we must show forth the controlling power of that spiritual influence which God has entrusted to us if we have been made partakers of his glorious virtue.—Christian Intelligencer.

To Discuss a Union.

A conference is to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, shortly to consider the question of forming a union of the Anglican church in British North America. At present the church is divided into two ecclesiastical provinces, that of Canada and that of Rupert's Land. There are, besides, four independent dioceses under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are, in all, nineteen dioceses north of the United States. Out of a population of nearly 5,000,000, 650,000 are said to be members of the Church of England, which has twenty bishops and 1,200 clergy.

Sunday Schools.

The number of Sunday schools in the United States is 105,894: officers and teachers, 1,120,433: scholars, 8,598,851: total in Sunday schools, 9,719,284. In Canada—schools, 6,689; officers and teachers, 55,705; scholars, 528,329; total, 584,085. In Newfoundland and Labrador—schools, 314; officers and teachers, 2,162; scholars, 21,817; total in Sunday schools, 24,979. The grand totals are: Schools, 112,887; officers and teachers, 1,178,391; scholars, 9,149,997; total in Sunday schools, 10,328,298.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The first sermon preached for the Methodists in Boston was delivered July 11, 1790, by Rev. Jesse Lee. He stood on a table under the old elm tree on the Common. This event was celebrated July 11, near the site of the historic elm. A table, made expressly for the occasion, was used for the services, and it is to be presented to the New England Methodist Historical society as a relic of the anniversary.

In Cleveland, O., the Congregational churches have increased from three in 1800 to thirteen in 1890.

The Southern Presbyterian church sent out fourteen missionaries during the year.

It is reported that Mrs. John L. Wright, American Presbyterian missionary in Persia, has been murdered by a fanatical native.

There are symptoms of a decided revival of Quakerism in England. During the past year no fewer than 500 new members have been enrolled.

The Congregationalists added 452 missionaries to their forces at home and abroad last year.

It is expected the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church will be made the finest in the city of New York, if not in the country. Between $40,000 and $50,000 are to be expended on an already elegant edifice, by which the auditorium will be made to hold about 2,200 persons.

The total number of colored Roman Catholics in this country is reported at 140,000, with 25 churches, 98 parochial schools and 6,093 school children.

New York, it is said, has forty-nine Jewish synagogues.

The oldest church in Connecticut, the Congregational church at Ashford, was lately destroyed by lightning.

The Congregational Association of Ohio has a total of 245 churches, with eight added to the list during the past year, with a membership of 31,394.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 136. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FALL OPENING!

—— †o† ——

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all--wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

—— †o† ——

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

—— †o† ——

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

—— †o† ——

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

REMNANTS!

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.



THAYER ACADEMY, BRAINTREE.

There are Now 108 Pupils in this Flourishing Institution.

The Thayer Academy at Braintree opened on Wednesday with a large number of new pupils including many from this city.

There are 108 pupils in all, divided as follows: Fifteen seniors, thirty-three middle seniors, twenty-two junior middlers, thirty-three juniors, and five preparatory.

Senior Class.

Miss Helen A. Tucker, Avon.

Senior Middle Class.

Miss Effie Coffin, Braintree.

Junior Middle Class.

Thomas P. Harrison, Braintree.
Edith S. Hartwell, Bedford.
Cora F. Keith, Braintree.
Edward L. King, Bridgewater.
John H. Loud, Weymouth.
Edward P. Lyon, Quincy.
Joel H. Pillsbury, Bridgewater.

Junior Class.

Fred W. Allen, Braintree.
W. C. Belcher, Holbrook.
Albina M. Cain, Braintree.
Stella F. Cavanagh, Braintree.
Edith Claflin, Quincy.
Augustus E. Dell, Quincy.
Henrietta J. Dell, Quincy.
Elsie E. Drinkwater, Braintree.
Charles W. Faxon, Holbrook.
Mary S. Fellows, Quincy.
Philip A. Fowler, Randolph.
Mary V. Hastings, Wollaston.
Frank Hayden, Holbrook.
Theodora L. Hayward, Quincy.
Fanny V. Hichcock, Quincy.
Lizzie M. Hobart, Braintree.
Carroll A. Holbrook, Braintree.
F. H. Jackson, Braintree.
Alice M. Long, Braintree.
Lizzie C. Morrison, Braintree.
Sarah J. Smith, New York.
Marie A. Thayer, Braintree.
Edith M. Trufant, Braintree.
Minnie S. Young, Braintree.

Preparatory Class.

Nellie M. Bliss, Quincy.
Edith M. Crane, Quincy.
Walter F. Ellis, Braintree.
Mabel W. Harris, Weymouth.
Charles H. Hardwick, 2d, Quincy.
Charles H. Wheelock, Braintree.

The following additional members of the junior class from the preparatory class of last year:

Lizzie F. Burrill, Quincy.
Mabel F. Fairbanks, Quincy.
Rosetta Key, Wollaston.
Charles H. Owen, West Quincy.
Albert E. Speller, Abington.
Louisa E. White, Braintree.
Marshie K. Wilder, Quincy.

Rocket Gets There.

The Massachusetts Yacht Club winds up the season this week, with races yesterday and today. It was a very pretty race yesterday, particularly in the eighth class; the Paradox was first to cross the line but time allowance gave the Rocket the first prize of $10. The Posy and Magpie also won first prizes, as the summary shows:

SIXTH CLASS.

Yachts measuring 21 and less than 24 feet water-line.

Name and owner.	Length. ft. in.	Actual time. h. m. s.	Cor. time. h. m. s
Posy, F. J. Hunt	...	1 24 08	....
Queen Mab, W. O. Gay	23 01	1 28 12	....

SEVENTH CLASS.

Catboats 18 and less than 21 feet.

Magpie, H. E. Otis	20 07	1 25 00	1 22 32
Peri, F. Driscoll	21 03	1 28 00	1 26 34
Mabel, H. L. Rice	21 10	1 31 00	1 29 26
Water Witch, Foster.	...	1 32 20	....

EIGHTH CLASS.

Catboats under 18 feet.

Rocket, H. M. Faxon	18 05½	1 31 04	1 24 55
Paradox, L. M. Clark	19 03	1 30 00	1 25 26
Psyche, F. Gray	19 01	1 31 20	1 25 30
Mirage, J. Dearborn	19 07	1 31 15	1 27 07
Florrie, W. H. Besarick.	...	1 35 50	...

First Keel Cutter Racer.

The keel cutter Kitten was raised from the bed of the Neponset river yesterday by John Colter of Commercial Point, Dorchester.

It is claimed that the Kitten was the first keel cutter brought to this country for racing purposes. She was built by John Harvey at Wivenhoe, England, forty years ago, and came to America in 1852. Her measurements were: Length over all, 43 feet; water line, 37 feet, 4 inches; beam, 8 feet 9 inches; depth, 5 feet, 6 inches; draught, 7 feet.

In her early life the Kitten was a terror to racing yachtsmen, and it is said that her style of build gave great advantage on account of allowance.

For some time past she has been moored off Neponset bridge, and last Sunday she sunk. Mr. Colter will tow her to his wharf, and, if she is worth it, will repair her.—*Herald.*

Tennis at Bridgewater.

Messrs. W. M. Packard and Alan Claflin of this city entered the tennis singles and Messrs. Harlow and Packard the doubles at the Bridgewater fair this week. Claflin retired on the first round, although not without a struggle, being beaten 6-5, 6-5 by Holmberg. Packard has reached the semi-finals, beating Morton, Trafford and Holmberg. Contest unfinished, the first prize resting between Packard, Ergstrom, Nutter, Bates and Jennings.

In the doubles, Harlow and Packard have not been beaten. In the first round they beat Perkins and Aldrich, and in the second Carver and Hooper. They are candidates for first prize with Keith and Nutter, and Bixby and Forbes.

PRIZES AWARDED.

The Result of the Contests at the Swedish Methodist Fair.

The four days' fair at St. Paul's church closed Thursday evening, and was a financial and social success. The winners in the voting contest were:

Best stone cutter,—Mr. Oscar Frisk.

Best carpenter and builder,—Mr. Frolund.

The women who makes the best coffee,—Mrs. Andrew Erickson.

Best quarryman,—Mr. G. A. Nilson.

The church model presented by Mr. Gullickson, was awarded to Miss Hannah Durren.

"Elfrida" was the name of the large doll presented by Mrs. J. Johanson. No one thought of that and the doll was sold.

The cake presented by Mrs. J. Jakolesen was awarded to Mr. S. B. Little, but he presented it to the society and it was sold.

The Bible presented by the pastor to be given to the most popular person in the society was awarded to Mr. A. G. Nilson.

Rev. H. Hanson, the pastor, and his wife were both remembered, the former being presented with a large family Bible and the latter with a toilet set.

Black Knight of Prohibition.

The Prohibitionists open the campaign tonight with a rally at Faxon hall. They have quite good drawing cards in Rev. John H. Hector, of California, the "Black Knight of Prohibition," who will be accompanied by his jubilee singers. Mr. Hector is a man of commanding presence and one of the most intellectual representatives of the colored race. His father and mother were slaves and gained their freedom only after a toilsome journey from Harper's Ferry to Canada. His parents died suddenly and John was left to battle with the world with only a strong heart, a determined courage and a sturdy pair of hands as his capital. His struggles and trials from childhood to manhood were many, and of a character that would overwhelm one possessed of a less indomitable will. When the civil war broke out Mr. Hector entered the army as a waiter. At the great battle of Pittsburg Landing he held the horse of Gen. Grant, and while in the performance of his service he was wounded. Returning home he enlisted as a drummer boy in a colored regiment, and served until the end of the war. He subsequently joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Past Commander in that organization. Soon after reaching manhood he became interested in the cause of temperance and prohibition. He is a natural orator. He weilds immense power over his audiences, making them laugh and cry almost at will.

The Trouble With Mr. Faxon.

The Milford Journal says editorially: "In his recent arraignment of the Republican party in this state, Mr. Faxon is unjust, though he may not know it, since nothing is more natural than for an overimpassioned individual to lose sight of the fact that he may be a very unreasonable one. So long as the Republican party was inclined to humor Mr. Faxon, and allow itself to "play horse" with his hobbies, it was, in his eyes, a pretty fair sort of an organization; but when he was crossed, and somebody else wanted to play, then he got into a passion at once. It is to be feared that Henry judges men and things by the moral stature of his own individual ideas, which is seldom a safe thing to do. Individual standards, taken in and of themselves, are liable to fall far short of fitness for general application. Because a suit of clothes is an excellent fit for one person, it does not follow at all that it will fit everybody else in every particular. The coat will pinch under the arms, the trousers will bag at the knees, or there will be some unpardonable out somewhere. The best we can do in this world, is to aggregate things in the way of honest principles, and then try to get as near together, and see things as nearly alike as the imperfections of pure human nature will permit.

The trouble with Mr. Faxon, as a reformer, seems to be that he assumes his way to be naturally and inevitably the best way, and those who do not agree with him are necessarily wrong."

Street Car Time.

There will be a change of time on the Quincy and Boston Electric railway on Monday, less trips being made on each of the routes. Through cars will be discontinued week-days between West Quincy and Neponset, but close connections will be made as last winter. Monday's DAILY LEDGER will have the new time table.

Sees Politics in Everything.

The LEDGER says: "But $1,729.96 of the appropriation for repair of streets was unexpended Sept. 1,"

What in thunder do you want or expect the Commissioner to do? Keep the money so as to have a big surplus to make political capital out of next December. The people are sick of that business.—*Advertiser.*

The DAILY LEDGER is not thinking so much about politics as its neighbor, but simply called the attention of the people, that they need not expect many more improvements this year. One would think that the Advertiser thought the Commissioner a model, but we venture it will do its best to oust him this fall.

Assessors' Notice.

There was a serious error in the Assessors' notice published in today's PATRIOT, and the notice is republished in the Daily LEDGER with correction. The dates when the Assessors will be in session are Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1.

Service Pensions.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

In your issue of last Saturday is a communication copied from the Braintree Observer, in which Mr. Thayer of that town sharply criticizes the action of the G. A. R. Encampment on the resolution in favor of service pensions.

He sneeringly speaks of it as an attempt of a bare majority of the convention to lash the nation into a love for its defenders, and alludes to the resolution as "the infamous sentiment that patriotism has its necessary money price." He further quotes in contrast to this, this motto displayed by one of our regimental associations.

"In time of a nation's peril every citizen owes military service to his country. It was our high privilege to pay the debt." As though the idea of a service pension were some new scheme of spoilation instead of being as old as the nation itself.

Gen. Washington expressed this same infamous sentiment in a communication to Congress early in the Revolutionary war, in which he recommended that a system of bounties and pensions be devised, for the reason that "men could not be expected to leave their homes and endure the privations of military service without a reasonable compensation." And as every one well knows this has been the policy of our government in its treatment of the survivors of all previous wars.

If Mr. Thayer will explain why it is honorable for a rebel brigadier to walk up to the treasury and draw a pension for a few months or days service in Mexico, and infamous for a survivor of four years service in the civil war to ask for one, he will let in a flood of light to many who now "sit in darkness."

He also puts great significance in the fact that it was the expression of a base majority of the encampment and predicted that many will yet regret their action. Before drawing this conclusion, he should consult the canvass recently made by the New York Tribune, which included returns from nearly every post in the United States, and gave about 75 per cent. in favor of a service pension probably a fair expression of the views of the rank and file of the order.

When we remember the promises made to them in the dark days of the war and that the platforms of all political parties have since repeatedly declared in such expression as these, "The wards of the nation." "They have a first claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow citizens." "They are entitled to some permanent recognition of their services," etc., it is not surprising that they should demand equal recognition with the Mexican Veterans whose subsequent disloyalty furnished the occasion for all their claims.

And further, when we consider that this Mexican pension bill was actively supported in congress by southern members, who were large beneficiaries in it and that the first payment under it was to one of these same rebel congressmen, and all this without a word of protest from such men as Mr. Thayer it is hardly fair to charge the action of Grand Army to "the clamor of plausable leaders," or to ascribe unworthy motives to the man who finds that "the proud sense of having done well his part as a citizen of a noble republic," will not pay his rent or clothe his family.

A MEMBER OF THE G. A. R.

Sunday Services.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 by the pastor. Subject, "Revivals." Sunday school at 11.45. Epworth League at 6 and general prayer meeting at 7 P. M. All cordially invited.

M. E. Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. M. C. Beale of Boston. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 and praise service at 7 P. M.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by the pastor, subject, "Spiritual Attractions." Sunday school at 11.45 A. M. Guild of the Great Teacher for young people at 6.30. The public are cordially invited.

Universalist Church.

Services at 10.30 A. M.; H. F. Fister will occupy the pulpit. Sunday school at 12 M.

Christadelphian Services

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. Charles McLachlan of Quincy. Subject, "Who are the Rightful Owners of the Land in which We Live?" All are welcome.

Christ Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton, rector.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised September 20:

Beardsley, George	McGrath, John
Clarke, Henry	Mansey, Richard
Coleman, George	O'Donnell, Miss M.
Cleary, Frank	Parson, Henry
Cormey, Philip	Smith, Julia
Delorey, Simon	Turner, Anthony
Fideler, Mrs. J.	William, Nicolas
Gray, Alice	Willard, Robin
Greenham, Frank B.	Williams, Frank
McGinnis, Alex.	West, George
Merrill, Herbert	Walsh, Frank
McDonald, J. C.	

LOST.

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

TO LET,—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept. 8—12t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

WANTED.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at MRS. GIBSON'S, 108 Granite street.
Quincy, Sept. 16—6t* Sept. 20—1w*

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—3t p,20,27

CITY OF QUINCY.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Board of Assessors' will be in session **Sept. 29** and **30,** and **Oct 1,** from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of assessing any person who is legally entitled to or has been omitted from the assessment of May 1.

B. F. CURTIS, *Prin. Assessor.*
F. C. POPE, *Secretary.*
Quincy, Sept. 20, 1890. 2w

Mrs. H. B. O'Leary, M. D.

—WILL GIVE—

Two Medical Lectures

In the VESTRY of the Methodist Church, on Hall Place, - WEST QUINCY, (to women only),

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 23d, at 7.30,

— AND —

Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

On Physiology and Diseases of Women.

☞ Dr. O'Leary is located at 56 Berkeley Street, Boston, is indorsed by all our leading N. E. papers, ranks high in her profession, and offers to the women of that section of our city an opportunity to listen to

An Instructive and Interesting Lecture

that cannot fail to help one to "know thyself" and also a chance to benefit by her advice gratuitously after the lecture. A nominal fee of ten cents will be charged to help defray expenses of advertising, &c.
Sept. 22. It

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,

ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

PENSIONS.

ALL WIDOWS, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, who have pending claims, or have not filed claims under new laws, call or write to

W. W. JENNESS, Adams Building,
Quincy, Sept. 6 Sept. 9—d,tf

RACES AT THE BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]
Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Jews as Farmers.

The Jew was a great farmer in the times of the Scriptures. You see everywhere in traveling through Palestine the evidences of scientific farming. The hills of old Judea were all terraced, and wall after wall of vines rose in steps from the valleys to the summit of the mountains. The remains of these terraces are now to be seen, though the rains of eighteen centuries have almost denuded the limestone rocks of their earth, and the mountains now are only used for grazing.

Palestine was formerly a well wooded country, and it will probably become fertile again if trees are planted. It produces the finest fruit in the world, and the oranges of Jaffa are equal to those of the Indian river in Florida. When the million Russians get to Palestine they will probably recultivate the hills, and an increased rainfall will make the country again a "land flowing with milk and honey."

One of the Jewish farms is near Jaffa. It has 700 pupils, and it contains something like 28,000 acres. There is one on the plains of Sharon, which, by the way, are as rich today as when the Philistines grew fat on them in the time of Goliah, and it has tens of thousands of vines and olive trees. The Jews are continually acquiring more property in the Holy Land, and while I was in Jerusalem the Rothschilds bought another tract of land to add to their school.—Frank G. Carpenter in National Tribune.

Adam of St. Victor.

Adam de St. Victor, who died in or near the year 1180, was the most fertile and one of the greatest of all the Latin hymn writers of the Middle Ages. Dr. J. M. Neale and Archbishop Trench each greatly admired his poetry; and Trench's collection of hymns contains some excellent examples of Adam's work. He was one of the Victorines, or monks of the Augustinian monastery of St. Victor, near Paris. This monastery was, in the Twelfth century, the headquarters of that pietistic mysticism which arose as a protest against the dialectical and dry scholastic divinity of the time.

It had a wide influence in promoting popular devotion throughout western Europe. The other principal Victorine writers were the eminent Hugh de St. Victor (1096-1141—whose writings greatly influenced St. Bonaventura—1221-74—Pierre d'Ailly and John Gerson), Richard of St. Victor and Walter de St. Victor. Hugh was a Fleming or Walloon, and was the founder of the "Summists," a set of theologians so named from his "Summa Sententiarum." Richard (died 1173) was the prior of his abbey, and a Scotchman by birth. Walter was distinguished by the hatred and contempt he exhibited for the dialecticians and "Summists" alike, the principal of the Summists of his time being the celebrated Peter Lombard, called "the master of sentences."—American Notes and Queries.

The Audio Telephone.

A new telephone has been brought out in England, the characteristic point of which is the mouthpiece. The particular advantage claimed by the inventors of this mouthpiece is that it intensifies the sound waves, and thus renders it possible to carry on conversation in an ordinary tone of voice. The mouthpiece is simply a truncated cone, which is clamped on to the telephone. By using an india rubber ring between the mouthpiece and the telephone any escape of sound is entirely prevented. The cone is double, the outer cone being perforated with holes, the idea being that the vibrations caused by the sound waves on the interior cone have full freedom and are entirely protected from contact with external substances.—New York Telegram.

Why It Is Foolscap.

It is often asked why a certain kind of paper is known by the name of "foolscap." When Oliver Cromwell became Protector, after the execution of Charles I, he caused a stamp representing the cap of liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II he had occasion to use some paper for dispatches, when some of this paper was brought to him. On observing the stamp he asked its meaning, and on being informed he said: "Take it away; I will have nothing to do with a fool's cap!"

Displacing the Old Masters.

Instructor (looking over his pupil's work, copying an old master in the Museum of Art)—Now that's uncommonly clever. I wonder what they'll do with the old one when this is finished.—Chatter.

THOSE OUT MUST STAY OUT.

New York Central Will Re-employ None of the Men Who Struck.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—H. Walter Webb, third vice president of the New York Central, has arrived in Albany. A reporter asked him how soon the strikers would be reinstated. In answer to this and several other questions, Mr. Webb said: "It may as well be understood right here, that from now on, none of the strikers on the Central, between New York and Buffalo, inclusive, will be reinstated. It is better for the men, for their families and for all concerned, to know now that none of the men who are out will be taken back. The men left the employ of the company six weeks ago last night, and they have had ample opportunity to apply for work before this week. They well understood the policy of the road from the beginning, and they have seen it successfully established. They did not seek re-employment until the strike had been declared off, and since then they have nearly all asked to be put to work. This would be impossible, as we have enough men now in our employ to operate the road in all its departments. During the last few days we have weeded out all the undesirable men who usually slip into employment during a strike, and we have now an experienced class of men. Then again, in justice to the old men who have been loyal to the company, and to the new men who came to our assistance when their services were welcome, we could not reinstate any of the strikers, especially by turning any of the new men away. Even if any of the new men would leave, their places will be filled by new men, as we have firmly determined not to re-employ men who have been doing all in their power during the last six weeks to injure the road."

CAUSED BY BAD WATER.

Bridgton Worried Over a Diphtheria Epidemic—Scarlet Fever Breaks Out.

BRIDGTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The rapid spread of diphtheria in this city is causing general alarm. There have been thirty cases within the past few days and ten within the past twenty-four hours and three deaths. The patients are mostly children. One of the public schools has been closed on account of the rapid spread of the disease and it is probable all will close unless it soon abates. One cause for the disease is said to be the city water supply, which is contaminated with refuse from the canning factories and other establishments, and it has been condemned by the board. Scarlet fever has also broken out in this city. Several cases of diphtheria are also reported in Millville, ten miles distant.

AN AWFUL DISCOVERY.

A Woman Gives Birth to a Child After Having Been Buried.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—The body of a woman named Goeda was exhumed at Szegedin for the purpose of an autopsy. When the coffin was opened it was found that the woman had been buried alive and that she had given birth to a child in the coffin.

Pent-Up Enthusiasm Turned Loose.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 20.—This city is wild with enthusiasm over the receipt of the news that the president has signed the deep water bill, which practically gives $6,300,000 for the improvement of her harbor. The mayor issued a proclamation doing away with all restrictions as to the discharge of firearms. Last night the city was illuminated with pyrotechnics, torch light processions crowded the streets, brass bands and tin horns added to the din and every citizen appeared intoxicated with joy.

The Nova Scotia Freshet.

HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—The freshet in Cumberland county is the worst experienced for twenty years at this season of the year. Fullerton's dam at Athol has broken. On the ship railway the damage is heavy. Considerable water has flowed into the cuts, carrying with it large quantities of mud, to remove which will take some time and money. Maccan and Amherst marshes are flooded, and the Lawson coal mine at Maccan has a large quantity of water in it.

Business Houses Ousted.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—The New York and New Haven railroad has purchased the extensive property of the Union Wharf company, known as Long wharf. By this purchase the company secures valuable wharf and freight yard privileges. The purchase involves a large sum of money and will cause the removal of several large business houses to other quarters.

Connecticut's State Fair.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—There was an attendance of 10,000 on the State fair grounds. In addition to the trotting there were bicycle races. Professor Frank Robinson made a balloon ascension, but the knife failed to cut and he did not descend in the parachute. The half-mile track was in good condition and some fine bred horses were exhibited between heats.

Gold Beaters Win Their Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The last shops here have just acceded to the demand of the gold beaters for increased wages, and now 1600 of them throughout the country are at work at an increase from $9.50 to $13.50 a week for workers by the week and from $4 to $6.25 for beating fifty pennyweight for piece workers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 19.

The New York stock market trading was not very active. Boston trading was fairly interesting. There seemed to be more bulls and more disposition to buy stocks at the opening than for some little time.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅞	Nor Pac. pref	78
Central Pacific	41	Oregon Navi	98
Chi & Northwest	108⅞	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	144½	Pacific Mail	46⅛
Del & Hudson	157½	Reading	42⅛
Illinois Central	106	Texas Pacific	19¾
Lake Shore	107⅞	Union Pacific	59⅛
Missouri Pacific	76⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11½
N. J. Central	119	do pref	24⅞
N. Y. Central	106	Wheel & Lake Erie	3⅝
Northern Pacific	31¼	Western Union	81⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅞	Fitchburg pref	88⅛
Fremn's Bay Land	5½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	152
West End Land	26⅜	Mexican Central	23¼
Atchison	42	N Y & N E	45⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6¼	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	69
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	23½
Chicago, B & Q	....	American Bell Tel	230½
Central Mass	30	New England Tel	52⅜
do pref	....	Erie Tel	49
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—FLOUR—Easy: city mills $3 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 35; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Heavy: No 2 red $1 02 to 1 0⅛ elevator; No 3 red 99c.

CORN—Moderately active; No 2, 55½ to 56c elevator.

OATS—Stronger; No 3, 42¾ to 43c; mixed western 41 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio firm; fair cargoes 20¾c.

IN LUCK OUT WEST.

Hub Brotherhood Men Win a Close Game at Chicago.

PITTSBURGS WHITEWASHED.

New York and Pittsburg Leaguers Play a Tie Game — C. J. Hamlin's Double Team Breaks the Mile Record.

The National League ball game between the Bostons and Clevelands was prevented by rain. At Pittsburg a tie game was played with the New Yorks. Chicago beat Brooklyn and Cincinnati Philadelphia. Following is the standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	121	78	43	.644
Boston	121	74	47	.611
Philadelphia	121	73	48	.603
Chicago	126	76	50	.603
Cincinnati	122	71	51	.581
New York	120	57	63	.475
Cleveland	121	39	82	.322
Pittsburg	126	21	105	.166

The Players' League.

The Boston Brotherhood team won at Chicago. New York defeated Pittsburg and Buffalo Philadelphia, and rain interfered at Cleveland. This is the record:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	118	75	43	.635
Brooklyn	123	72	51	.585
New York	120	69	51	.575
Chicago	129	71	58	.550
Philadelphia	121	64	57	.528
Pittsburg	117	53	64	.453
Cleveland	119	47	72	.394
Buffalo	121	33	88	.272

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Chicago had, by Gumbert's wildness and muffs, and wild throws by Brouthers and Quinn, practically won to-day, when, in the sixth inning, when two men were out, the Bostons jumped on Baldwin for four singles and a double. A couple of bases on balls and a fumble by O'Neil helped things along, and when the smoke had cleared away, Boston had not only tied the score, but gone it one better. The game was called in the seventh inning, on account of darkness. Attendance 1246.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	1	1	2	0	6	0	0
Kelly, c	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	1
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	1
Richardson, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Irwin, ss	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Daly, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	4
Murphy, c	2	1	1	2	0	3	0	0
Totals	32	7	9	12	0	21	15	11

CHICAGO	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	0
O'Neill, lf	3	0	2	5	0	3	0	1
Ryan, cf	3	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
Boyle, c	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Farrell, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Shugart, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williamson, 2b	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Baldwin, p	3	1	1	1	0	1	6	7
Total	27	6	6	9	1	21	10	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	—7
Chicago	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—O'Neil, Stovey, Nash, Murphy. Three-base hit—O'Neil. Stolen bases—Chicago 6. Base on balls—Boston 6, Chicago 6. Base on errors—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Struck out—Boston 4, Chicago 7. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Buffalo, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—The Bisons returned home to-day and surprised the natives by winning a five-inning game, play being suspended on account of a heavy rain. Cunningham was very effective and only two hits were made off him. Knell was hit a little more freely, but his support was rank.

Buffalo	0	2	0	1	2	—5			
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	—0			

Earned runs—Buffalo 1. Base hits—Buffalo 5, Philadelphia 2. Errors—Buffalo 1, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Cunningham and Mack, Knell and Cross.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—The Pittsburgs got only two hits off O'Day and were easily defeated.

New York	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—New York 6, Pittsburg 2. Errors—Pittsburg 3. Batteries—O'Day and Vaughn, Staley and Quinn.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The few hits made by the Cincinnati's in to-day's game were put in at the right time, and enabled them to defeat the Phillies. Duryea was very effective against the visitors.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 4. Philadelphia 5. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Gleason and Clements.

Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 5.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The coming champions could not hit the ball to-day, and made errors enough to lose any game. The game was called at the end of the eighth on account of darkness.

Chicago	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	2	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	— 5

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Chicago 13, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Chicago 1, Brooklyn 8. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Terry and Daly.

New York, 7; Pittsburg, 7.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—The game between the Alleghenys and New Yorks was called at the end of the ninth with the score a tie.

New York	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0—7

Earned run—New York 3. Base hits—New York 7, Pittsburg 11. Errors—New York 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Rusie and Clark, Smith and Wilson.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Baltimore, 4.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Rochester, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Athletics, 4.
At Lebanon—Lebanon, 7; Newark, 2.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 6; New Haven, 4.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players'—At Cleveland, Brooklyn-Cleveland.

National—At Cleveland, Boston-Cleveland.

BY A QUARTER SECOND.

Belle Hamlin and Justina Lower the Mile Double-Team Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Two thousand people saw the double-team trotting record for a mile of 2:15 3-4, made by Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium in 1884, beaten at the Philadelphia driving park. The team that broke the record was C. J. Hamlin's Belle Hamlin and Justina. They were driven by Mr. Hamlin himself, and made the mile in 2:15 1-2 on the second trial. The mile trotted equals that made by Maud S. and Aldine at New York in 1884, when they were driven by William H. Vanderbilt a mile in a top wagon in 2:15 1-2. The record made is disputed by a number of horsemen who were present. The purse was $2500. Time by quarters: Quarter 34 3-4; 1:08 1-2; 1:42; 2:15 1-2.

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

Sioux Warriors Stirred Up Over a Story of an Indian Paradise.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—Two weeks ago a young chief who had been absent from the reservation a year, returned, telling his people that he had visited the happy spirit land during his absence, and that his mission back to the now gameless prairies of the reservation was to lead all of the great Sioux nation of North American Indians to the happy spirit land where he had spent the past year so pleasantly. The mysterious young chief told the superstitous Indians that to gain entrance to that beautiful land, where game and fish of all kinds were plentiful, and where a continual Indian summer never was visited by the frosts of winter, they must first join in a grand dance lasting five days and nights.

Nearly all of the Indians believed the young man's story, and accordingly all the Indians in the interior of the reservation assembled, and the dance began. But the authorities in the mean time heard of the strange proceedings to depopulate the agencies, and at once took steps to put a stop to the dance. Four Indian police were sent to disperse the redskins, but the policemen were quickly gathered in and disarmed and sent back to the agency. The Indians continued the dance for two or three days and nights till they fell exhausted, only to make weak efforts to continue. Finally a squad of twenty-five policemen dispersed the crowd, nearly all of them having danced until completely fatigued and resistance was useless. It is believed they will again attempt the five days dance before long.

FOR MISPLACING A SWITCH.

Three Alleged Train Wreckers Indicted. Two Others Released.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Rensselaer county court of sessions presented indictments against Thomas Cain, Arthur Buett and John Reed, for misplacing a switch on the Central Hudson railroad at East Greenbush, Sept. 4. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Their trial was set for next Tuesday. John Cordial and John Kiernan were discharged, no bill having been found against them. Kiernan was immediately rearrested and taken to Albany county on a charge of obstructing the track on the Central Hudson railroad near Karners, Aug. 29. He pleaded not guilty and his examination was set down for Monday next, and bail was fixed at $10,000. Kiernan is awaiting bail, which his counsel says he can secure.

IN HONOR OF GREELEY.

The Great Editor's Statue Unveiled in New York This Morning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The statue of Horace Greeley, at the entrance of The Tribune building, was unveiled this morning. Col. John Hay presided at the ceremonies. These were opened with a prayer by Bishop Potter. Then the chairman introduced Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered an address, at the close of which the statue was unveiled by Miss Greeley.

Victim of Cigarettes.

UNION HILL, N. J., Sept. 20.—James Matthews, aged 10 years, died at his home from nicotine poisoning. The boy was an inveterate smoker of cigarettes.

Birchell Indicted.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 20.—The grand jury rendered a true bill against J. Reginald Birchell for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Everything is reported quiet in Guatemala.

Fire in a New York coffee store did $50,000 damage.

A German count, ruined by gambling, committed suicide.

Boston has just bought $50,000 worth of molasses in Halifax.

Cholera has broken out among the Italian forces at Massowah.

Osman Digna has arrived at Handoub and threatens to attack Suakim.

France has contracted to furnish Russia with an enormous number of rifles.

The leaders of the Swiss insurrectionists are called on to give bail or go to prison.

Three of the crew of the steamer Barcelona were washed overboard and drowned.

An outbreak of war between Nicaragua and Honduras is thought to be imminent.

Two tramps were killed and two others injured by a railroad smash-up in Missouri.

The Japanese mail steamer Musashi Maru was lost at sea with all her crew except one.

The Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul has foundered and her crew of 500 are reported drowned.

A German African company has been refused permission to sell out to an English company.

Robert Ray Hamilton's will is so worded as to give little advantage to Mrs. Hamilton.

The public is to be excluded from the gardens of Buckingham palace during the band concerts.

Exhausted appropriations will prevent the sham attack of the British fleet on the forts at Halifax.

The ship Challenge of Bath, Me., lost eight men in a hurricane on Aug. 31, and reached Boston yesterday.

The London papers justify or criticise the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien according to their political affiliations.

Governor Millette of North Dakota, and other gentlemen, got lost on a hunting expedition, and were without food for two days and a half.

A Paris paper says the admission of France into the alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria has been discussed by the emperors.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, is very sick at the Westminister hotel, New York, from the effects of a cold caught by sitting near an open window.

President Manvel denies that the Atchison has secured control of the Colorado Midland. He says only a traffic agreement has been renewed.

The mysterious disappearance of a box containing $17,000 at the Hotel Vendome, New York, has been explained, two bell boys having been arrested and confessed the theft.

Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated Chancellor Von Caprivi with the Grand Cross of St. Stephen, the highest Austrian decoration, with the exception of that of the Golden Fleece.

Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh, ex-member of congress from the Second Tennessee district, died at Knoxville, Tenn., aged 53. He was elected to congress in 1872-74-76 as a Republican.

The London Telegraph advises European nations, desirous of avoiding calamities likely to arise from the operation of the McKinley bill, to promote freedom of trade among themselves.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

—OF—

CRETONNES

—AT—

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3t&w—tf

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20	A.M.	
"	9.00	"	
"	12.15	P.M.	
"	3.40	"	
"	6.30	"	
N. Y., South and West,	7.20	A.M.	
N. Y., South and West,	4.45	P.M.	
Cape Cod,	7.00	"	
Quincy Point,	8.30	A.M.	
" "	4.15	P.M.	
Houghs Neck,	7.30	A.M.	
" "	5.15	P.M.	
South Shore,	6.30	"	

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15	A.M.	
"	9.35	"	
"	12.25	P.M.	
"	4.40	"	
"	6.25	"	
N. Y., South and West,	7.15	A.M.	
N. Y., South and West,	7.55	P.M.	
Cape Cod,	7.45	A.M	
" "	3.15	P.M	
Quincy Point,	8.30	A.M	
" "	5.15	P.M	
Houghs Neck,	7.30	A.M	
" "	5.15	P.M	
South Shore,	7.45	A.M	

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's

Important and
and Wo

WHICH HAPP

In Quincy and
Fields—Births
dents—Incorpor
Cities and N
Foreign Matter

1845—First rail
through Quinc
1870—Quincy vote
cemetery.
1877—William Ap
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356 B. C.—Alexand
born; died 323.
1697—End of King W
1803—Robert Emme
insurrectionist,
1854—Battle of Al
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 20.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1845—First railroad locomotive passed through Quincy.

1870—Quincy voted to enlarge Mt. Wollaston cemetery.

1877—William Appleton murdered in Quincy.

World Wide.



EMMETT.

56 B. C.—Alexander the Great born; died 323.
1697—End of King William's war.
1803—Robert Emmett, the Irish insurrectionist, executed.
1854—Battle of Alma, in the Crimea, between the Russians under Prince Menschikoff and the English, Turks and French; the allies victorious.
1861—Confederates took Lexington, Mo.
1862—Battle of Iuka, Miss. (two days); Union loss 782. Confederates 1,516.
1871—Evacuation of Paris forts by the Germans.
1873—Death of Gen. Henry Raymond, oldest surviving veteran of the war of 1812, aged 90.
1881—Gen. Chester A. Arthur sworn in as president.
1888—Yellow fever broke out in Jackson, Miss.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries—Sept. 21.

1862—Quincy chose committee to decorate green around First Church, "with rows of trees set out."
1869—Edward R. Pope killed Francis D. Fortier.
1886—John B. Bass appointed postmaster of Quincy.
1878—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Underwood.

World Wide.



HUDSON.

1327—Edward II of England murdered at Berkely castle.
1558—Death of Emperor Charles V; born 1500.
1609—Hudson river discovered by Henry Hudson.
1776—Great fire in New York; 493 buildings, including Trinity church, destroyed.
1820—Death of Joseph Rodman Drake, poet.
1832—Death of Sir Walter Scott; born 1771.
1858—Launch of the frigate Great Admiral in New York; built for the Russian government.
1871—Rochefort sentenced to life imprisonment.
1887—Death of Gen. William Preston in Lexington, Ky., aged 71; statesman and orator.
1888—Death of William Warren, American actor.
1889—Sultan of Zanzibar issued a manifesto against the slave trade.

THE LUTHERAN SEMINARY.

Some Dissatisfaction Expressed Over Its Proposed Removal.

Gettysburg has been, for about sixty years, the seat of the theological seminary of the general synod of the Lutheran church. As such it has been widely known in theological circles, and its name has been identified with the view of theology which the general synod was founded in order to maintain. The seminary has trained and graduated nearly all the strong men now in the pulpits of the general synod, and on its death roll are many of the brightest and ablest intellects which shone in the church in the last half century. The seminary has grown and prospered. It now has four professors, a superior library, capacious buildings and a large catalogue of students. But it needs more buildings, and instead of proceeding to erect them on the site made memorable by the glories of the past, the board of trustees have unanimously voted to remove the institution to some large city, if expedient.

This means a change will be made to Baltimore or Washington or any city that will hold out the greatest inducements. The change cannot possibly be made for several years, for the necessary funds will have to be collected. The committee was continued and directed to solicit subscriptions from individuals and cities interested in having the seminary. The trustees seem to have taken this action without much deliberation or legal advice. Several nice legal questions may arise. The endowment was given to the seminary located at Gettysburg, and not to one in Baltimore or Washington.

And, besides, the citizens of Gettysburg subscribed nine or ten thousand dollars to secure the permanent and not the temporary location of the institution at this point. The original subscription papers which secured the location here are in existence, and the rights which have accrued unto them ought to be enforced. The action of the trustees was a surprise to the citizens of Gettysburg, and considerable feeling in opposition to the removal was shown.—Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.

A Boston caterer, who looked after the feeling of 7,000 veterans during the four days of the Grand Army encampment, has since been figuring, and finds that his guests consumed 10,000 loaves of bread, nearly 10,000 doughnuts, two tons of hams, three-quarters of a ton of tongue and the same amount of corned beef, 300 gallons of baked beans, 16,000 eggs, 350 barrels of potatoes, one ton of coffee and two chests of tea.

The tower of the Philadelphia city hall is now 335 feet high, yet on top of that 8,000 tons of iron and bronze are to be placed. There is to be a clock tower, the dials of which are to be 27 feet in diameter, surmounted by a statue of William Penn 37 feet high, and there will be numerous statues.

"Uncle Dave," one of Andrew Jackson's soldiers, died near Sheffield, Ala., recently. His wife died in 1842, and every day since her burial he has prayed at her grave.

THE OLD FARM HOME.

If you've been a happy rover
Through the fields of fragrant clover,
Where life is all a simple round of bliss,
When at eve the sun is sinking,
And the stars are faintly winking
You can call to mind a picture such as this:

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture's gloaming;
I can hear them gently lowing through the dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly tangled jingle
And the oft repeated echo of the bells.

Strange how memory will fling her
Arms about some scenes we bring her,
And the fleeting years but make them stronger grow;
Though I wander far and sadly
From that dear old home, how gladly
I recall the cherished scenes of long ago.

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture's gloaming;
I can hear them gently lowing through the dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly tangled jingle
And the oft repeated echo of the bells.

—Chicago Evening Post.

LAST STRIKE AT OPHIR.

Ophir was the most prosperous mining camp on the western slope of the Sierra, and Wash Bonner was the most prosperous miner it contained. His claim, the "Blue Juniata," was paying enormously, and Wash had become very popular, for he gave away his money as fast as he made it. Wash was a tall, good humored Missourian, lean, light haired and sleepy. No one gave him credit for much energy or ambition, and the accident by which he had stumbled upon his claim when the camp was first settled was told far and wide as a case of "fool luck."

It happened this way: The camp began as a placer camp, and all the "claims" along the stream or on the flat were taken up, when Wash, a tall greenhorn of a new comer, drifted in without a dollar to his name and stood watching the sailor company of runaways from ships in San Francisco bay as they took out their "ounce to the man" from the best washings in the camp.

"What are you lookin' at, young fellow?" said the captain of the company.

"Why don't you stake out a claim?"

"All taken," said Wash slowly.

"Go up on the top of the hill by them oaks," said the man, winking at his comrades. "More there than here."

Wash borrowed a pick, went to the place indicated, and in an hour developed the most famous mine of the district. It was a curious pocket mine in a loose, broken formation, and though every one rushed to the place and staked out the whole hillside, no other claim ever paid a tenth part as much as the "Blue Juniata."

In the course of time, as the region became settled and men with families came in, Wash fell in love with the pretty daughter of a farmer in the Sacramento valley. He reviewed the past, a hundred thousand dollars had come out of his mine, and he had nothing left to show for it. He resolved that if the girl would have him he would never waste another cent. He went to the claim, worked all day, struck a "pocket," and took out more than a thousand dollars, the largest yield of a single day in the history of the mine. Then he quit work, went to the town, "spruced himself up," drove down into the valley, called on the girl, proposed and was accepted.

"Jennie," said Wash, "you've got to take me, ef you want me, jest as if I hadn't any mine and wasn't worth a picayune."

"I do," said Jennie; "it's you I care for, Wash."

A month later they were married, and began housekeeping in a little house of white pine built near the mine. Then Wash began the regular development of his claim. For six months he kept up courage, though not a dollar had come from it in all that time. They lived on what was left of the $1,000 after the wedding expenses were taken out. Then one day Wash said: "Jennie, the boys think the old mine is played out, but I don't. I'll never give it up while I live. I'll find a bigger pocket in that mountain side than any man ever yet struck in California."

He climbed tho hill, and began work on a tunnel which should strike the broken, gold bearing ledges at a lower point than he had yet reached.

Months more passed over the heads of the miner and his wife. One after another their friends deserted them. Their credit gave out, and they lived on game, fish and berries, so that the little money they had could all be spent for blasting powder. Every morning at daybreak Wash, gaunt and silent, went to his work, every night at dark he stumbled home to his cabin.

"Jennie," he said, "I know there is gold there. We will find it soon. I never before worked a month in the old mine without taking out something. This deadlock has lasted more than a year. It can't last always. I will find the lead again, and then we will let the rest go, and buy a farm in the valley, where we can forget about this fight."

She believed every word, for she was a loving, loyal woman, and she knew that this great awkward Missourian was a man among thousands. The very boys in town hooted after him and called him crazy, but she knew better. Her family had once urged her to leave him and come home, but they never ventured to suggest it again. Old miners passing by looked at the claim, and said there was no gold left. Men who had thousands of dollars from her husband, and owed their entire fortunes to him, at last refused to give him credit for a sack of flour or a side of bacon.

"You stick by the mine, Wash; I'll stick by you," was all that Jennie said. She never told her husband that she had gone to her brother, who was rich, and asked him for a little money to carry them through the winter. "Not for that spendthrift Missourian to waste," was his answer. "He can clerk in my store if he will give up his foolishness."

Wash's hair grew gray and thin. He stooped lower and lower. Deep lines were graven in his face, and his eyes became fierce and terrible. Men met him in the gulches trapping game, or down in the streams with his fish nets, and passed him by without a word. Prospectors, climbing over the hills, heard the sound of his pick as he toiled in his tunnel, and laughed him to scorn. "Because he found a few pockets he is boring right into the granite. Crazy as a loon, and his wife as bad. Her relations have done everything to help them—offered them a farm and the best kind of a show down in the valley."

It was an afternoon in October. The saloonkeeper sat on the bench by his door reading a newspaper. He heard a noise at the head of the street; the village boys were shouting, "Here comes the crazy Missourian miner!" Wash, ragged and miserable, came into sight, and after a moment's hesitation spoke to him.

"Evening, Mr. Riley."

"I can't do anything for you."

"Mr. Riley, listen to me. I hain't a cent in the world. We've sold all our goods and worked in the mine together this month. Jennie's held the drill while I druv it. I can't get a pound of powder, but the holes are all set in the face, ready. Something tells me this time it will touch gold. I can feel it just ahead. I've felt it all along, but now it's right thar, within reach of one more blast. I tell you, Riley, I know it's thar."

"You're crazy, Wash."

"Riley, you've got money. Give me one keg of powder an' I'll make you a rich man. I'll give you half we take out. You don't know how I've worked this year. I've hammered from daylight to dark, gone hungry and slept cold, an' fell down in a dead faint time and time over. Put your hand thar!" He seized the saloonkeeper's hand and held it on his breast. The man felt Wash's heart sway several inches, as if it had torn loose from its place, and its wild, loud throbbing was like the beating of a mighty engine. "Thar," said Wash, "you see I ain't for long. That mine's for my wife. She's stayed with it and with me. I ought to have dropped it and put my pride down long ago, but now it's too late. Riley, will you let me have the powder?"

"No."

Wash looked at his old enemy and turned away.

No one in all that camp understood the proud, unyielding soul that had set itself to wrestle with nature and her secret. The afternoon wore on into night, and night into morning, and morning, noon and afternoon built up another day. Wash did not come back.

Some boys climbed the hill and went into the tunnel. There lay Wash, dead, at the further end of the tunnel, his pick in his hand. He had gone back to break his own way into the treasure house, but his heart had burst in the midst of a giant stroke, and he had fallen across his own weapon. There his wife had found him, and she, too, weak and sick and heartbroken, lay in a faint over his body.

Ophir camp woke with a start to some dim sense of its crime. Tender hands carried Wash and his wife out of the tunnel, and did all that could be done for the poor woman.

A dozen men went back into the tunnel from which they had taken the dead man, and looked at the place where his last faltering shock had glanced off the flinty rock.

"Boys," said one, "I'll never forget that I told Walsh he couldn't have any more powder, not if he died in his tunnel. We'll set off them last blast holes jest as he wanted, and then we'll bury him in here where he dropped."

There was plenty of blasting powder now to be had for the asking, and in a few minutes the face of the drift was ready for the blast, the fuses set and lighted, word had got around the camp and every man was gathered at the mouth of the tunnel. A few women were in the old cabin caring for the dying wife. A long silence followed the lighting of the fuses, and suddenly the dull noise of the shock and the fall of heavier masses of rock than usual startled the miners outside.

They ran into the tunnels with their lights. The blast had opened a wide path into an irregular cavern gleaming with gold. Above, below and on all sides was the shining, precious metal. The last blast for which Wash had struggled so bravely had revealed a fortune. The excited miners rushed out again with a wild shout. A woman met them with flushed and frightened face.

"How can you make such a noise?" she said. "The poor thing's gone, crying like a baby for her dead man."

The miners drew close together, ashamed and profoundly affected. After a little a few of them went back to the tunnel and secured Wash's pickax, which had been lying against the wall.

"We can't bury them here, now," said one, "the mine will be worked again. They must lie on the hillside, where all his old friends of twenty years ago are laid."

Wash had no relatives. His wife's brother came up and took possession of the claim, which the miners had protected against all intruders. In a few weeks it became generally understood in the region that the wealth of the "Blue Juniata's last and greatest pocket" was estimated by conservative miners at a quarter of a million.

But from the day that Wash fell dead in his tunnel a blight seemed to fall on the little camp of Ophir. Mine after mine gave out; miner after miner moved away. A land slide swept off the cabin where Wash had lived, and though, as I have said, the "Blue Juniata" yielded all that was expected, and even more, and founded one of the great Pacific coast fortunes, none of its treasures brought happiness to those who worked it. Today the camp is deserted and its very name a memory.—Charles Howard Shinn in Detroit News.

He Confessed to the Attachment.

Polite Debtor (who has been dining his principal creditor at his country homestead)—Well, how do you like the place?

Creditor — Beautiful! Charming! I confess to an attachment for the place already.

Debtor—Indeed!

Creditor—Yes, my lawyer will serve the papers to-morrow or the next day.—Baltimore Every Saturday.

ENTERING JERUSALEM.

LESSON XII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xix, 37-48. Commit Verses, 37, 38—Golden Text, Luke xix, 38—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

37. *"And when He was come nigh, even now at the descent of the Mount of Olives."* He was riding upon the ass' colt, according to Zech. ix, 9, thus literally fulfilling one of the last public signs that He was the long predicted Messiah, the Son of David, Israel's king.

"The whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice, for all the mighty works which they had seen." They were convinced that He was their Messiah, and, notwithstanding the parable of the last lesson, they thought He would now surely proclaim Himself king, and therefore their joy was most exultant, their praise most hearty.

38. *"Saying, Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: Peace in Heaven and glory in the highest."*

39. *"And some of the Pharisees from among the multitude said unto Him, Master, rebuke thy disciples."* The religious rulers always against Him. The people who ought to have welcomed Him hating every word spoken in His favor. A little later, as the children praise Him in the temple (Matt. xxi, 15, 16), they again find fault. When there was occasion to rebuke His disciples He did not hesitate to do it (Matt. xvi, 23; Mark x, 14), but there was no occasion now. They were not praising any too loud.

40. *"And He answered and said unto them, I tell you, that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out."* John the Baptist told those who came to him not to pride themselves upon being children of Abraham, for said he, "God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham" (Matt. iii, 9). And as to stones crying out, one of the prophets had said that, because of their sin, "the stone should cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber should answer it"

41. *"And when He was come near, He beheld the city and wept over it."* Steir says that so in some sense He weeps over all cities. While this may be true, His weeping over this city had a special significance, for this was the city of David, the holy city, the city of the great King, the city which He had chosen to put His name there, that He might be glorified (Matt. iv, 5; v, 35; II Chron. vi, 6).

42. *"Saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes."* Thou—thy day—thy peace; this was Zion that He had chosen, that He had desired for His habitation, concerning which He had said: "This is my rest forever; here will I dwell; for I have desired it," etc. (Ps. cxxxii, 13-18). But by her unbelief she was blinded and knew not her day nor Him who was her peace. To every sinner this same Jesus is saying: "Now is the day of thy salvation." "I am thy peace." But of how many is it so sadly true that "In them the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them" (II Cor. vi, 2; iv, 4; Eph. ii, 14). Blessed are all who can say, I thank God that whereas I was blind, I now see.

43. *"For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side."* So it literally came to pass in about forty years.

44. *"And shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation."* So also did it literally come to pass, as He said. And as the same Spirit had said through Micah 700 years before: "Zion shall for your sake be plowed as a field and Jerusalem shall become heaps" (Mic. iii, 12). When we see how clearly events have been by the Spirit foretold, and how literally they have been fulfilled, how can any believer doubt that the thoughts of the Lord shall come to pass, that as He has proposed so shall it stand, and that every purpose of the Lord shall be fulfilled? (Isa. xiv, 24; Jer. li, 29.)

45. *"And He went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bought."* The Tabernacle of Moses and the Temple of Solomon were in some respects the most remarkable buildings this world ever saw; chiefly because God alone was the architect of each, and each was made that God might dwell on earth in the midst of His people. Jesus Himself was the true tabernacle and temple, and when the Kingdom comes we shall then see the full significance of each. They were never intended to be places of merchandise, but rather places where God might reveal Himself to His people, and where they might draw near and worship Him. The whole company of believers is now the living temple of God on this earth, in which He desires to reveal Himself to men; but the Church is largely given up to providing entertainment and amusement for the people, rather than inviting them to the blood and water, and bread and light and incense of God's salvation, cleansing, food, heavenly fellowship. Every individual believer is also a temple of the Holy Ghost, and it is His pleasure that we should cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God (I Cor. vi, 19; II Cor. vii, 1). When the New Jerusalem shall have come down from God out of Heaven we shall see more clearly.

46. *"Saying unto them, It is written, My house is the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."* In Isa. lvi, 7, the reading is: "Mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people." And the context refers to strangers joining themselves to the Lord to serve Him and love His name. One of those references to the flocking of all nations to Israel when once the Lord shall have come again to dwell in their midst. It is the exaltation of Jehovah that shall draw the nations; not the desecration of His temple. Take the Church of today and, instead of taking up the time with entertaining the people and providing food and delicacies for the body, let the time be given to earnest waiting upon God in prayer for the outpouring of His Spirit and the revelation of Himself as a God of salvation, and then He would be glorified and all worldliness would be crowded out by His presence and the manifestation of His power.

47. *"And He taught daily in the temple. But the chief priests and the scribes and the chief of the people sought to destroy Him."* The next two chapters will give us some of His teachings during these days, but it is more fully recorded in Matt. xx, 25. He exposed their sin, the heartlessness of their ceremonies, foretold more fully the coming judgments, and made many references to His return in power and glory. But as far as the chief of the people, either in civil or religious matters, were concerned, His teaching fell on deaf ears and hearts full of hatred for Him and His teachings.

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M. 2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 " 3.00 "
	3.38 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M. 5.00 "
	5.35 "	6.00 "
	6.35 "	7.00 "
	7.35 "	

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 " 2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 " 3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 " 4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 " 5.00 "
	5.30 "	6.00 "
	6.30 "	

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, June 23, 1890, Cars Leave

West Quincy for Neponset.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 1.45, 2.20, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 4.45, *5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 6.15, 6.55, *7.15, 7.35, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.40, 10.00, †10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.32, 9.18, 10.08, 10.53, 11.38 A. M.; 12.13, 1.03, 1.38, 2.00, 2.38, 3.18, 3.55, 4.17, 5.03, 5.55, 6.17, 6.33, 7.13, 7.53, 8.38, 9.00, 9.35, 10.00, 10.18, †10.42, ††11.02 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy Point and West Quincy.—6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9.00, 9.45, 10.35, 11.20, 11.55 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.55, 4.20, 4.45, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.50, 7.30, 8.20, 8.55, 9.20, 10.00, *10.25, †10.35 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.15, 6.58, 7.43, 8.33, 9.18, 10.08, 10.56, 11.38 A. M.; 12.15, 1.03, 1.18, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.17, 4.41, 5.09, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 6.48, 7 13, 7.32, 8.10, 8.40, 9.15, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.08, 8.35, 9.20, 9.55, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.05, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.00, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.55, 8.20, 8.50, 9.35, 10.10, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.47, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

SUNDAY.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, ††11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.10, 8.56, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.42, 8.12, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.10, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.15, 5.55, 6.30, 7.10, 8.00, 8.25, 9.00, 9.35, 10.05, 10.45 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

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Today's Almanac.—September 20.

High water at 2.45 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Sun rises at 5.29; Sets at 5.45.

Moon sets 9.20.

First quarter Sept. 21.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Charles Feltis has typhoid fever.

Ward One taxpayers have received their tax bills.

Mr. James Dunn is building a house on West street.

A Saturday without rain would be a remarkable day.

Mme. Arcan opens dancing classes in this city Oct. 4.

Drew & Keating have dissolved, and the latter will continue the business.

The Board of Registrars will meet next Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Merry Mount Lodge, K. of H., 617, will change their quarters Oct 1, to G. A. R. hall.

Charles Miller, a graduate of the Quincy High, is attending Burdett's college in Boston.

The inventory of the estate of Ann Hardwick late of this city, was filed at Dedham, Wednesday.

Mr. George W. Brown has moved into the Ray place, on Farrington street, Wollaston.

We know of one public building in this city where twenty-two rats were killed on Friday night.

John J. Byron, secretary of the Quarrymen's Union, has opened an office in the Adams building.

It is reported that J. L. Harvey will erect a large Hotel at Houghs Neck before another summer.

The ball game in West Quincy today will be between the St. Marys and Goodyear Machine Co., nine.

Mrs. Ann Everson, Mrs. William W. Craig and Miss Ethel Craig, have gone to Dedham for a few weeks.

A ready market has been found for most of the new shares of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company.

The work of strengthening the Old Colony Railroad bridge over the Neponset river, will be commenced tomorrow.

All the boys are blowing for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They were given whistles free in the square this afternoon.

Our telegraphic news records a frightful railroad accident on the Reading, Pa. road, a train going over an embankment into the river.

Messrs. C. F. Pettengill, W. F. Lunt and two Boston gentlemen left this morning for Moosehead Lake, Me., for a few days' gunning.

Mr. Joseph W. Newcomb has tendered his resignation as steward of Hose 2, Wollaston, to Chief Ripley, to take effect immediately.

The gas light at the corner of Safford and Beale streets, Wollaston, has not been lighted for some time, leaving that much travelled section in total darkness.

Twelve young ladies have organized a whist club to meet every other Friday evening from 7.30 to 9.30. The company of gentlemen, we believe, is strictly prohibited on these evenings. Poor boys.

The illness of Mr. Frank S. Patch, the coal merchant, has developed into typhoid fever. He was removed yesterday from the Robertson House to the residence of his wife's parents on River street.

It is understood that the Board of Health has requested the party who owns piggery situated in the rear of the Perry building, Wollaston, to either have the pigs killed or sold.

George H. Brown & Co. have been appointed agents for Quincy and vicinity, of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. This company has over $7,000,000,00 assets in the United States, and is the largest fire insurance company in the world.

Lucy Johnson, the colored nurse of the Fenley family of Louisville, who has been at the residence of Mrs. Carr on Adams street since the railroad disaster, was removed yesterday to the Wollaston Hotel. She was able with assistance to walk to and from the carriage.

All the arrangements have been made for the ball game between the St. Marys of this city and the Actives of South Weymouth. The game will be played the last day of the Weymouth fair on the fair grounds, at 2.30 P. M. The committee have offered a purse of $50.

Eighteen-Year-Olds Must Wait.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session this week at Topeka, Kan., has again rejected the proposed amendment to admit candidates at eighteen.

WEYMOUTH

The missionary meetings referred to in yesterday's issue are to be simultaneous, and instead of being held the coming Sunday evening will not occur until the 28th inst. The clergymen announced to speak are as follows:—North Weymouth, Pilgrim church, Rev. W. L. Smith and Rev. W. H. Bolster; Old North church, Rev. Merrill Blanchard and Rev. N. Bemis; Weymouth Landing, Union church, Rev. A. A. Kidder and Rev. W. D. Leland; East Weymouth, Congregational church, Rev. Oliver Huckel and Mr. Royssy: Lovell's Corner, Porter church, Rev. F. H. Palmer and Rev. William Hyde; South Weymouth, Congregational church, Rev. H. C. Alvord and Mr. Wilder.

Twenty-eight new volumes have been added to the Tuft's library during the past few weeks.

The directors of the Weymouth Publishing Co., held a meeting last evening. It is reported this morning that the negotiations pending for the consolidation of the Gazette and Citizen are off, Mr. Esterbrook refusing to accept the propositions made.

The Norfolk County Teachers' Convention will convene at Fogg's Opera house, South Weymouth, Friday, October 3. A special train will run from there to connect with the 10.17 P. M., train for Boston on that date it is understood.

Recent years Weymouth has been infested with garden sauce thieves and all attempts to detect them have failed, potatoes by the bushel are dug and carried away; corn and beans likewise. Last Sunday night they were seen at North Weymouth, and a little more judiciousness on the part of a certain party, they could have been captured. Several bags however were left behind marked H. A., but this promises no clue.

The Landing W. C. T. U. meet at the Baptist church Monday afternoon next, when the Loyal Temperance Legion will be formed. An address by a speaker from abroad may be expected. All invited who are interested in the work.

Alvah Raymond of South Weymouth extends an invitation to the press to dine with him on the three days of the fair of the A. & I. Society.

Anyone reading the Gazette would think that Oliver Houghton was chief of police of the town. The fact is that Weymouth never had such an official. We think that it would be a good move on the part of the town, to have these officers organize as do all other departments of the town government.

Mt. Hebron Encampment of Odd Fellows of Stoughton, have accepted an invitation from Wompatuck Encampment to visit East Weymouth, Monday evening, Oct. 13, and work the Royal Purple degree upon two candidates. Mt. Hebron Encampment have the reputation of doing the finest work in the state, and the patriarchs of Wompatuck will have an opportunity of seeing this beautiful degree worked at its best. An invitation to be present has also been extended to Rockland Encampment. After the business of the evening, the patriarchs will repair to the banquet room and partake of a hot turkey supper with all the fixings, the ladies of Wompatuck acting as waiters. Nothing will be left undone to make this a red letter meeting, and a grand time is expected.

BRAINTREE.

In the Superior Court at Dedham yesterday Josephine O'Brien of Braintree was fined $10 and costs for assault and battery.

Mrs. C. M. Rolfe had a nine-pound cancer removed without instruments by Dr. Solomon of Boston, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Minchin and the baby have returned from Nantasket to their residence on Middle street.

Woman's Relief Corps, 94, will visit the Solders' Home, Chelsea, Wednesday Sept. 24th, carrying flowers, delicacies and reading matter for the inmates.

Weymouth beaten again. George Wardell of Quincy avenue, raised an early harvest apple measuring 14x14; one coupon for Braintree.

Chief Pierson was chosen a delegate and attended the convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, of which he is a member and which was held at Lawrence on Saturday last.

Everett Peterson, George Arnold, Louis Arnold and Howard Edson are at Tuft's College, Medford, this year. Mr. Peterson is a grandson of T. P. Joyce, Esq., and the others are from Middle and Union streets.

Last night, in the early part of the evening, the sky presented a beautiful appearance. First the eye caught in its survey of the heavens the planet Venus fast approaching the western horizon, then the crescent moon, the planets Mars and Jupiter, all, seemingly, equal distance from each other, forming a gentle curve and presenting one of the most beautiful sights we have seen for a long time.

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—CAMPBELL—In Quincy, Sept. 13, by Rev. D. M. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Donaldson to Mrs. Christina Campbell, both of Quincy.

PICARD — TREPANIER — In Quincy, Sept. 17, by Rev. John P. Cuffe, Mr. Joseph P. Picard to Miss Eugenia Trepanier, both of Quincy.

LARSON—PEARSON—In Boston, Sept. 18, by C. F. Johansson, Mr. Andrew Larson to Miss Johanna Pearson, both of Quincy.

DIED.

DONAVAN—In West Quincy, Sept. 19, Joanna, daughter of Mr. Dennis and Mrs. Elizabeth Donavan, aged 1 year and 6 months.

PRATT—In East Weymouth, Sept. 18, Mrs. Annie F., wife of Mr. W. H. Pratt, aged 36 years, 7 months and 10 days.

A RAILWAY HORROR.

Train Goes Down an Embankment Into a River.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thirteen Dead Bodies Recovered—It is Believed That Many More are in the Wreck—Ten Persons Killed in a Railway Disaster in Mexico.

READING, Pa., Sept. 20.—A wreck occurred on the Reading railroad seventeen miles above this place last night, in which at least thirteen persons were killed and twenty-five injured. The cars went into the river, and according to the estimate, fully twenty-five bodies remain in the wreck, or have been swept away by the current. Six bodies have been taken out. The train which met with the disaster left this city at 6:05 o'clock, ten minutes late. It is known as the Pottsville express, and was running at the rate of at least thirty-three to forty miles an hour. It had on board possibly 125 to 150 passengers, and consisted of engine, tender, mail and express and three passenger cars.

Above Shoemakerville, this county, there is a curve where the railroad is about thirteen to twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here, shortly before 6 o'clock, a freight train ran into a coal train, throwing several cars in the latter on the opposite track, and before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger, the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars on the track. The engine went down the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight.

The scene was one of great horror. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heartrending. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and arouse the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned, but

All Information Was Refused

At this point by the railroad officials. Physicians and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot by the company, and with the aid of a traveling electric light plant the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with. Work was slow, and the dead and dying were taken out with great difficulty.

Up to 12 o'clock last night six dead and twenty-five wounded had been taken out. The killed are as follows:

William D. Shomo, Reading; John White, engineer, Pottsville, Pa.; James Templin, fireman, Pottsville; Harry Logan, conductor, Pottsville; David Augstadt, Mahanoy City; E. W. Logan, baggage master, Shenandoah.

3 a. m.—The Associated Press agent has just had direct communication with his representative at the scene of the wreck, and the latter says that conservative estimates place the number of killed at forty to fifty. It is almost impossible to estimate the exact number, and the full horror of the situation will not be known till daylight. Mail Agent Greenwald's body was taken out, followed by the horribly mangled bodies of two Mahoney City firemen, on their way home from the Chester convention.

LATER. Professor Mitchell of Lehigh university, Bethlehem, is among the injured at the Reading hospital. The body of John L. Miller of Cressona has been taken out.

A Passenger's Story.

One of the passengers who went down in the wreck and who was but slightly injured, says that when the passenger train left Reading the cars were all well filled. This is his story: The train was going at a lively rate of speed. The passengers appeared a happy crowd, many of them ladies, chatting and laughing after a day's pleasure at the Berks county fair. I was viewing the lovely country through which we were passing, when suddenly there was a terrible crash. I was hurled from my seat, while the car rolled down the twenty-foot embankment and I was thrown from one side of the car to the other like a boy, when, splash! one end went into the water and I was thrown against the side of the car with a force that partially stunned me.

I quickly recovered myself and managed to climb upon the seats on that side of the car which lay against the embankment. I was a prisoner in the car, unable to get out, and while I was nursing my sprained ankle and wrist out of joint, I realized that I was in a scene of veritable horror. Around and about me were human beings struggling in the water, screaming in their fright, and some almost dragged me back into the water again. A few saved themselves as I did and the remainder struggled in the water and then quietly sank out of sight.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning thirteen bodies had been recovered. The names of those known have already been given, and the remainder are unknown. Five bodies are exposed to view in the wreck, but they are pinned under the timber and have not yet been taken out. The wreckers of Cressona and Reading have been summoned, and they are hard at work.

Philadelphia's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A special from Reading to The Inquirer says: George R. Kearcher, the eminent railroad lawyer of Pottsville, who had also a law office in Philadelphia, is among the killed. William D. Shomo, one of Reading's wealthiest citizens, was a passenger on the train and was one of the first persons reported killed. Shomo was a reputed millionaire. He was a bank director and one-fifth owner of the Reading Academy of Music. He also had farms, great mills, forges, foundries, mines and other factories.

TEN PERSONS KILLED

And Several Injured in a Smash-Up on a Mexican Railway.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—A terrible accident happened on the Mexican railroad. Two trains going in opposite directions ran into each other at Rinconada and the cars were piled on one another and completely wrecked. Ten persons were killed and several others wounded.

Smash-Up in Arkansas.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 20.—A fatal wreck occurred on the Valley road, a few miles from this city. A north-bound train jumped the track. Frank Sweet was killed and six persons were injured.

Smith College is Growing.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Smith college opened with a Freshman class of 225, the largest in the history of the college. This makes 600 students in attendance, and the trustees are already planning to build a new hall to meet the increase

A MAINE LIQUOR CASE.

A Sheriff Wants the State to Defend Him for Making a Seizure.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 20.—The governor and council in session had important matters before them. C. R. McFadden of Waterville, sheriff of Kennebec county, who made the seizures in the Mike Burns imported liquor packages case, went before the council, stating that Burns had commenced a suit against him in the circuit court in Portland to recover $15,000 damages, which amount, the plaintiff alleged, he had been injured by McFadden's seizures. McFadden made his first seizure on warrants placed in his hands by County Attorney Carleton. On his last seizure he swore out a warrant himself. He asked that the state bear the expense of counsel to defend his case, the seizures having been authorized by Governor Bodwell. County Attorney Carleton addressed the council. He regarded the seizure as just. He said that Governor Bodwell summoned him to the council chamber and decided to make the Burns seizures. He regarded it as a special direction from the government, and it being such the state should defend the sheriff. McFadden, in whose hands he had placed the warrants, and suggested that the attorney general be the man who should represent the case. Being questioned by Councilor Lumbert, Mr. Carleton said it was admitted that there was no law authorizing Governor Bodwell to order the seizure. Mr. Lumbert held that Governor Bodwell's wish did not legally bind the state. He suggested that the matter be referred to the legislature, and told Mr. Carleton that Chief Justice Fuller's decision was in accordance with law.

HEIN'S THIRD VICTIM DIES.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Murderer and His Children.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 20.—Little Maud Hein, the third victim of the murderer Hein, died at Cottage hospital yesterday.

Funeral services over the remains of murderer Hein and his children were held at their late home. The funerals were strictly private, but two or three relatives being present. Rev. O. S. Baketel officiated. The funeral of Hein took place first, and after a short prayer the body was removed to a hearse, and followed by one carriage was taken to Harmony Grove cemetery, where one large grave had been prepared to receive the remains of the father and his children.

Later the relatives, together with four young companions of Carrie, again assembled in the room of death to hear the services over the daughters. Rev. Mr. Baketel, after reading from the Scriptures, feelingly alluded to the particularly sad circumstances of the young girls' death, and, after prayer had been offered, the bodies of Carrie, Bertha and Maud were placed in separate hearses and the solemn procession started on its way to the cemetery. Fully 2000 people had gathered to witness the mournful sight, and they maintained the utmost silence as the funeral cortege slowly passed.

Sea Captains in Court.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—In the United States district court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Edwin J. Reed, who was indicted for beating and wounding one of the crew. Similar verdicts have been returned in the other two cases against him for the same offense. Daniel S. Goodell, master of the ship Charger, for tricing up and flogging two of the crew on July 12, last, while on a voyage from Calcutta to Boston, was sentenced to pay a fine of $350.

Railroad Conductors' Decisions.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20.—The International Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors has practically decided two things: First, that Toledo will be selected for the headquarters of the order; and second, the re-election of Grand Chief Conductor George W. Howard for next year. The salary of that officer was formally increased by $1000, but on Mr. Howard's protest was fixed at the same figure as before, $3000.

Odd Fellows' Doings.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 20.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. was in secret session much of the time yesterday. The most important business transacted was the passage of a resolution recognizing the necessity and usefulness of the national convention of the Rebekah. The proposed amendment to the constitution known as the eighteen-year clause was rejected. The session is far behind with its work.

Gypsies Killed by a Cloudburst.

EVANSVILLE, Ark., Sept. 20.—Two families of gypsies, numbering nine persons, camped at the foot of the creek about a mile north of here Tuesday. During the night it is supposed a cloudburst occurred, for yesterday the bodies of six of them, women and children, who had been drowned, were recovered. The men saved themselves and one child by clinging to trees.

Alleged Swindler Arrested.

MALDEN, Mass., Sept. 20.—Frank Burtt, alias George E. Dodge, was arrested here on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. It is alleged that he has forged letters bearing the names of clergymen of Boston and vicinity, and by them obtained sums of money from various people. The police are said to have been looking for him for some time.

Will Meet Kemmler's Fate.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cal Wood was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed by electricity at Dannemora prison during the week of Nov. 3.

The Music Warfare.

ROHNSTOCK, Sept. 20.—The army maneuvers are concluded. Emperor William led the final attack. Emperor Francis Joseph was with the army of defense, which was successful.

Guarding Against Cholera.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Quarantine regulations have been established under which all vessels arriving from Spanish ports are compelled to undergo a quarantine of three days.

Two More.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—John Cullinane and Michael Dalton, members of the National league, have been arrested.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Forecast for Maine: Rain, preceded by fair; warmer; southeasterly winds, brisk to high on the coast.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain; cooler; westerly winds; shifting to northwesterly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain; stationary temperature; winds shifting to southwesterly and becoming brisk to high on the coast; cooler Sunday.

EXTRA SESSION TALK

President in Consultation with Republican Leaders.

WRITTEN OPINIONS TENDERED

Showing the Advantage of a Session in November — Representative Walker's Little Joke on the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The statement that all thought of convening congress in November in extra session in order to take up and conclude the unfinished work of this session has been abandoned is inaccurate. It has not been abandoned. It cannot be said that it has been decided that there shall be an extra session, but it is known that the president is now in consultation with Republican leaders with regard to that matter. Some of the most eminent Republicans of the senate favor the calling of another session of congress about Nov. 10.

They gave the president their views when he was here, and since he has been at Cresson they have, at his request, reduced their opinions upon this subject to writing and forwarded them to him. It would not surprise those who have been in communication with the president to find that he will agree with them ultimately. At first he was opposed to it.

There is a sort of a superstition that bad luck follows the party which convenes an extra session, but the arguments in favor of calling one in November are strong. They will be stronger if the Democrats succeed in carrying the next house of representatives.

There are important measures which the Republicans are convinced ought to pass while their party has full control of all branches of the national legislature. There is every reason, apart from existing circumstances, why there should always be a session of congress in November. The interests of the people would be better consulted if congress should change the existing custom, and fix the beginning of its second session at least three weeks earlier than now is established by law, and make its first session commence early in October.

The country, it appears, has become too large and its interests too vast and varied to permit of the necessary work of legislating for the nation to be performed in the period formerly found sufficient. Besides, the health of congressmen would be improved if they should meet here in October and adjourn in July instead of remaining here in a climate to which they are unaccustomed and which is very enervating during the months of July, August and September.

FOR A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Representative Walker Engages the Services of Two Photographers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Representative Walker of Massachusetts, believing that the picture of the house in its present condition of Democratic depletion would form a good Republican campaign document, secured the services of two stenographers to reproduce in counterfeit presentment both sides of the chamber. The photographer in the gallery above the Democratic side looked down an array of empty seats, while the artist on the majority side directed his camera upon a goodly proportion of Republican representatives. The half dozen Democrats present were unaware that their portraits were being taken, and the Republicans were careful to withdraw from the Democratic side all the pages and doorkeepers who might tend to swell the Democratic representation.

Only Five Democrats Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—When the house met all the Democrats except five absented themselves, in order to prevent a quorum and defeat the vote on the Langston contested election case. A vote by tellers showed that there were 159 Republicans present, only lacking five to make a quorum. The five Democrats present notified the speaker that Langston should not be seated until a quorum of Republicans was present. They will secure one by Monday.

New England Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Fourth-class postmasters appointed: B. C. Jewell, Groton, N. H., D. B. Palmer, Tuftonborough, N. H.; D. W. Bennett, Salisbury, Mass.; E. R. Lanson, Iplen, Mass.; J. Hersom, Blaine, Me.; Mrs. L. R. Hawkes, Chicopee, Me.; Mrs. M. Burnap, Somerset, Vt.

Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The offers of 4 1-2 per cent. bonds to the treasury for the entire country yesterday aggregated $3,246,050, and the pre-payment of interest on the 4 per cent. bonds $508,608. The returns from Boston are missing in both cases.

A Youthful Forger.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Francis White, aged 18, until recently employed as bell boy at the Pavilion hotel, was arrested charged with forging checks on the Mechanics' National bank of this city, by which he secured $375. White used the name of H. A. Walker, proprietor of the hotel, in the transactions.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 167 in the United States this week, against 162 last week and 190 this week last year. Canada had 30 this week, against 22 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 7267, against 8126 in 1889.

Colorado's Ticket.

DENVER, Sept. 20.—The Republican state convention nominated John L. Boutt for governor and completed the ticket as follows: Secretary of state, E. S. Eaton; auditor, John B. Henderson; attorney general, Sam W. Jones; superintendent of public instruction, Fred Dick.

They Fattened the Census.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The United States grand jury returned nineteen indictments against alleged census padders in this city and St. Paul, six for Minneapolis and thirteen for St. Paul. The six Minneapolis enumerators were arrested and gave $2000 bail each.

To Test the Boulanger Status.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Clemenceau will resign his present seat in the chamber of deputies, in order to contest the seat of M. Joffrin, his object being to test public opinion on the Boulanger revelations.

Tillman Victorious.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—George D. Tillman was renominated for congress from the Second congressional district. The vote stood: Tillman, 30; Bellinger, 10.

THISTLE-DOWN.

From the cool mead in shifting shadow thrown
Its winsome pinions drift adown the dale,
Over the stream and through its pearly veil,
Under the somber hemlock, ivy-grown,
By crannied nooks where happy insects drone;
Light as a moonbeam on the dreamy gale,
It eddies onward like the faintest trail
Of a thin cloudlet through dim distance blown;
Fine as the finest floss of Samarcand,
Soft as the kiss of twilight on the wold;
While it is twisting through the pensive gloom
It seems, some viewless sprite with nimble hand
Spins it with lightest, airiest sun-gold
To a bright fabric on the west wind's loom.
—Harper's Weekly.

The Scent of Hounds.

That this is very remarkable all admit, but the following, by an author of repute, appears almost past belief, yet is generally admitted to be true: "This much is certain —that hounds will, on really good scenting days, carry as good a head, and run as unerringly fifty yards down wind of the line, as they can when following in the actual track, showing that scent can be diffused over a very considerable space of ground; and instances there are—rare, but well authenticated—where hounds have been laid on to a spot where the fox has been seen to pass, and have failed to show even an indication of feathering, yet, on being brought back to the same place after an interval of five or ten minutes, have taken up the line and gone away at score, though it was absolutely impossible that a fresh taint could have been left; thus making it appear that scent may be held in suspense, or rise for a short period above the reach of hounds' olfactories, and then settle down again."—J. N. Hallock in Christian at Work.

Alarmed Indians.

A celestial phenomenon in the way of an unusually large meteor was seen a few miles south of this city recently. It crossed the heavens from east to west and apparently fell in the Tucson mountains west of the old San Xavier church. It was as large as a half bushel measure and left a luminous track in its course.

The Indians were much excited and filled with fear, for, said they, "It is an evil omen and God is about to visit our earth with dire calamities, disease and great famine," and "unless we pay some money into the church (meaning the Catholic church) there will be great suffering among us."

Since then the poor Indians have come together and have had a grand pow-wow, and have agreed with the "Great Spirit" to pay him a sum of money to spare them. While the nickels and the dimes are being gathered to raise the desired amount they maintain a constant fear and pray three times a day.—Tucson Star.

Henry Clay's Old Home.

"The old homestead of Henry Clay," said Mr. James Harrock, of Frankfort, Ky., "is the property of Maj. H. C. McDowell, a relative by marriage of the Clay family. It retains all the interesting features of the days when it was the pride of the great pacificator and the banquet hall for statesmen, as well as a hospitable retreat for jaded and moneyless travelers through the bluegrass region. Hundreds of persons visit the historic spot in the course of a week, and are shown through with true Kentucky courtesy by Maj. McDowell and his servants. Within the walls many valuable relics, which were preserved by Clay, still remain as nearly as possible in the positions where he placed them. The swords, the medals, and other trophies, which would lead one to conclude that they symbolized military achievements, were the presents of friends who showed this mark of esteem to the conquests of the great lover of peace.—Chicago News.

Statesmen as Directors.

The statistician has been at work again, and finds that out of the 508 members of the house of lords no less than 87 are directors of public companies. Out of these 87 there are 22 peers who share in the direction of 122 companies, 85 being dividend paying concerns. The "most numerous director," if I may use the expression, is the Marquis of Tweeddale, who is on the board of no less than 14 companies, 192 of which pay dividends. Peers' sons' close connections do not come so well out of this statistical ordeal, for I notice that out of the 103 companies with which 16 scions of noble houses are connected only 51 are at present paying dividends.—London Figaro.

A Philadelphia Innovation.

"Philadelphia may be slow in many things," said a commercial traveler, "but there is one convenience in operation there that I would like to see introduced in New York. Every barber shop in the Quaker City able to keep a brush boy has a portable boot blacking stand which can be used while the customer is being shaved. Instead of putting both legs on the 'rest' in front of him he puts one on the stand, which is built just the proper height to accommodate each foot, the leg being in the same position as when you are seated in a chair. I would like to see it introduced here. A man saves lots of time by it."—New York Letter.

A Society Item.

Old man Einstine gave a progressive eucher party at his palatial home in Hootersville not long ago. Mrs. Leibreitz won the first prize, which was a German silver pencil case. As the guests were leaving Mrs. Leibreitz waddled over to her host and, holding up the prize coquettishly, asked him how she could use it when there was no lead in the case.

"Ah, my tear, wheezed the old fellow, "youst come down to the shtore to-morrow an' ve'll sell you all you vant!"—Chicago Herald.

Interments in Westminster Abbey.

A survey of Westminster Abbey, taken under the direction of the royal commission, has made known the fact that there still remain ninety places within the edifice where interments may take place. By those members of the commission who are opposed to anything in the form of an addition to the abbey, this fact is used as an argument for letting things alone. It is pointed out that taking the average of the last century it will be a long time before these ninety places are filled up.—Exchange.

Why We Are Tough.

The human skin is composed of three layers, averaging in all between one-twelfth and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The skin area of the average adult is, therefore, estimated at 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is daily and hourly subjected to a pressure of 28,000 pounds.—Chatter.

Here and Hereafter.

Dobbs—Forsworn cigars again?

Blobbs—Yes. Nothing in this world shall make me smoke.

Dobbs—Good boy! Stick to it, and may nothing make you smoke in the next world.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Feafurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

BOSTON THEATERS.

Hollis Street.

The event looked forward to by many theatre goers, is the coming every season of the Augustin Daly Company. They will play at the Hollis for one week only, beginning next Monday evening, Sept. 22d, as follows: Monday and Tuesday evening, and Wednesday matinee in "A Night Off"; Wednesday evening, "Nancy & Co."; Thursday evening, "The Great Unknown"; Friday evening and Saturday matinee and evening, "7-20-8." Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Kitty Cheatham, Isabel Irving, Adelaide Prince, Edith Crane, May Sylvie, John Drew, George Clark, Frederick Clark, Chas. Leclercq, and many other old favorites will take part.

Boston Museum.

Notwithstanding that it is early in the season and a great many people have not returned from their summer's outing, the Museum is crowded all the time. Preparations are in progress for a grand production of "Little Emily" in which Annie Clark will appear for the first time this season.

Boston.

Tuesday night was a big night for Mr. Tompkins and the Boston Theatre, which is the largest in the city, was filled to overflowing, despite the unpleasant weather. "The Soudan" is the most magnificant spectacular play seen in Boston for many years, and every night the past week the house has done a rushing business. It continues until further notice.

Tremont.

Only one week more of "The City Directory" and if there are any who have not seen this laughable play now is the time for there is said to be more fun than ever in the "City Directory," though that seems hardly possible. Hundreds were disappointed last season unable to obtain seats and an early application will be only an act of wisdom.

TODAY'S COURT.

Joseph Dyke, a tramp, was sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater for six months.

John Noonan of Cohasset, whose case was continued for the embezzlement of money collected from Foster & Sons, was discharged on payment of costs.

Alfred Richardson for the larceny of a team from H. B. Vinton, of Braintree, case continued until Sept. 24.

Thomas F. Mulligan of East Braintree, for keeping a liquor nuisance, plead guilty and case continued until October 25.

Daniel Tripp of Squantum, for keeping liquor with intent to sell was fined $50 and costs. He appealed and furnished sureties in $500.

Rode in a Barouche.

Yesterday was a gala day at Fitchburg, it being a field day with the Knights of Honor lodges, coming from several adjoining cities and towns. The grand officers including Grand Reporter Pratt of Quincy, rode in carriages in the parade. There was a banquet, concert and ball.

AY BANTA,
most Popular and Matchless
er of the Terpsichorean art,
will open a Select
CING SCHOOL
— AT —
ON HALL, QUINCY,
— BEGINNING —
day Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,
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nts at Quincy Neck.
Quincy Neck.
and blacksmith shop at Quincy
oms, on Water street.
cottage house on Washington
Court House building.
House building; best location
h steam boiler and kettle,
anite street.
HENRY H. FAXON.
6, 1890. 4wp&l
PAPERS
—FOR SALE—
. a Hundred,
LEDGER OFFICE.
TON THEATERS.
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Monday evening, Sept. 22d,
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heir summer's outing, the
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Emily" in which Annie
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Boston.
was a big night for Mr.
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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 137. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

— AND —

CATTLE SHOW

— OF THE —

Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural SOCIETY,

HINGHAM, MASS.,

— ON —

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23 and 24,

On the Grounds and in the Hall of the Society,

Corner of EAST and LEAVETT STREETS.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY.

Exhibition of Stock on the Grounds, and of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables Manufactured Articles, etc., e'c., in the Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., TRIAL OF DRAFT HORSES.

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match,

Centres of Hingham vs. Weymouth Centres.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

The Steller Attraction.

Prof. F. L. Thompson

The Scientific AERONAUT,

The man who Leaps from a Balloon with a closed Parachute at a height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet.

Who will make a Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump the most thrilling, sensational and novel feat ever performed.

TUESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Hall, GRAND CONCERT by the

SWEDISH MALE QUARTETTE.

THE SHIPP BROTHERS, ENGLISH HAND BELL RINGERS,

In a first-class Musical Programme, introducing Solos, Duetts and Quartettes on the Bells, Banjos and Zithers, assisted by PROF. L. L. RYERSON, Hnmorist, Vocalist and Impersonator.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Season Ticket for the Cattle Show will admit to this Concert and all the other Entertainments without additional Charge. Reserved Seats 10 Cents Extra, for sale at the stores of E. F. Skinner & Co. and C. A. Southworth until Tuesday morning; afterwards at the ticket office on the Grounds.

WEDNESDAY.

Exhibition of Stock, Fruits, etc., on the Grounds and in the hall from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

At 9.30 o'clock A. M., Exhibition of Town Team of Oxen on the track.

Premiums for the same will be awarded as follows: For the best Team from any town, number and quality to be considered, First Premium, $8; Second Premium, $6; Third Premium, $4. Also, a gratuity of $1 for each Yoke from out of town, not included in premium teams.

At 1 .00 o'clock. A M.,trial of Working Oxen.

At 10.30 o'clock A. M., Ploughing Match.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Grand Cavalcade, consisting of Tandem Teams, Spans, Dog Carts, Carryalls, Buggies, Trotting Gigs, Saddle Horses, etc., etc., under the direction of the Committee on Horses, to whom owners are requested to apply. At the close of which the prizes awarded will be announced.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match, - - - Beacons of Hingham vs. Duxburys.

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,

A practical and interesting Exhibition of the use of Life Saving Apparatus at fires by Volunteer Hook Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1 of Hingham.

AT 2.30 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match, - - - Beacons vs. Centres,

For the Championship of Hingham.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

PROFESSOR THOMPSON

WILL MAKE ANOTHER

Balloon Ascension

AND

PARACHUTE JUMP.

REPEATING HIS

THRILLING EXHIBITION IN MID AIR.

— §§ —

At 4.30 P. M., Rural Sports, Running Races, etc., etc.

EDISON'S CONCERT PHONOGRAPH will be on exhibition both days in the Upper Hall, without extra charge.

Music: MARTLAND'S BROCKTON BAND,

MACE GAY, Leader.

TICKETS.

Admitting to Hall and Grounds, Adults 35 cents. For Children under 14 years of 15 cents. Horses, in harness or otherwise, 25 cents each.

SEASON TICKETS: (Not Transferable)

Adults 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Horses 50 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS may be obtained both days, at reduced price, at all stations on the Old Colony Railroad between Boston and Plymouth inclusive, via. South Shore Lines.

BOATS for Hingham leave Rowe's Wharf, Boston, at 9.45 A. M.; 2.30, 5.15 P. M. Return from Hingham at 7.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 3.45 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

Per order of the Government.

WM. H. THOMAS, Secretary. EBEN L. RIPLEY, President.

Sept. 22. 2t

PROHIBITION RALLY.

Rev. John H. Hector, the "Black Knight of Prohibition" Speaks.

There was a fair attendance at the Prohibition rally in Faxon hall, Saturday evening, although the number of voters present was small. Mr. A. W. Sprague of Wollaston presided, and spoke briefly.

Rev. John H. Hector of California was introduced, and he kept the audience in a happy frame of mind for nearly two hours. He said he had heard that Quincy was a hard place for a prohibition meeting. But because it was a prohibition city it should not stop there. It had only driven the rum shops elsewhere, and should now assist those places in clearing them of the curse. Intemperance, he considered was a greater curse to the land than was slavery. He addressed himself at length to the query, "What do you want a new party for?" Mr. Hector told many interesting stories often at the expense of the colored people.

There were also jubilee songs by Mr. and Mrs. Hector and Miss Richardson. A collection was taken.

Quincy Tennis Club.

The ladies' singles in the Quincy Tennis Club Tournament which was to have occurred on Saturday Sept. 13th, was postponed Friday Sept. 19th, and was played to with the following result:

First Round.

Miss McPhail beat Miss Litchfield, 6—1 6—3.

Miss Pratt beat Miss Adams, by default.

Miss Emery beat Mrs. White, 6—3 6—5.

Miss Dewson beat Miss Bown, 6—1 6—2.

Miss Dewson giving Miss Bown 15 on every game.

Second Round.

Miss Pratt beat Miss McPhail, 6—3 6—1.

Miss Dewson beat Miss Emery, 6—0 6—1.

Miss Dewson giving Miss Emery half 30.

Final.

Miss Dewson beat Miss Pratt, 7—5 6—2.

Miss Dewson giving Miss Pratt 30 on every game.

Miss Dewson wins the prize and still holds the honors earned last year of the champion among the lady tennis players.

Regimental Reunion.

The annual reunion of the old 39th Regiment, M. V. M., will be held in Woburn Wednesday. Mrs. Emily F. Warren, widow of Gen. G. K. Warren, and her daughter, will be present; and they, together with Mrs. Gen. C. L. Pierson, will hold a reception in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, Savings Bank block, at 11.30 A. M. At 12 o'clock the regiment, with their invited guests, will march to Lyceum Hall and there partake of the annual banquet, which will be followed by a business meeting of the association and the election of officers. In this regiment was Co. D of Quincy, Capt. Edward A. Spear. Among the survivors are Mayor C. H. Porter.

Pythian Exemplification.

There will be an exemplification of the ceremony of installation of officers and the various ranks of the Knights of Pythias in Odd Fellows' hall, Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 5. It will be under the immediate direction of Charles B. Newton of Atlantic, the Grand Chancellor.

Another Swindle.

A colored youth is making the rounds, proposing to set up lunch counters in schools. He raises the necessary capital from the pupil and then skips. He worked the Concord (N. H.) High school.

Saturday's Regattas.

Mudgekeewis, Viento and Scamp, Jr., were the winners in the race of the Dorchester Yacht Club on Saturday.

In the Massachusetts the Queen Mab, Magpie and Psyche won first prizes.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Norfolk county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Highlandville, Tuesday, Sept. 23. It will be on the plan of the school of methods. The departments of social purity, narcotics and juvenile work will be discussed.

A Tame Crow.

Miss Anna Bernard of Holbrook has a tame crow that can be seen mornings flying slowly toward the railroad station, keeping in sight of the lady or her father, who take the early train, and after the train arrives the crow flies back to the house and waits patiently all day for his mistress to return. —Hingham Journal.

Prize Winner.

W. L. Jennins of Cambridge won the first prize in singles in the tennis tournament at the Bridgewater fair.

—There was a slight fire in Hyde Park Sunday morning, originating in the house of James O'Riley, which was damaged to the extent of $200. The Old Colony depot near by was damaged $500.

—Mrs. Nellie Cheseboro, of Hyde Park, aged about 50 years, was stoned and seriously assaulted by a boy on Friday evening.

—The annual parade, inspection and trial of the Milford fire department, occurred on Saturday.

You can tell a poker player, like a good workman, by his chips; but it isn't safe to try to tell him how to play poker.

Quincy Politics.

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Among the names mentioned for candidate for the General Court this fall, Councilman W. T. Shea is very prominent. Mr. Shea was born in West Quincy, and is a graduate of the Willard school. Early in life he started with his father, the late William Shea, in the granite business. He with his brother continue the business. Mr. Shea was a charter member of St. Mary's C. T. A. society. He filled the president's chair for five consecutive years and afterwards served two more terms. He was County Vice President for five years, also served on the board of government and represented the society on many important occasions.

In politics Mr. Shea is a Democrat, and was elected in 1888 to the first City Council, and received a reelection in 1889. When he addresses the council he is listened to attentively; he is a good reasoner, is possessed of sound judgment and does not jump at conclusions. He has always served on important committees and has proved himself a valuable member. Mr. Shea is blessed with a genial disposition which has made for him a host of friends in both social and business circles. Should he be elected to the legislature he will no doubt make a good record.

A DEMOCRAT.

Got the Lion's Share.

In summing up the victories in regattas the past season, the Herald says:

In the smaller class, catboats under 18 feet, the fight has been well contested, though the Rocket got the lion's share of the glory. She has been beaten by the Flora Lee and is not a match for her in a blow; but in moderate breezes there is nothing in her class that the Rocket need be afraid of. The Psyche has also done well, and the Mirage got a prize now and then. There were two new boats built for this class last season, the Freak and the Princess. They have been in many of the races, but have not made a record. The Wildfire has won a few prizes and the Scamp got one by a fluke.

The record of the Rocket for the first week of September was one to be proud of. On Monday she won the Lynn open race, on Wednesday the Savin Hill open race, on Thursday the Massachusetts open race, on Friday the Quincy sail off, and on Saturday the Hull championship. Five first prizes in six days, and three of them taken in open races, is a triumphant ending of a brilliant season.

TODAY'S COURT.

Sidney T. Callowhill of Roslindale and Fred H. Bryant of Hyde Park, for riding bicycles on the sidewalk in the town of Milton, were each fined $3 and costs.

William H. Buckley, George McGowell, Jeremiah McKay and Michael J. Doherty of Abington for an assault on a Jew pedler. Buckley was fined $10 and costs for the assault, and $5 and costs for disturbing the peace. McKay was fined $5 and costs for disturbing the peace, and the others were discharged.

Land League.

A meeting of the Quincy Branch of the Land League was held in their hall Sunday night. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the present state of affairs in Ireland. Among those who took part in the discussion were Thomas Carroll, William Faircloth, George D. Cahill and President Cahill. Another meeting will be held next Sunday night and a full attendance is requested. A number of gentlemen will speak during the evening.

La Grippe.

It seems that la grippe had such a good time here last spring it is to come back again and abide a while longer. This report has caused much alarm, says the Boston Home Journal. It may be unfounded, but at the same time it becomes every one to take utmost care of health. This eastern climate, though when the storm is not on it is one of the prettiest in the world, is very dangerous. Those who are accustomed to it are careless, but in view of the experience which la grippe gave Bostonians, it is well for no one to neglect even a cold.

MILTON.

The first meeting of the Milton Cantata Club will be held Monday evening, Sept. 29.

The new High school class numbers over thirty, making sixty-five pupils now in attendance, the largest number for many years. The Academy also is very popular, so much so, that the building has been raised during the summer to accommodate its larger growth. The upper room in the Mattapan school building has been finished during vacation, so the school opened with a new grammar department this year, Miss N. M. Duffield taking charge of it, and Miss Josie Tucker being appointed teacher of the primary.

BRAINTREE.

Mrs. Susan R., wife of Charles S. Williams, a Boston broker, died suddenly Saturday at the home of her father, Nathaniel Hunt, of paralysis of the heart.

Among the bills recently presented to Auditor Lopez of Los Angeles, was one for $872 for lead pencils for the public schools. He refused to audit the demand, which caused much caustic criticism.

WEYMOUTH

The Mr. Lovell of the Potter & Lovell Company of Boston, that are in financial difficulty is a Weymouth native, and was born at Lovell's Corner,a small village midway between East and South Weymouth.

Mrs. Thomas Doran of the Landing sustained a shock of paralysis last Thursday forenoon; at time of penciling this item her condition is somewhat the same. Dr. Tinkham is attending her.

Mrs. Susan R., the beloved wife of Mr. Charles S. Williams, a most respected citizen of the Landing, died shortly after dinner at her parents home South Braintree, Saturday last, with what is said to be paralysis of the heart. Mrs. Williams had been quite feeble for some years with rheumatism, and her friends had reason to think her to be fast improving. Mr. Williams was at Boston attending his business, when a telegram notified him of his loss. Late in the day the remains were removed to this place by undertaker Francis King. Mr. Williams has the sincere sympathy of the community in his bereavement. Funeral services will occur Wednesday at 2 P. M. and will be strictly private.

The Wessagusset House, Dorick White proprietor, is being nicely painted by George W. Hersey a Quincy native, but now a resident of this town.

George W. Walsh, of the Landing, found recently a valuable and handsome snuff box, undoubtedly of foreign make.

A young lady, of East Weymouth, has apparently discovered a new method of stretching close fitting and pinching boots, by filling them with beans and then pouring in a quantity of water and subsequently tying a string around the top. The result proved marvelous, for in the morning the seams were found to be all bursted and boots ruined, also the beans.

Mr. A. W. Blanchard, will be one of the editors of the Gazette-Citizen after the consolidation occurs. Mr. Blanchard is well qualified for the position and also well posted in all current events and is blessed with a natural gift for editorial pencilings. He is a young man generally liked by all classes of citizens, and will, undoubtedly, give Weymouth a paper acceptable to all.

Don't blame the LEDGER representative, for what happens in this town. If there is anything in the life of the place that you do not wish to go abroad to the world, blame yourself if it exists not the pencil pusher for saying something about it. It is his duty to make a typographical photograph of the town every day, and if you a homely picture don't kick the instrument but try and get a better expression on your face the next time.

There is no truth in the rumor that this town intends to introduce moveable sidewalks.

Adoniram F. Joy has sold his estate on Summer street for $900, to out of town parties.

The attendance at the holiness meeting at Temperance hall last evening was immense, parties from Hingham, Cohasset and Braintree being present.

Mr. Prouty the inventor of the printing press of that name contemplates removing from Boston to this town.

Joseph Burns, a lad of sixteen years, accidentally discharged a revolver Saturday, the bullet passing through the palm of his left hand. Some fear of blood poisoning is entertained by the surgeon.

Query. Is it unlawful for a butcher knowingly to kill and sell for beef a cow that was suffering with rheumatism so badly that she could not stand.

Henry Gilligan, a young man employed at the counter and heel factory of G. H. Bicknell, met with a severe accident Saturday whereby he loses the entire thumb of his right hand.

The Sunday Globes were miscarried yesterday. The bundle that should have been left at the Landing was carried to Nantasket. During the forenoon the Harrison Square man was through this town looking for his bundle and up to nearly noon he had not been successful.

There is an error somewhere, relative to the consolidation of the Gazette and Citizen. Saturday there appeared in these columns an item stating that the bargain was off. The LEDGER man does not consider himself to blame as it was so reported on the streets, and upon hearing the statement made called upon parties directly interested, from whom he got what naturally would be considered reliable information. The facts as now given by members of the syndicate is that Mr. Easterbrook was called upon and asked to take about $1000 to bind the bargain and the balance about Oct 1, when they, the company, would take the plant. In some manner the proposition was carelessly put, for Mr. Easterbook declined the offer, supposing that the greater portion of the money was to come considerably later. However, let it be understood, for Mr. M. E. Hawes of East Weymouth has said it, that the company expects to assume charge of the business Oct. 1, the directors having so voted.

When the railway across Siberia is completed, it is estimated that the tour of the world in 50 days will be feasible.

A Clarion man has unearthed a cabbage that weighed 18 pounds, measured 3 feet 6 inches in circumference and 1 foot 2 inches in diameter. It is of the flat Dutch variety.

The first piano was invented as far back as 1716.

LOST.

LOST,—About two weeks ago a Brown Spaniel dog, answers to name of Prince, wearing a leather collar bearing owner's name. Suitable reward paid on return to THOMAS GRIGNON, Common street, West Quincy. Sept. 15—6t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—One large front Room furnished, with board. Apply at 44 Chestnut street. Quincy, Sept 8—12t

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED,—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams. Sept. 22. tf

WANTED,—A first-class Blacksmith at our quarry. FALLON & SONS. Sept. 22. 2t

WANTED.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at MRS. GIBSON'S, 108 Granite street. Quincy, Sept. 16—6t* Sept. 20—1w*

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th, for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization.

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17. 1890.—8t p.20,27

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d, at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

Mrs. H. B. O'Leary, M. D.

— WILL GIVE —

Two Medical Lectures

In the VESTRY of the Methodist Church, on Hall Place, - WEST QUINCY,

(to women only),

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 23d, at 7.30,

— AND —

Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

On Physiology and Diseases of Women.

☞ Dr. O'Leary is located at 56 Berkeley Street, Boston, is indorsed by all our leading N. E. papers, ranks high in her profession, and offers to the women of that section of our city an opportunity to listen to

An Instructive and Interesting Lecture

that cannot fail to help one to "know thyself" and also a chance to benefit by her advice gratuitously after the lecture. A nominal fee of ten cents will be charged to help defray expenses of advertising, &c. Sept. 22. 1t

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.

All the Latest Styles.

Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,

ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

CITY OF QUINCY.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Board of Assessors' will be in session Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct 1, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of assessing any person who is legally entitled to or has been omitted from the assessment of May 1.

B. F. CURTIS, *Prin. Assessor.*
F. C. POPE, *Secretary.*

Quincy, Sept. 20, 1890. 2w

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Weeding Out.

The Bridgewater Independent says, "evidently the Old Colony Company does not propose to have any more accidents resulting from the carelessness or inefficiency of their section foremen. The Quincy horror has led them to look more carefully into the capabilities of the men who stand in the position of Foreman Welch. They have discharged about fifty of these foremen and have replaced them with younger, and more intelligent and efficient men. If such an effort to weed out the service continues throughout the entire force of employes then the public will reap the benefit in safer service, and the possibilities for a repetition of such horrible fatalities will be much less."

We are glad to hear of one vocation in our busy world which is not crowded to the utmost limit. Here is a chance for the girls. Mrs. (Freeman) Palmer of Wellesley says:

"The higher schools and academies are being turned over to women as fast as women can be equipped for their charge. At present it is impossible to find a sufficient number of women of advanced scholarship and tried ability to fill the influential positions which are open to them. Learning of a higher order than was ever before demanded of women is now sought in every department of instruction, and with this learning must be associated trained aptitudes, gracious manners, and acquaintance with business methods. Women with these noble qualifications are urgently needed in colleges and seminaries east and west. They are wanted for organizing new centers of learning in many states and territories. As many of them as are needed cannot be found. Within a fortnight I have myself been asked to name principal for three colleges in the west and south."

Chicopee is putting on city airs. Her first city election will be held this fall and the talk of mayors, aldermen and common councilmen is already heard. A Springfield paper says: "It has already become manifest that there is to be no scarcity in candidates. It seemed to some people most probable that it would be hard to find aspirants for so many offices as offered in seven aldermen, fourteen councilmen and a mayor. But the real difficulty seems to be that there are not going to be offices enough. There are enough would-be aldermen alone to call for at least sixty wards this first year."

Several of our exchanges have published the population of the States which are supposed to be arranged according to rank, but Massachusetts which stands seventh is put in the ninth place. The State is larger according to the returns than Michigan and Texas and Massachusetts papers should be more careful.

There is a project in New York for a tunnel between Staten Island and Brooklyn, to be 2½ miles long and to cost $6,000,000. New York had better finish the Hoboken tunnel and the Grant monument before getting up any new schemes.

The Woburn Press is brief and to the point, but it is pleasing to notice our efforts are appreciated. It says, "There is a great improvement noticeable in the Quincy DAILY LEDGER."

Prof. W. H. Davis, of Harvard Universitv, says that the equinoctial storm is a myth. The annual visit of the myth is expected soon.

The London edition of the New York Herald has gone under; but Mr. Bennett will try the experiment of a Sunday Herald there a while longer.

THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

Boston Italians Celebrate the Anniversary with Music and Other Enthusiastic Demonstrations.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—If Paul Revere could have peered last night, as many spectators did, from the quaint overhanging story of the building in North square where he lived in Revolutionary days, instead of one signal lantern he would have seen hundreds of many-hued lights in front and on every side, and instead of the scarlet coats of the British soldiers he would have perceived the picturesque uniforms of a body of men from sunny Italy, and on further noting of voices and faces as well as of national music that resounded, he would have imagined that the city must have lapsed from the control of Great Britain to that of the land of Angelo, Dante and Columbus.

The whole space of North square and of its tributory streets was virtually encompassed by the representatives of the "Italian colony" of Boston, and the spectacle was one to give a new conception of the increase of their numbers. Banners and lights gleamed from the overlooking windows, while the available spaces for listening to the music of the Roma band, which occupied a central band stand, were fully utilized by prominent representatives of nationality. The celebration and the spirit of the occasion were due the circumstance that the 20th of September was the 29th anniversary of the capture of Rome by the Italian forces of Victor Emanuel, from which event the establishment of united Italy was dated.

The band, under the direction of Signor F. P. Cericola, who came from Italy not long ago to organize it, played a spirited program of classic music almost wholly by Italian composers. The concert elicited the hearty enthusiasm of the listeners, particularly at the close, when a piece entitled the "Capture of Rome," composed by Professor Cericola for the occasion, was played for the first time in America, the music being designed to illustrate the encampment, the battle and the victory. Today the celebration will be supplemented with feasting, music and dancing.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Lack of Sunshine Will Be Felt in the Fruit Districts—Past Week's Weather Generally Unfavorable to Crops.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The weather for the week just passed has been very unfavorable to crops and farm work throughout all of New England, excepting perhaps in some localities in the southeast. One correspondent in Rhode Island says that crops are not materially injured, and another says that corn has continued to ripen and is now quite hard. The corn has ripened somewhat in other places, though but slowly, and cutting is now going on as fast as the weather will permit. Some that was cut last week is moulding in the shock, and other crops, such as rowen, oats, buckwheat, beans, etc., that were cut or stacked and some that remain uncut, are now rotting or sprouting in the fields. Tomatoes, grapes and potatoes continue to decay in most places, although at Bristol, R. I., late potatoes are being dug, and turn out as well or better than the early ones, with little or no rot found. Tobacco dries slowly and is sweating on the poles. At Leominster, Mass., peaches are feeling the lack of sunshine and are decaying on the trees, and fruit of all kinds not yet gathered will lack the flavor given by sunshine. The melon harvest continues in Warwick, R. I., (instead of Warwick, Mass., as reported last week), and a large crop is being secured in that town as well as in Cranston. The grass in fields and pastures is growing rapidly and there will be an abundance of fall feed, but without more sunshine it will lack sweetness and nutriment. Root crops are growing well.

BIG NATIONALISTS' MEETING.

Dillon Denounces the Government—Soldiers and Police Present.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—The Nationalists held a meeting at Swinford, County Mayo. Although rain was falling a large crowd was present. Two hundred policemen and 150 soldiers were on the ground. John Dillon made a speech in which he denounced the government's tactics in dealing with the Nationalists. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., for whom a summons has been issued, will return to Dublin on Wednesday. Arrangements have been made to hold a number of meetings in different parts of the country. A meeting will be held in the central offices of the league in Dublin on Tuesday, when the question of sending a mission to the United States will be decided.

The Swinford magistrate warned Dillon that the meeting would be dispersed if illegal language was used. Dillon made a vehement speech, in which he complained that the warning was a gross, shameful outrage. An armed officer, he said, had been sent by the government to intimidate tenants to pay rent, but he advised tenants to hold by all they possessed in order to secure the necessaries of life for their wives and families.

New Haven Merchant Sandbagged.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—William McGarrall, a well-to-do groceryman of this city, while going to his home from his store, a distance of one block, about midnight Saturday, was assaulted and sandbagged by three masked men. His pockets were rifled. McGarrall was taken to the hospital, where he now lies with concussion of the brain and little hope of recovery. He did not recognize any of his assailants. But 30 cents was in his clothing, the money which the probable murderers hoped for being in the safe at the store. There is no clue to the assailants.

She Was Unhappy.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Fannie McMillan committed suicide with morphine and was found dead in her room at a hotel. She was divorced one week ago from Fred McMillian, now manager of Fay Templeton. Mrs. McMillan attempted suicide a year ago. She was a native of Hamilton, O., and a cousin of Governor Campbell of Ohio. She left all of her possessions, worth $10,000, to Maggie Daly, a chambermaid in the hotel, who had been kind to her.

Incendiarism at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 22.—An attempt was made last night to set fire to a stone building on Central street belonging to the Sanford heirs. A blaze was discovered in the second story, and it was found kerosene had been poured over the floor of the room. A small fire occurred in a building owned by Estes Bros., dealers in waste. It is not yet known whether or not this was incendiary also, but it is thought it may have been.

Seventeen Persons Killed in a Riot.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—In an election riot in the Portuguese city of Goa, India, seventeen persons were killed and many wounded.

THE SLAVERY EVIL.

Representative Andrew Reports His Bill to Congress.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

Resolution Presented Asking for International Action—Weak Case Against a Lottery Agent—What Will Be Done This Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Hon. John F. Andrew of Massachusetts has presented from the committee on foreign affairs an interesting report on the condition of the African slave trade. The report, after rehearsing the efforts made at international conferences to diminish slavery, states these facts regarding the present slave trade:

The great evils which the slave trade still continues to inflict on Africa, the atrocious crimes and frightful devastation which it causes, together with the fatal influence which this state of barbarism has upon that immense continent, possessing such rich and varied natural resources, are established facts and universally recognized. It is estimated that this evil, which has existed for many hundreds of years in Africa, destroys over 1000 human lives every day.

The countries where this trading is carried on, comprise three vast regions, the eastern and western part of the Soudan, the central plateau and the basins of the great lakes. These three regions constitute one-half of Africa and the most fertile portion, and what would be the most densely populated but for the slave trade. There are many slave markets in this territory, and a number of cities are active centers for the slave trade. The slaves are supplied by the wars and also by slave hunts organized by the chiefs of the independent states of the central Soudan.

The captives are used either for barter, servants, farm laborers, and also as food and as victims offered in their funeral rites. In the eastern part of this region the Arabs carry on the slave trade, and use their captives in their caravans to transport ivory to the coast, and also sell them in the eastern slave markets.

The territory covered by this trade in Africa is twice as large as all the states in this union, and it is considered a moderate estimate that the number of victims received each year at the different markets is as follows:

Wetsern Soudan	15,000
Eastern Soudan	25,000
Central Regoin	40,000
Total	80,000

To these should be added those who perish by the way, those killed in the raids upon the villages and those who die afterward from privation. Livingstone declares that the average is 10 to 1, but if that were reduced one-half it would appear that at least 400,000 human lives were thus destroyed in Central Africa every year.

The influence of the maritime powers has suppressed the slave trade on the Atlantic ocean, over which there was once a vast traffic in human beings. It is claimed by some authorities that slaves are still exported to a certain extent from some of the Mediterranean ports to oriental countries, where slavery is recognized, but that ocean has not been much used for this traffic. Many negroes are carried into slavery over the Red sea and Indian ocean.

While slaves which are captured by native chiefs and taken by foreigners as a matter of commerce are transported long distances, a vast number remain in the centre of Africa, used as domestic and farm servants or for cannibalism and human sacrifices. Some of the slaves are sent to the Mussulman states of Africa on the sea, to the oases of the Sahara; to the Mussulman states of Asia, to the islands in the Indian ocean and certain islands of British India. In Morocco slavery is recognized and thousands of Soudanese slaves are annually brought into that country. In the southern zone of Algiers and Tunis there is direct communication with the slave traders of the desert. In Tripoli slaves are introduced by the Oasis of Fezzan and are exported from the ports of Tripoli and Ben-Gasi.

In Egypt it is estimated that the slave population amounts to 20,000 or 25,000 persons; and although the sale of slaves is prohibited, the commerce still exists on the southern frontier. Caravans from the Soudan supply slaves to the tribes of the Sahara and the oases of the Libyan desert, who transport them to other markets.

The oases south of Morocco and Algiers are centers of this trade.

Arabia seems to be the principal outlet of the trade. The pilgrimage to Mecca, it is alleged, has become the means of exporting slaves to the most distant countries of the east. Turkey in Europe and Asia forbid the slave traffic, but the law is not vigorously enforced.

In Persia slavery has not disappeared.

It is superfluous at this late date to discuss the evils of slavery. It is only necessary for the civilized nations to realize that the trade exists and the importance of adopting as speedily as possible some concerted action for its suppression, which from the nature of the case must be work of slow progress.

The occupation of the country by Europeans and the suppression of the use and sale of firearms, would seem from the evidence to be the most expeditious methods to suppress this trade. This great work, of course, devolves upon the European powers exercising sovereign rights in Africa, and so far as their efforts tend to rid the world of this scourge they will meet the sympathy of civilized mankind.

Your committee recommends the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, That the president of the United States be requested to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade.

A VERY WEAK CASE.

Lottery Company May Test the Constitutionality of the New Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The government was only partially successful in its preliminary trial of the case against Thompson, the agent here of Dauphin of the Louisiana Lottery company. The attorney was not held on the mass of charges made by the detectives of the postoffice department, but on one minor charge, and the bail was fixed at only $300. Incidentally the police magistrate animadverted very severely on the methods of the government detectives. He said: "A detective can detect criminals, but he cannot make them." The government had no evidence except that which had been made by the detectives, and it is doubtful whether much of that will stand the test of the upper courts. The case is not brought under the new law, as is erroneously supposed, nor were the acts charged committed after the new law went into effect.

In view of the miscarriage so far in this case it is thought that the government may not choose to press it, and that evidence will be sought to make a case under the new law. If current reports are correct the lottery company will help to make evidence to prepare a test case. The attorneys of the company are represented as having advised the owners of the company that the new law will not be upheld by the United States supreme court, and it is said that it was for that reason that the company abandoned its efforts to defeat the bill in the closing stages of the legislation. The point which it will be sought to make is that the new law is unconstitutional in that it interferes with private rights and with the inviolability of the mails.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Agreement on Tariff Bill May Be Reached by Wednesday—The Langston-Venable Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The unfinished business before the senate when it meets will the bill for the relief of the supreme court, which was under discussion several days last week. The bill providing for the organization of a court for the adjudication of private land claims also occupies a place on the calendar, where it may be called up at any time. It is probable some action will be taken upon both these bills this week, but it is difficult to say just what it will be. If they should be passed, it would possibly be necessary to send them to the house for concurrence in amendments, so that it is not likely that either of them will become a law at this session of congress. The bills next on the order of business fixed by the Republicans are the two labor bills, and they will be called up by Senator Blair at the first opportunity. Senator Cockrill's opposition to the Sherman bill, to increase national circulation, is sufficient to take that measure out of the list of probabilities for this session.

Conferees on the tariff bill say that an agreement is not probable before Tuesday or Wednesday; as the report goes first to the house for consideration, it will not reach the senate until the latter part of the week. It will then depend upon the desire of the senators to get away, whether the discussion shall be long or brief. Notice has been given that three tariff speeches are to be made when the conference report is made to the senate—by Messrs Aldrich and Carlisle of the finance committee, and Mr. Ingalls, who was in the chair while the bill was under consideration in the senate. While waiting for the tariff bill the general deficiency bill may come before the senate on report of conferees—if not before then, directly after it—and it is likely to be the only measure of importance to receive consideration after the tariff bill is out of the way.

In the house the Langston-Venable election case has reached a stage which requires further action before any other business can be touched. The previous question is operating, and the yea and nay vote upon the election case must be taken before the usual order can prevail. So it will be necessary for the Republicans to secure a quorum as a preliminary to the disposition of any business; and, as a matter of fact, they confidently expect to have 165 members present on Tuesday at the latest, which, with the assistance rendered by the presence of at least one Democrat, will, they believe, enable the house to dispose of the election case. What will follow depends upon the progress of the conferees on the tariff bill. If their work is complete by Tuesday morning, the report will be taken up immediately and disposed of in two days at most.

WILLING TO SERVE TEN YEAR.S

A Criminal Who Looked a Long Way Ahead for a Good Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A remarkable story of cool criminal logic came out at the Jefferson Market police court on the examination of the three bell boys of the hotel Vendome, arrested in connection with the stealing of the $12,80) contained in the strong box of the Chicago bookmakers, Carlan and Saunders. One of the bell boys turned state's evidence, and told how Henry Cassin, the chief prisoner, secured possession of the money. Oscar Matthews, in an affidavit, tells the story referred to. He says Cassin approached him several times with a plan to take the box from the safe. He said he would be willing to serve ten years to get the money, which he could hide and use when released from jail. Matthews told him to do it himself, as he would have nothing to do with the theft. Cassin told him he could easily get at the box, as he knew the combination of the safe. Cassin was held in $10,000 bail and Matthews sent to the house of detention.

ITALIANS WITH KNIVES.

One Killed, One Disembowelled and Two Others Receive Minor Injuries.

HARTFORD, Sept. 22.—A stabbing affray occurred in this city on Charles street last night between a party of Italians. Dominick Moscari was stabbed in the heart and killed outright. Another whose name cannot be learned, was stabbed in the groin and disembowelled. He was taken to the hospital and is comfortable. Antonio Fazio was stabbed under the left armpit. Josephi Newell was cut in the neck and has been arrested on suspicion. It is thought he committed the murder, as a stilletto was found in a closet belonging to him and his wife was seen to go in there. Shortly after the murder another knife was found on his wife and another in the street. There were also arrested on suspicion Angelo Couto, Antony Russ, Joseph Collendrie and John B. Shay.

Van Wagoner Breaks the World's Record

READING, Pa., Sept. 22.—In a bicycle contest to break the world's record of twenty-one miles 1h. 15m., made in 1888 by W. I. Wilhelm of this city, William Van Wagoner was the winner, covering the distance in 1h. 7m. There were twenty starters. W. C. Leeds of Wilmington, Del., was second, and C. M. Murphy of New York third.

Turkish-Armenian Difficulties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—A conflict has taken place between Turks and Armenians at Van, in which forty were killed, chiefly Turks. The Armenian priest who was shot recently has died from the effects of his wounds.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; cooler, followed in New Hampshire and Vermont by rising temperature; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

— OF —

CRETONNES

— AT —

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy. near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
" "	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
" "	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
"	3.15 P.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
" "	5.15 P.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
" "	5.15 P.M
South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we know that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 22.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1857—Littlefield's wheelwright shop and neighboring buildings burned; one of the most disastrous conflagrations which ever visited Quincy.

1861—Brigade muster in Bean's pasture.

World Wide.



BENEDICT ARNOLD

B. C.—Death of Virgil, author of the greatest Latin epic poem; born 70 B. C.

1761—George III and queen crowned at Westminster.

1780—Meeting of Arnold and André at Haverstraw, N. Y., to arrange the business of treason.

1792—Republic proclaimed in France. The French revolutionists adopted a new calendar. The week was abolished and a span of ten days substituted for the seven, the tenth day or decadi being set apart for rest. A decree was also passed against the Christian religion. Immortality was denied, and atheism declared to be the faith of France. Reason was deified, and on all the public cemeteries was placed the inscription, "Death is eternal sleep."

1825—The Bowery theatre, N. Y., burned; previously destroyed in 1828; burned again in 1838.

1842—Birth of Abdul-Hamid II, sultan of Turkish empire.

1862—Confederates re-entered Virginia after their defeat at Antietam.

1862—Lincoln proclaimed liberty to the slaves if the rebellious states failed to return to the Union on or before Jan. 1, 1863.

1863—Mason, the Confederate commissioner to England, protested against his reception and left.

1887—Death in Washington of Gen. James B. Fry, United States army, aged 70.

1890—The Boulangists defeated by the Republicans in France.

Negro Minstrelsy.

"The old fashion of minstrelsy is not in demand except in a few of its features," said Lew Dockstader. "Negro minstrelsy has advanced and is more refined. Perhaps the progress made by the negro himself has had something to do with this change. The negro of today, as we find him in the cities, is not the negro of twenty years ago. He is getting to be a property holder, a man of education, with ambitions like a white man. To find a negro of the old fashioned stage pattern you will have to go into places remote from cities and railroads. Some of the old fashioned negro comedians will ever be remembered. There was poor Billy Manning, the greatest I think I ever saw. He was born witty, and had the quaintest, richest humor. I saw him last in St. Louis a little while before his death. We got up a benefit for him. He had consumption and was dying on his feet, but as genial and witty as ever. Ad Ryman is an old timer who is still in the business. "Carncross is well off in Philadelphia. Dixey has retired. Bernard is worth $400,000 or more, and is dabbling in real estate in New York. Duprez is running a hotel in Lawrence, Mass., and his former partner, Lew Benedict, is yet in the minstrel business. Matt Wheeler is in Brooklyn, dealing in real estate. Billy Emerson, still a wonderful singer, is with the Cleveland minstrels. Minstrelsy has given many bright men to the drama, opera and orchestra. William Castle and Theodore Thomas have both been negro minstrels, and so has P. S. Gilmore, who is yet bright enough to work a good amount of minstrelsy coloring into his music. Joe Murphy, who was great in minstrelsy at one time, has made a fortune as a comedian in Irish characters, and Joseph K. Emmet, who was also a minstrel, is wealthy as Fritz."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Umpire's Peril.

The lot of the umpire in an amateur baseball game is usually a very unhappy and likewise a dangerous one. In a contest recently played in a town not many miles from Buffalo between the home team and a visiting club the umpire was compelled to decide several close decisions against the local nine, and though the crowd became greatly excited no harm befell the autocrat of the diamond up to the last half of the ninth inning. The score at that juncture was 9 to 8 in favor of the visitors, with the home team at bat. The first man up got a base on balls, the second singled and a sacrifice advanced each a base.

A repetition of the four ball act filled the bags. The next two batters fanned out, to the chagrin of the crowd, who began to think that the umpire intended to rob the home club of the game. The climax was reached when the third man had two strikes and three balls called on him. The excitement was at fever heat, for the next ball pitched meant defeat or victory. Straight as an arrow came the sphere toward the plate, but as the umpire tremblingly prepared to call "Third strike; side out!" the batsman swung around with his club and knocked the ball over the fence. The sensation of joy experienced by that umpire was of a very joyous kind, as he comprehended how near he had come to death's door. He never tires of telling the story, but avers that he will never umpire another ball game.—Buffalo Courier

Convulsed His Neighbors.

An American "millionaire," who has taken a country vicarage in a west Midland county for two months, has quite convulsed his new neighbors by the magnitude of his establishment, to accommodate which a large extra house has been hired. It includes thirty servants, twenty horses, twelve dogs, four cows and fourteen cats.—London Truth.

HIS LIFE OF CHRIST.

DR. TALMAGE'S GREATEST LITERARY WORK.

Foster Coates Gets a Glimpse at the Proof Sheets of "From Manger to Throne"—A Most Interesting Literary Work Is Here Described.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

Few persons possess Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's most distinguishing characteristic—something to say, and the ability to clothe the thought in language fresh and striking. The great Brooklyn divine has given us another example of his tireless energy, his great study and his matchless word paintings in his life of Christ—"From Manger to Throne"—to be issued in a few days from the press of the Historical Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. Through the courtesy of Mr. H. S. Smith, president of the company, I am enabled to tell something about the work in advance, for I have seen the proof sheets.



ARAB INHABITANTS.

The book differs from all other lives of the Christ in this, that it is a simple narrative in which no theological questions are propounded, no "views" extolled, and there is no straining after effect.

It is made up of 600 pages, with over 400 engravings, copies of famous paintings by the old masters illustrating scenes in the life of Christ and portraits of the Saviour by many famous painters. In addition there is a splendid panorama of the crucifixion in colors, ten feet in length, which is a great achievement of the publishers.

As a literary effort the book is the most ambitious of the great preacher's life. It fulfills all the requirements of literary style and finish. Each fact was carefully weighed and scrutinized before put on paper. Nothing was taken for granted. It is not the work of an idle hour, but rather the life work of a strong man still in his prime. It should meet with a cordial welcome. It is not written above the head of the average reader. On the contrary, it is a series of magnificent word pictures, so simple that a child would be interested in them. The reader is taken to every spot made remarkable in the Holy Land, and the guide is like a delightful elder brother sitting in the twilight rehearsing the old, old story, ever new.

"I have been writing that book for thirty-five years," Dr. Talmage told me recently, and he supplements this in his preface by saying:

"In my American home, on the Atlantic, on the Mediterranean, on camel's back, on mule's back, on horseback, under chandelier, by dim candle in tent, on Lake Galilee, in convent, at Bethel, where Jacob's pillow was stuffed with dreams and the angels of the ladder landed; at the brook Elah, from which little David picked up the ammunition of five smooth stones, four more than were needed for crushing like an eggshell the skull of Goliath; in the valley of Ajalon, over which, at Joshua's command, Astronomy halted; on the plain of Esdraelon, the battlefield of ages, its long red flowers suggestive of the blood dashed to the bits of the horses' bridles; amid the shattered masonry of Jericho, in Jerusalem, that overshadows all other cities in reminiscence; at Cana, where plain water became festal beverage; on Calvary, whose aslant and ruptured rocks still show the effects of the earthquake at the awful hemorrhage of the five wounds that purchased the world's rescue, and with my hand mittened from the storm, or wet from the Jordan, or bared to the sun, or gliding over smooth table, this book has been written."

Dr. Talmage is the only author of a life of the Christ who visited the Holy Land for the purpose of seeing for himself the scenes made famous by the birth and crucifixion of the Saviour, and this record of his life is one of the most interesting portions of the book. The writer vividly portrays the visit of Mary and Joseph in Egypt:

"Over the hills and down through the deep gorge they urge their way. By Hebron, by Gaza, through hot sand, under a blistering sun, the babe crying, the mother faint, the father exhausted. How slowly the days and weeks pass. Will the weary three ever reach the banks of the Nile? Will they ever see Cairo? Will the desert ever end? When at last they cross the line beyond which old Herod has no right to pursue their joy is unbounded. Free at last! Let them dismount and rest. Now they resume their way with less anxiety. They will find a place somewhere for shelter and the earning of their bread. Here they are at Cairo, Egypt. They wind through the crooked streets, which are about ten feet wide, and enter the humble house where I have been today. It is nine steps down from the level of the street. It is such a place as no reader of this book would like to dwell in. I measured the room, and found it 20 feet long and 7 1-2 feet high. There are three shelvings of rock, one of which I think was the cradle of our Lord. There is no window, and all the light must have come from lantern or candle. What a place for the king of heaven to live in!"

As he approaches Jerusalem the doctor can hardly contain himself. He is sitting on a patient camel's back writing these words: "Along the route I am amazed beyond expression at the boldness and jaggedness of the scenery of the Holy Land. I expected to see it rough, but not Alpinian and Sierra Nevadian in grandeur. The hills are amphitheatres, piled up galleries of gray rock, with intervals of soil, brown and maroon, until the eye and head and heart surrender, and the lips that for a long while were exclamatory become speechless. Before sundown we will see Jerusalem. I never had such high expectations of seeing any place as of seeing the holy city. I found myself singing 'Jerusalem, My Happy Home,' while dressing myself this morning. I think my feelings may be slightly akin to that of the Christian just about to enter the heavenly Jerusalem."

Then follows a graphic picture of the great city, and the visitor's thoughts as his eyes beheld it for the first time.

Dr. Talmage gives a description of a baptism in the Jordan. He says:

"Yesterday on horseback we left Jericho, and having dipped in the Dead sea we came with a feeling that we cannot describe upon the Jordan, a river which more people have desired to see than any other. On our way we overtook an American, who requested me to baptize him by immersion in the river Jordan. We dismounted at the place where Joshua and his host once crossed the river dry shod. We were near a turn in the river, and not far off from where rocks and sand are piled up in shape of cathedrals, domes and battlements. We pitched our tent, and after proper examination of the candidate for baptism I selected portions of Scripture appropriate. One of our Arab attendants had a garment not unlike a baptismal robe. With that garment girdled around me I led the candidate down under the trees on the bank, while near by were groups of friends and some strangers who happened to be there. After a prayer I read of Christ's baptism in the Jordan and the commission, 'Go, teach all nations, baptizing them.' The people on the bank then joined in singing to the familiar tune that soul stirring song, 'On Jordan's Stormy Bank I Stand.' With the candidate's hands in mine we waded deep into the Jordan, and I then declared, 'In this historical river, where the Israelites crossed, and Naaman plunged seven times for the cure of his leprosy, and Christ was baptized, and which has been used in all ages as a symbol of the dividing line between earth and heaven, I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' As the candidate went down under the waves and then rose I felt a solemnity that no other scene could have inspired. As the ordinance was observed under the direction of no particular denomination of Christians, and no particular church could be responsible for it, I feel it my duty to report what I did to the church universal."

Dr. Talmage's description of his departure from Jerusalem is characteristic:

"Now we leave Jerusalem for the long journey north through Palestine. A little way out we got on a hill and took the last look at Jerusalem, and I felt and remarked it was the last look at that sacred city on earth, and the next Jerusalem we shall see will be the heavenly. We went on within sight of Mizpah and Gibeon, where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still; on by Rama, connected with Samuel's history; on by the traditional village where the parents of Christ missed their boy, about three and a half miles from Jerusalem. This is the road over which Jesus came and went from Jerusalem to Nazareth. To-night we encamp at Bethel, where was once a school of the prophets, a theological seminary. Elijah and Elisha were here. Near this Abraham and Lot divided the land. Here Jacob, pillowed on a stone, saw the ladder used by angels' feet, and he set up a stone and consecrated it. To-night the heavens were full of ladders—first a ladder of clouds, then a ladder of stars, and all



DR. TALMAGE BAPTIZING A CANDIDATE.

up and down the heavens are the angels of beauty, angels of consolation, angels of God ascending and descending. 'Surely God is in this place,' said Jacob, 'and I knew it not.' But to-night God is in this place, and I know it!"

The doctor has this to say about tradition, history and fact before beginning the real work of the book:

"Are the places that I see in Palestine and Syria and the Mediterranean isles the genuine places of Christly, patriarchal and apostolic association? Many of them are not, and many of them are. We have no sympathy with the bedwarfing of tradition. There are traditions contradicted by their absurdity, but if for several generations a sensible tradition goes on in regard to events connected with certain places, I am as certain of the localities as though pen and document had fixed them. Indeed, sometimes tradition is more to be depended on than written communication. A writer may, for bad purposes, misrepresent, misconstrue, misstate; but reasonable traditions concerning places connected with great events are apt to be true. I have no more doubt concerning the place on which Christ was crucified or in which Christ was buried than I have about the fact that our Lord was slain and entombed. But suppose traditions contradict each other? Then try them, test them, compare them as you do documents. It is no more difficult to separate traditions, true and false, than apocryphal books from inspired books. Do not use the word tradition as a synonym for delusion. There is a surplus of Christian infidels traveling in the Holy Land who are from scalp to heel surcharged with unbeliefs. A tradition may be as much divinely inspired as a book. The scenery of Palestine is interjoined, intertwisted, interlocked with the Scriptural occurrences. The learned Ritter, who has never been charged with any weakness of incredulity, writes: 'No one can trace without joy and wonder the verification which geography pays to the history of the Holy Land.'

"When the brilliant Renan went to Palestine he was stuffed with enough incredulity to make a dozen Thomas Paines, and yet he gives the following experience: 'The marvelous harmony of the evangelical picture, with the country which serves as its frame, was to me a revelation. I had before my eyes a fifth gospel, mutilated but still legible; and ever afterward in the recitals of Matthew and Mark, instead of an abstract being that one would say has never existed, I saw a wonderful human figure live and move.' So said an unbeliever. In this my visit to Palestine, in the year of our Lord 1889-90, I also find the landscape a commentary. The rivers, the mountains, the valleys, the lakes, the rocks, the trees, the costumes of the Holy Land, agree with Matthew and Mark and Luke and John. The geography and topography are the background of the Gospel pictures. They carry a different part of the same song.



GROUP OF MODERN GALILEANS.

Admit Palestine and you admit the New Testament. A distinguished man years ago came here, and returned and wrote, 'I went to Palestine an infidel and came home a Christian.' My testimony will be that I came to Palestine a firm believer in the Bible, and return a thousand fold more confirmed in the divinity of the Holy Scriptures."

Quite as interesting as anything else in the book is this announcement:

"Wandering up and down the chief art galleries of Europe I have looked for a face of the Saviour which I would like to have in my life of Christ. The one I have chosen in preference to all is that executed by a young painter, [illegible]

"I have no idea that the Fourteenth century, or the Fifteenth century, or the Sixteenth century monopolized all the brain. I think the best music is yet to be composed, the best sculpture yet to be chiseled, the best paintings are yet to be presented to the world. We are almost always disappointed with a picture of Christ. It is the universal criticism of such pictures, 'While I admire the artistic merit of the production, the picture is not my idea of the Saviour.' The picture is apt to represent Christ either as effeminate or severe, weak or awful. To commingle in one picture strength and humility, suffering and triumph, the lionlike and the lamblike, the face that frowned the bestormed lake into a calm, and yet was such an invitation to babyhood that children tumbled from their mothers' arms into his bosom—that was what I was looking for, and that I have found, and that we present to our readers.

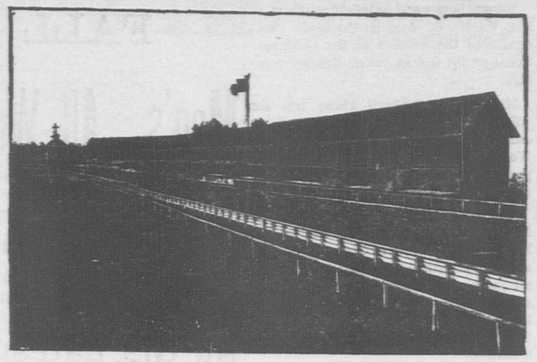
"I think it will satisfy more people than any other face that has ever been put on canvas. The cranial development of this picture of Christ is marvelous, and different from anything previously produced. We must not forget that he was not only a Christ of great heart, but also of great head. Most other paintings of our Lord were made from models. This artist had no model. He feels that it was an inspiration, and I believe it was. The German is apt to paint a German Christ, the Italian an Italian Christ, the Frenchman a French Christ, the Spaniard a Spanish Christ. But it was left for our artist, in whose veins commingle the blood of many nationalities, to paint for us 'The World's Christ!' Blessed be his glorious name forever!"

The public will be curious to see the work of this new painter.

Perhaps the good doctor has found a new Correggio!

There are a great many other features too numerous to even mention in a newspaper article. The readers will find these for themselves, and will probably lay down the book, as I did the proof sheets, with a new knowledge of the Christ and a higher appreciation of Dr. Talmage's splendid ability.

FOSTER COATES.



Brockton's New 540 Foot Grand Stand.

The grand stand just completed at the Brockton Fair Grounds is 540 feet long and is said to be the largest grand stand at a trotting track in America. It stands 50 feet back from the track and with the inclosed yard will easily accommodate 6000 people at one time. At the extreme south end, at the left of the picture, there are 70 private boxes, each about six feet square and containing six folding chairs. Extending through the centre, from the third stairway on one end to the third from the other end, are four sections of reserved chairs, each chair occupying a space of 20 inches wide. The above sketch gives a very good idea of the new building as it looks today.

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Etc., Etc.,

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TELEPHONE 54-3.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Cars will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.0 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.35, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.40, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.15, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.17, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 22.

High water at 4.45 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Sun rises at 5.32; Sets at 5.42.

Moon sets 11.08.

Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Cool weather.

Special meeting of the City Council this evening.

The house of Mr. William V. Hayward is being raised.

John Harmon of Quincy Point has been granted an increase in pension.

Mrs. S. G. Davis, wife of a former pastor of the Universalist church, is visiting in town.

The new time time-table on the Quincy & Boston Street Railway went into effect today.

The annual fair of Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., will be held Nov. 17 to 22 inclusive.

Mr. John Bradley has returned from New Hampshire, where he has been spending his vacation.

The cellar for the new house of the Misses Dolan on Canal street, was staked out this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGlinchey of Portland, Me., are the guests of Mr. J. H. Costello at Houghs Neck.

Mrs. Freeman, Miss Gertrude Freeman and Mr. Clayton E. Freeman, of Wollaston, have moved to Chelsea.

Mrs. William A. Clark and daughter of New York city are the guests of Mrs. J. L. Eldredge, Quincy Neck.

The Democratic Councillor Convention for this, the second district, will be held in Dedham on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 10 A. M.

Mr. I. Howland Jones, of Wollaston, returned from Savannah, Ga., Saturday, where he has been engaged in business the past summer.

Mr. Charles L. Prescott of Quincy Point has bought a lot of land on the corner of Baxter and Curtis streets and will build on it this fall.

James O'Dowd of West Quincy played with the Abingtons against the Samosets for a stake of $100, and the former won by a score of 7 to 6.

The 10 o'clock car from West Quincy, Sunday night, jumped the track near the Willard school. Nobody was injured and travel was not stopped.

Steam was turned on at City Hall this morning for the first time this season. City Messenger Tirrell found the apparatus in good working order.

Rev. C. O. Young pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church, was welcomed back by his people Sunday, after a vacation of three months spent in Kansas.

Work will now be pushed on Hancock street. Superintendent Spencer is happy only when he has plenty to do, and he certainly has a big job now.

The Rocket won the Hull championship on Saturday. The Wildfire was to sail off with her but did not put in an appearance, and the Rocket went over the course alone.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mrs. L. J. Chandler will open her dancing classes on Thursday, Oct. 2, instead of the 8th as previously announced.

Charles A. Howland, Esq., an old member of the City Guards of Worcester, participated in the semi-centennial anniversary last Friday. It was thirty-three years ago that he resided in that city.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the grand fair of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society to take place in that town on Tuesday the 23d and Wednesday the 24th.

In the list of pupils to Thayer Academy, published in Saturday's LEDGER, the names Augustus D. and Henrietta J. Dell of Quincy, were placed in the junior class, when they should have been in the senior middle class.

The proposed change in the specifications for the new Willard schoolhouse will be acted on by the City Council this evening. Everyone wants to see the work done in the best possible manner and at the same time as speedily as possible, but they don't want the contract broken.

Rev. Edward A. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational church, Wollaston, announced on Sunday, Sept. 14, that he would give prizes to the Sunday school children for the best collection of wild flowers that could be gathered around Wollaston. On Saturday afternoon a large company of the little ones met in the vestry with their collections. The first prize was awarded to Miss Abbie Mann and the second to Miss Marion Nickerson.

Messrs. Somes and Schofield members of the Y. M. C. Association, Hyde Park, conducted the services at the Congregational vestry, Quincy Point, Sunday evening.

Miss Maggie Caldwell whose arm was quite seriously injured last week by being caught in the wringing machine at the Wollaston laundry, is doing well and expects to have the splints removed from her arm today.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Myra C. Newman were held at her late residence, corner of Elmwood avenue and Safford streets, Wollaston, Saturday afternoon. The simple and impressive services were conducted by the Rev. David Gregg, of the Park street church, Boston. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Saturday's Ball Game.

The Goodyear Machine Co. nine came to West Quincy on Saturday to play the St. Mary's. The decisions by the visiting umpire created much trouble and finally the game was stopped.

Goodyears of Boston.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
J. Kiley, c.f.,	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Raiche, 1b.,	4	0	0	0	6	0	1
Baer, p.,	4	0	0	0	0	4	2
McCarron, 2b.,	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Morrison, 3b.,	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milton, l.f.,	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mitchell, s.s.,	3	1	0	0	1	2	1
Stevens, r.f.,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.,	3	1	0	0	0	12	1
	30	6	2	2	12	20	7

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilraine, s.s.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	1
E. Gallagher, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKay, l.f.,	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
Cole, 1b.,	3	2	1	1	10	1	1
Kiley, 2b.,	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Reardon, p.,	4	2	1	1	0	2	2
Murphy, c.,	3	0	1	1	11	2	2
J. Walsh, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
J. Gallagher, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	6	8	8	21	7	8

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Goodyears,	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	—6
St. Marys,	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	—6

Umpire, Flynn of Boston.

BORN.

FLYNN—In South Quincy, Sept. 19, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James D. Flynn of Quincy street.

SMITH—In South Quincy, Sept. 19, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith of Trafford street.

DIED.

ELLIS—In West Quincy, Sept. 21, Miss Eliza Ellis, aged 51 years.

SHELDON—In East Milton, Sept. 22, Arvilla Frances, daughter of Mr. Henry E. and the late Ella F. Sheldon, aged 5 years, 11 months and 22 days.

O'NEIL—In San Francisco, Cal., Mary Ann, wife of Harry O'Neil, aged 23 years. Formerly of Quincy.

RACES AT THE

BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.

Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.

Store, with basement, head of Granite street.

Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.

Three tenements at Quincy Neck.

Half-house at Quincy Neck.

Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.

Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.

Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.

Two rooms in Court House building.

Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.

Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

FALL OPENING!

—to—

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

—to—

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

—to—

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

—to—

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

REMNANTS!

—o—

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

—o—

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

—o—

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

—o—

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies.

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists. $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Experience of the Abbie Clifford's Crew in a Cyclone.

RAFT BUILT AND LAUNCHED,

But the Perils of Death by Hunger and Thirst Confront Them—Rescued in the Nick of Time by a Disabled Ship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—This is the yarn of the Yankee brigantine Abbie Clifford, which went to pieces off Bermuda in the wild West India cyclone.

The yarn got to this port yesterday on the steamship Orinoco. It was spun by the vessel's ancient graybearded skipper. His dear old wife, who had shared the vicissitudes of fifty voyages with him, lies many fathoms deep in the Atlantic. The old captain, D. W. Storer, was near joining her there. He never saw death so close before in his fifty years' experience on the seas. Accompanying the captain from Bermuda came his second mate, Ira A. Small, Seamen John Denver, Henry Richardson and Charles Strom, and Cook Charles Dolkamp, a Greek.

The Abbie Clifford left Fernandina for port Spain, Trinidad, on Aug. 8, with a cargo of tongue-and-groove timber. She had pleasant skies and fair breezes until Aug. 30. She was then about 125 miles southwest of Bermuda. The captain knew that a storm was coming, and he got ready for it by reducing his canvas and making things taut aloft and below, including the deck load of lumber, which always makes trouble on a ship in a storm.

The blast came from the south-southeast and churned up a great sea. The skipper judged that he was on the easterly side of the revolving storm, and he tried to get out of it by running before it. The brigantine tore along through the tall seas for five hours, with a seventy-mile wind warping her spars. Some of the lumber aft got loose and disabled the helmsman, and the boat began to yaw. Then she broached to—that is, she wheeled around into the awful wind—which tore her sails out of her as if they had been paper.

Her head was kept to the seas for a while, but the deckload of lumber sliding athwart ships, had begun pounding her bulwarks out of her, and it was dangerous to attempt to steer her. The captain's wife was in the after house, and when a towering sea broke over the stern of the tiny craft—she measured only 85 tons—and smashed, like a trip hammer everything it struck, the afterhouse and mainmast were washed away, and Mrs. Storer was gone.

The old captain was unnerved by this disaster. The brigantine shipped seas continuously, and living on her deck was impossible. He and his crew of eight men took to the fore rigging, which was still intact. They remained in the rigging until dawn of the 31st.

The wind had moderated somewhat, although the sea was very rough. They constructed a raft of some of the tongue and groove stuff, by fitting two sections together like a floor, and nailing them crosswise of each other.

The captain and crew remained on the after part of the wreck for awhile, and then launched their raft. All they had saved from the stores was a quarter box of raisins. The captain took charge of these, and doled out a handful to each man that morning, fearing that they might have to remain on the raft several days, as they were not on the track of vessels.

The raft had been hurriedly put together without lashings, and the constant breaking of the tall waves over it began to loosen the boards. Thus to the perils of hunger and thirst was added the fear that the craft would go to pieces. So all day long the men labored hard to keep the floating skiff together by nails and wooden pins, made of splinters from the boards. Their hands were blistered from holding on. They had brought an oar from the wreck and on it they hoisted an old rubber coat as a sign of distress.

The sea had gone down by the morning of Sept. 1, and the sun came out to aggravate their thirst. They took their clothes off and swam by turns around the raft, thus by absorption temporarily relieving their cravings for water.

They were rescued by a disabled ship, the Beatrice, and landed at Bermuda. They had been without water for five days, and had only a handful of raisins each day to eat.

THE READING DISASTER.

Tracks Cleared and Trains Running as Usual—Twenty-Two Dead.

READING, Pa., Sept. 22.—The persons injured in the wreck at Shoemakersville on the Reading railroad, who were transferred to the Reading hospital, are being taken to their homes as rapidly as their condition will permit, and last evening there were only six remaining in the hospital. The scene of the wreck was visited yesterday by thousands of curiosity seekers. The damage to the tracks has all been repaired, and trains are running as usual. Those whose curiosity prompted them to visit the spot were rewarded by seeing the engine moved from its resting place in the river to a point near the bank, while the debris of the broken cars which had been dragged out of the water was still lying along the bank. To-day the coroner will begin his inquest. It is not probable that they will elicit anything new as to how the accident happened, beyond what has already been published. The disaster is regarded here as having been purely an accident.

Strikers Want to Arbitrate.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 22.—The labor conference has sent a telegram to John Burns requesting him to prevent the engagement of foreign labor in England; also announcing that it is proposed that Cardinal Moran, the chief justice of Victoria, and the premier of Queensland, act as arbitrators, and that it has been agreed to abide by their decision.

Ashes to Ashes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The bodies of Emilie Rosse, the German actress, and Gustav Koch, her lover, who committed suicide together last Thursday morning, were reduced to ashes in the crematory at Fresh pond, Long Island, yesterday afternoon. Thousands of persons witnessed the funeral and cremation.

Colorado's Governor Dead.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 22.—Charles Clark Stevenson, governor of Nevada, died here of typhoid fever. The body will be taken to Oakland, Cal., for interment. Governor Stevenson was 64 years of age, and was born in Toronto county, New York.

The Duc d'Uzes, the Marquis Lesteyria and the Comte Haussonville will accompany the Comte de Paris to America.

PENNANT OUT OF SIGHT.

Cleveland Leaguers Capture Two Games From Boston—Anson's Men Whitewashed—Boston Players Again Win.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—The first game between Boston and Cleveland to-day was an exhibition of ball playing of the best kind. Clarkson and Beatin were pitted against each other, but Beatin had the best of it on account of keeping the hits scattered. It took eleven innings to decide the game, and the Clevelands scored the winning run on Bennett's muff of a third strike. Strief's umpiring was very partisan.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland 6, Boston 7. Errors—Cleveland 2, Boston 2. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Clarkson and Bennett.

Second Game.

The Clevelands struck a batting streak in the first inning of the second game. With two singles, a double and wild throws by Long and Smith the home club scored four runs. The Bostons could do nothing with Viau. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness.

Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	4			
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0			

Base hits—Cleveland 4, Boston 1. Errors—Boston 3. Batteries—Viau and Zimmer, Nichols and Bennett.

Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 0.

Brooklyn	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	—	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	

Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Chicago 5. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 8. Batteries—Hutchinson, Kittredge and Anson, Caruthers and Daly.

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	1	—	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	

Base hits—Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 2. Errors—Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Vickery and Clements.

New York, 9; Pittsburg, 5.

New York	0	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	—	9
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	5

Base hits—New York 8, Pittsburg 3. Errors—New York 2, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Sharrott and Clark, Anderson and Decker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Bostons won again to-day, and King and O'Neill have themselves to blame for it. King was effective, holding the visitors down to six hits, but he was wild, and the men he sent to bases on balls came in with the winning runs.

Boston	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	—	6	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	3

Base hits—Boston 9, Chicago 5. Errors—Boston 3, Chicago 6. Batteries—Gumbert and Murphy, King and Boyle.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 5.

Brooklyn	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	2	—	10		
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	5	

Base hits—Brooklyn 16, Cleveland 13. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow, Gruber and Sutcliffe.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	0	—	4			
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3			

Base hits—Cleveland 5, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Cleveland 3, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Dewald and Sutcliffe, Sowders and Daily.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 4.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	—	7
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	4

Base hits—Pittsburg 9, New York 6. Errors—Pittsburg 5, New York 6. Batteries—Morris and Quinn, Ewing and Brown.

Philadelphia, 13; Buffalo, 5.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	7	—	13	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—	5	

Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Buffalo 12. Errors—Philadelphia 6, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Buffinton and Hallman, Cunningham and Mack.

MR. WEBB'S ULTIMATUM.

An Order Barring All Strikers from Working Hereafter on the Central.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The following has been posted at every station on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad by order of Acting First Vice President Webb:

To all agents: On and after Sept. 20 any promotions to be made on the road must be made from men now in the employ of the company. If you need new men you may hire them, but in no case are you to employ any man who left the company Aug. 8.

The above order was posted here Saturday night. During the day and before the order was received, Station Agent Miller had reinstated four switchmen who went out with the strikers, and those four are now congratulating themselves that they "caught on" before the order came out.

As soon as the Albany assembly of the Knights of Labor declared the strike off nearly 200 striking trainmen applied to be reinstated. Some of them came to this city and made the application to Train Master Gossum. He told them that he could not take them back, adding in his remarks to them "You staid out till the strike was declared off and now you want to come back. You are Knights of Labor still, and if you are taken back you will be ready to strike again if a strike should be ordered. My instructions are not to take you back, and I shall obey them."

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

James Doherty Probably Fatally Wounded by a Jealous Rival.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A serious stabbing affray took place on Saturday night at a loding house, 14 Somerset street, which is managed by a Mrs. Westman. James Doherty, 49 years of age, a tinsmith, and George W. Ogilvie, 35 years of age, were lodgers at the house, and both desired to marry Mrs. Westman, so it is said. The former, who is a man of means, made arrangements for Mrs. Westman to give up the house, and enraged by jealousy, Ogilvie came to the house on Saturday night, and as a result of hot words that ensued he seized a carving knife and inflicted a serious and mortal wound in Doherty's abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the city hospital and is in a critical condition. The assailant is under arrest.

Saloon Row Ends in Death.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Joseph Donnell, a bartender in James Kenny's saloon on Bridge street, was arrested and will be arraigned in court on the charge of manslaughter. Saturday evening Nelson Bolduc, with some friends, went into the saloon and drank. A dispute arose about payment, and Donnell, who is a powerful man, took Bolduc up bodily and threw him out doors, causing internal injuries from which he died yesterday.

Befriending the Slave.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Cardinal Lavigerie opened the anti-slavery congress with an address in the church of St. Sulpice. He highly praised the enthusiasm of England in the anti-slavery work, although it was headed by Catholics. He said he did not desire the immediate abolition of slavery, as that would entail starvation of slaves, but that man hunting must be immediately suppressed.

The Slavin-McAuliffe Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The News protests against the Slavin-McAuliffe fight. It says: The parterre will be grievously disappointed unless they get blood for their money. It is the same as if they were permitted to indulge in the pleasure in open defiance of the spirit of the law.

In the betting on the Slavin-McAuliffe fight McAuliffe is the favorite, odds of 7 to 4 being laid on him.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Five People Killed and a Dozen Injured at Chicago.

SERIOUS DISASTER IN IOWA.

Three Men Killed and Several Injured—Wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio—Reading Road Victims Number Twenty-Two—Other Railway Accidents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A collision between a Burlington suburban train and an Illinois Central excursion train at Eighteenth street at Kedgewick avenue last night resulted in the death of five people and the serious injury of a dozen others, three of whom will probably die. The dead are: Lily Diener, aged 23; Martha Diener, aged 21; Otto Schloeff, aged 17, and two men, identity unknown. The fatally injured are: Lena Riswig, aged 17; Minnie Pilgrim, aged 19; Eddie Torpe, aged 16. In addition to these were the following: Tillie Burke, left shoulder broken; Henry Lutz, leg fractured; C. H. Niemann, right leg broken and left arm crushed; Charles Marose, arm broken.

A number of others received cuts and bruises, but were able to go home without assistance.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Freight Train Falls Fifty Feet to the Bottom of a Gulch—Three Killed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 22.—A frightful railroad accident occurred on the Omaha and St. Louis railroad near here. A north bound freight train broke through a trestle fifty feet high. When the train ran on the east end of the trestle, the engineer discovered that the west end was on fire. He signalled for brakes. The entire train went through to the bottom of the gulch. Relief trains were sent out as soon as possible, but when they arrived upon the scene the train was burning. Twelve cars were destroyed. The killed are: John Eskridge, engineer; Joseph Burke, fireman; P. S. Williamson, head brakeman. The body of the engineer has not been recovered. The fireman was burned to ashes, while the brakeman had a fractured skull and a broken limb. The wreck is total, and it will be several days before the debris is cleared.

A Wreck in Pennsylvania.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 22.—An east bound freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio road, twelve miles from here, was dashed into from the rear by a fast time freight running at the rate of forty miles an hour, demolishing the engine and caboose. The engine of the wrecked train was sent for assistance, and while returning, through a flagman's carelessness, was run into by the wrecking train near the scene of the first collision. The engineer was killed and his fireman badly injured internally, while the fireman of the wrecking train was badly cut and scalded. Several others suffered minor injuries. The wrecked cars completely blocked travel.

Wreck on the Housatonic.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—The express from New York for Pittsfield, leaving here at 4:50, met with an accident between Newtown and Hawleyville, which blocked the road for several hours. The forward axle of the smoking car broke, throwing the car across the track. A number of passengers in the car were badly shaken up. None were injured.

The Boiler Exploded.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The boiler of an engine on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad exploded at Sherman Heights. The engineer and fireman were killed. The brakeman was seriously injured. The engine was blown to atoms.

Killed in Boston Mountains.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 22.—During a fierce storm in the Boston mountains a party of ten Turks who were traveling south with a lot of dancing bears, lodged in a creek bottom in one of the gulches. The heavy storm caused a torrent in the ravine, and seven of them and all of the bears were drowned.

Boulanger and Swords.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Deputy Millevoye was wounded in a duel with a journalist in Paris. Another duel was fought between two writers at Bordeaux. Both duels arose from the Boulanger affair.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Eight persons were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del.

Robert K. Arkenburgh, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, is dead.

London ship clerks have been ordered by their employers to leave the union.

Confessions of three train wreckers on the New York Central road have been obtained.

Kingston won the first special stakes at Gravesend, beating Tournament and Los Angeles.

The Wabash railroad is kicking at the proportion of freight allotted to it by the southwestern pool.

Edward P. M. Martin, member of parliament for North Kilkenny, died of syncope while attending mass.

The Austrian squadron has been delayed at Kiel by the bursting of a boiler tube on the Kron Prince Rupolph.

The Brewer-Dempsey and Baisden war has broken out again in West Virginia. One man has been killed and another wounded.

It is alleged that Senator Stanford, the Vanderbilts and others have combined to build a new railway line to California to compete with the Southern Pacific.

The shareholders of the failed Cape of Good Hope bank are under reserve liability to pay three times the amount actually called up. The liabilities of the bank amount to £3,250,000, due mainly to customers.

Rev. A. D. Mayo advocates reducing the Boston school year to nine months and allowing the churhes and the city to co-operate during the remaining three for a combination of industrial training and recreation.

Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky have returned to Vienna. The Frewdenblatt comments on the significance of the imperial meeting and the Austrian emperor's decoration of the German chancellor.

Miss Etta Beecher, 41 years of age, of Balston Spa, N. Y., disappeared from her boarding house at Farmington, Conn., last Friday noon, and her body was found in the Farmington river yesterday. Miss Beecher has been in poor health and she is supposed to have committed suicide.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 138. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOURLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHINC STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

REMNANTS!

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the City Fathers Last Evening.

WILLARD PLANS CHANGED.

Jurors Drawn—Appointment of Election Officers Received—Polling Places for State Election Designated—Appropriation to Settle Claim.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening in obedience to a call of the Mayor. Twenty members were present, the absentees being Councilmen Read, Sherman and Slade.

President Fairbanks read the call and it was placed on file.

Traverse Jurors Drawn.

The first business was the drawing of three traverse jurors for the October session of the Superior Court. Upon motion of Councilman Newcomb, Councilman Lovett drew the following: John H. Rooney, George E. Bailey and Albion W. Hicks.

Election Officers.

Mayor Porter sent in the following appointments as election officers, which under the law was laid on the table.

WARD ONE.

Warden,—Walter M. Packard, D.
Deputy,—Walter A. Metcalf, D.
Clerk,—George E. Safford, R.
Deputy,—Jonathan O. Williams, R.
Inspectors,—John J. Byron, D., Luke J. Coyle, D., Francis A. Spear, R., Edward O. Souther, R.
Deputies,—Daniel C. McCarthy, D., John Swithin, D., John F. Hardwick, R., Francis Veazie, R.

WARD TWO.

Warden,—Isaac M. Holt, R.
Deputy,—Alfred L. Mead, R.
Clerk,—Michael T. Sullivan, D.
Deputy,—John A. Avery, D.
Inspectors,—Albert Keating, R., Edwin W. Newcomb, R., William H. Sampson, Jr., D., Michael F. King, D.
Deputies,—Rollin H. Newcomb, R., George H. Osborne, R., William H. Sullivan, D., George R. Williams, D.

WARD THREE.

Warden,—Edward J. Parker, D.
Deputy,—Stephen N. Swain, D.
Clerk,—Franklin Curtis, R.
Deputy,—William A. Smith, R.
Inspectors,—James H. Sullivan, D., William A. Kelly, D., George O. Shirley, R., Charles H. Grindell, R.
Deputies,—Daniel F. Driscoll, D., Peter J. Williams, D., Patrick H. Gavin, R., James W. Pierce, R.

WARD FOUR.

Warden,—Nathan Ames, R.
Deputy,—Arthur E. Baxter, R.
Clerk,—Thomas J. Foley, D.
Deputy,—Daniel C. Little, D.
Inspectors,—William H. Teasdale, R., George W. Thayer, R., William D. Burns, D., John H. Rooney, D.
Deputies,—Francis E. Kimball, R., Charles N. Glines, R., John D. Sullivan, D., Patrick J. Kelley, D.

WARD FIVE.

Warden,—Wendell G. Corthell, R.
Deputy,—Edward Hewitson, R.
Clerk,—William P. Chase, Jr., D.
Deputy,—Herbert W. Marshall, D.
Inspector,—Albert G. Olney, R., John H. Roberts, R., Watson H. Brasee, D., Henry A. Jones, D.
Deputies,—Nathan G. Nickerson, R., Samuel A. King, R., Frank A. Page, D., Arthur Murphy, D.

WARD SIX.

Warden,—Edmund Pope, D.
Deputy,—Frederick C. Pope, D.
Clerk,—Cephas Drew, R.
Deputy,—George W. Hill, R.
Inspectors,—Daniel C. Lyons, D., Michael W. Gerry, D., Herbert B. Hallett, R., Daniel C. Nelson, R.
Deputies,—Richard J. Colbert, D., James F. Duggan, D., Charles N. Crocker, R., George H. DeHuff, R.

Polling Places.

Councilman Ewell offered an order, which was passed to be ordained, locating the polling places as follows for the State election:

Ward One—Ward Room, City Hall.
Ward Two—Avery's store.
Ward Three—Hose house.
Ward Four—Hose house.
Ward Five—Hose house.
Ward Six—New engine house.

A Claim Settled.

The Committee on Claims reported an order appropriating $170 in addition to $230 to settle claim of Patrick Kane for damages on Copeland street, which under a suspension of the rules was passed to be ordained.

Willard Schoolhouse.

The Committee on Public Buildings, Councilmen Hall, Kappies and Faunce, reported that the order making certain changes in the specifications of the Willard schoolhouse ought to pass, with the amendment that the ceiling of the first and second stories be of ash.

The communication of the builders, Messrs. I. H. and E. H. Cushing, received last week, mentioned white wood, hard pine or cypress. The Committee on Public Buildings met and agreed to recommend hard pine. The chairman, Councilman Hall, had a change of heart afterward, as he expressed it, and believed ash preferable. He claimed to have secured the approval of Councilman Kapples, and as a majority they reported in favor of ash.

Councilman Faunce and others opposed because ash was not mentioned in the communication of the builders and they might not be willing to put it in for the same price. Some favored white wood, others hard pine.

Councilman Kappies said he had not agreed to changing the report.

Commissioner Alexander believed cypress would give better satisfaction.

Chairman Brown of the School Committee, when asked his opinion, said school rooms could not be made too cheerful. He preferred a light wood that would not turn. He added, however, that the School Committee would rather see it finished in hemlock than to have the building delayed.

Upon motion of Councilman Shea, the report was recommitted to the Committee on Public Buildings, and a recess taken that the committee might meet.

Upon reassembling the committee recommended white wod which was adopted without debate.

Councilman Gren queried of the Commissioner of Publ Works, if any effort had been made to set a time for the completion of the building.

Commissioner Axander answered, on or before Jan. 1 ne.

Councilman Graim queried if the Commissioner thought it would be completed Jan. 1.

Commissioner Alexander replied that with a large force of men much could be accomplished in the time.

Relative to the statements that the change might break the contract, Councilman Faunce said there was no question but what it could be done without invalidating the contct.

The ord appropriating $750 and authorizing the change was, under a suspension of the rules, passed to be ordained.

At 8.55 the Council adjourned for one week, to act the election officers.

NGHAM FAIR.

A Ve Attractive Show.

Many of citizens, no doubt, are pleased this w in having such nice weather, so that the an attend the great fair at Hingham. It usually one of the very best given in s vicinity, and we have no doubt but the today and tomorrow will be even b than those in former years, as great pa have been taken to make it very att tive. The display of fruit and flowers, l be worth the price of admission, to nothing of the large collection of manufactured articles. There will be very exc games of base ball both days, but nothing will attract more attention than the sc Aeronant from a balloon, with a ch parachute at a height of 2000 feet or mo Let all who can, enjoy a day at the groun of this society. It is a delightful ride to carriage, and a short one in the cars.

Care People.

A number of narrow escapes from instant death have occurred lately at the crossing at Quincy Adams station, by people who will not in crossing after the gates have lowered by the gateman. One pararly narrow escape occurred Saturday the 3.59 inward express was going ugh. A lady started across in front o train and when in the centre of tracks stumbled, but luckily did not fall she fell no human power could have saved her; as it was, it was a pretty close call. It is time for people who make a practice of this to take warning before it is too late, and wait until the gates are open for them to pass, rather than to risk life to save one minute.

Pawtucket Centennial.

September 29th Pawtucket, R. I., commences a centen celebration to extend one week, to commorate the event of the establishing of the cotton industry in that town by Sa Slater, a Derbyshire cotton operative a hundred years ago the United Sta overnment was so anxious to build the cotton industry that it offered ing bounties to inventors of cotton chinery as England jealously prohibited under heavy penalties the exportation of chinery or plans of machinery to this try for cotton spinning. But Samuel Slater, twelve months after his arrival, vented the necessary machinery and in operation. These machines are to be placed on exhibition beside all the grand imported machinery since.

Not only in line of cotton did England attempt ripple American industry but in as well, and when these mills be established she broke down this in by flooding the American mark h goods of her own make. It was to aft laws that they were made to th

West Quincy Post Office.

List of advertisers, Sept. 23:

T. J. Adams, . H. Flynn,
L. M. Barry, ohn Fitzgerald,
Annie Cain, (2) rank Jorgon,
Thomas J. Conr ter Kilrain,
Andron Carlson r. Le Blanc,
James Clark, . A. Lyon,
Samuel F. Corbr d Opie,
Mary A. Doyle, ate Rielly,
Charles Edgren, C. Sullivan.

WEYMOUTH.

Albert Hunt of the Landing shot and killed a large eagle in the woods off Summer street, Saturday.

The shoe factory of W. H. Clapp continues to remain vacant. There is a report that business would soon be resumed there, but so many times has a similar report circulated, we hardly dare yet to state it as a fact.

Mr. Edward B. Whelan, who recently removed to Boston, said to me yesterday that it was his intention to move back again at an early date. "Weymouth," he says, "is a nice place and the people are different than those elsewhere. I have always found them kind, and very hospitable, and among such people I desire to reside the remainder of my life."

The fire alarm system of the East Weymouth branch of the town's fire department is to be extended and run to the homes of the members of the Eureka hook and ladder company.

This system, which is a private one, works well and is always in order. On various occasions an alarm has been rung in by the engineer and the time made by members was equally as good as the time made by some of the paid companies of a great many cities.

The rum traffic, I venture to say, is on the increase in this town and will continue so for some time to come. When a druggist can empty a whiskey barrel in three days it is a ratification of the above statement. Who is to blame for this state of things? I am ready to say that I am, to a certain extent, and you must be likewise, providing you reside at Weymouth. Scores of illict rum holes are open and running and no one does as much as to turn their hands over to abate the nuisance. Let me say here that to my personal knowledge this town has the greatest number of temperance advocates who talk it in public and drink on the sly. I have been in a position to learn whereof I speak for twelve years. I have seen an old man, say 60 years of age, drink with his neighbor's son of 18 years, and then talk temperance at a public meeting. That is the class who are the most to blame for the terrible state of affairs. What say you?

The schools all close Friday to permit the children and teachers to attend the fair at South Weymouth.

There are some very handsome residences in this town for sale. It is not generally known however and we don't believe the owners care to have their neighbors learn it. How the "LEDGER" man became acquainted with the fact was by being in Boston yesterday, he called on the real estate agent and was shown a photograph of a number of these places that he was endeavoring to sell. Try an ad in the "LEDGER" gentlemen. We will find you a good customer. Mr. N. you have been trying to sell your place through this Boston agency for over a year. Let me call on you for a copy of the ad, Telephone 18-3.

BRAINTREE.

Saturday evening, Mr. W. Elmer Holbrook received some fifty of his relatives and friends, the occasion being his twenty-first birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and games. Elmer was the recipient of a fine gold ring. After a most excellent lunch the party broke up, each one feeling that the evening had been in every way a success.

Members of the Entre Nous Club have formed a dramatic company and have two dramas in progress.

Miss Sally Hunt, whose eighty-seventh anniversary was recently celebrated, is a great lover of cucumbers and still eats them quite freely. While purchasing a supply of the succulent fruit the other day, she remarked that she guessed there wern't many who could eat 'em as old as she was. The innocent young man who ministered to her wants blandly allowed that he thought that cucumbers of that age would be too tough for most stomachs.

Masonic Visitation.

Rt. Wor. Henry O. Fairbanks, District Deputy Grand Master of the 24th Masonic district, commenced his annual round of visitations on Tuesday last at East Bridgewater. Tomorrow evening he visits Puritan Lodge of Whitman.

☞ Postmaster Nofsinger, of Kansas City, says that he has any number like this to answer, and that he does not regard this one as anything unusual at all:—"September the 10 1890 Mr. Poast Master Kansas Sitty Mo Dear Sir I would like to Establish a gold fish traid in your Sitty and not being aquainted I wod be Ever so thankful to you if you wod Send me the names of any persons that deals in them or any one that is likely to handle them Such as flouriest or fanse Drugest. yours."

A Barnevald, Done county, Wis., man swallowed a large darning needle, and went to a doctor to have it removed. The doctor made him sneeze, and on the third attempt the needle appeared and stuck itself into a pin cushion on the doctor's table.

When the overworked business man wants to find his health the best thing for him to do is generally to go as far as he can away from the place where he has lost it.

Henry Walker of Waylonza, Fla., is the owner of a pig that has six feet and 24 toes, while a neighbor has one with only two feet.

Expensive Suits.

The Holbrook correspondent of the Brockton Enterprise thinks water is expensive and bemoans the fate of the town. He says:

There is no losing sight of the fact that Holbrook, Braintree and Randolph will undoubtedly have to pay the Braintree mill owners something for the privilege of taking water from Great Pond, but the greater expense will be the large sum which the legal pugilists will receive who are now fighting the battle in the auditor's office in Boston. With taxes $25 on a thousand next year what will become of us?

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams. Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. GARDNER

of Boston, Principal of the

Tremont Dancing Academy,

TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,

176 Tremont St.,

Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at

ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,

On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.

Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.

Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.

The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,

ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p,20,27

CITY OF QUINCY.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Board of Assessors' will be in session **Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1,** from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of assessing any person who is legally entitled to or has been omitted from the assessment of May 1.

B. F. CURTIS, *Prin. Assessor.*
F. C. POPE, *Secretary.*

Quincy, Sept. 20, 1890. 2w

FALL OPENING!

— tot —

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ **These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.**

— tot —

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years.

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

— tot —

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

— tot —

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Public Schools of Boston.

The city council now promises to consider the question of better instruction and less expense in the public schools. Thursday night an order passed the common council requesting the mayor to appoint a commission to examine into the method of instruction and to recommend such changes as will improve the public schools. It is a matter worth noticing that the order passed without a word of debate and without any opposition, which. it is fair to presume, was due to the fact that the members of that body realize that some such examination is an imperative necessity.

We all agree that the order is a good one, we do not think it covers the ground thoroughly. It says nothing about the expense of conducting the schools. We are not opposed to the schools getting every dollar that they need, but we believe that today money is wasted in this department of the government.—Boston Record.

When the lottery bill becomes a law it will exclude from the mails newspapers which print lottery advertisements or lists of lottery prizes. Perhaps this may force consistency in some of the Boston newspapers, which have denounced the Louisianna lottery and have printed its advertisements.

The law, by the way, covers a good deal more than the Louisianna lottery. It is made applicable to all "similar" schemes and to "gift enterprises" of every nature. If it is enforced, it will make serious havoc with the charitable and religious game of chance, as well as with the purely mercenary enterprise of the southern wheel of fortune.—New Bedford Mercury.

"Quincy outdone," is the way an exchange heads the Reading disaster. That is one of the ways Quincy is willing to be outdone, but nevertheless we are sorry to note that the loss of life was larger in Quincy, and the injuries from steam were such as to take a longer time for the recovery of the injured.

The Boston Advertiser, in its "Breakfast Table," attempts to vindicate the golden rod from attacks which have been made on it as an unhealthy plant. It is, nevertheless, true that this flower, by its pollen probably, produces all the symptons of hay fever on many persons who go into field where it is abundant.

With an annual deficiency of $7,000,000 in the post office department, we believe it is folly to advocate a reduction in letter postage. Penny postage is the goal, and will undoubtedly come, but make no undue haste.

Sept. 28 will be Hospital Sunday in Lynn. Hospital Sunday in this city will probably be in October.

Co-operative Bank.

A thousand men win competence by quietly saving their spare money, where one gets rich by crazy speculation. A saver, by habit, steadily grows more industrious, more temperate, more honest and more contented. How many broken hearted men have gone down to the grave, to teach us the folly of spending all that we earn in the days of prosperity. The growth of co-operative banks in this country is doing more to encourage habits of thrift, industry and frugality, than any other of our great institutions.

Gov. Brackett, in his inaugural address, said, in speaking of co-operative banks, "The rapid growth of these useful institutions in number, membership and assets, is encouraging as a proof of the appreciation of the people, of the large benefits which they confer."

Shakespeare said "What's in a name?" and then showed his contempt for his own name by never spelling it two different times alike.

ALL MIXED UP.

Framers of Wyoming's Constitution Have Placed the New State in an Awkward Predicament.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A special from Larsmie, Wyo., says: Wyoming finds itself in a peculiar predicament, owing to the faulty construction of the constitution, which probably invalidates the late election so far as county officers are concerned, and prevents any general election being held in 1892. The framers of the constitution expected that Wyoming would be admitted earlier than happened. While laboring under this impression they provided for omitting the elections which would naturally be held on the 4th of this month. In doing this the framers referred to the election as "the first regular election that would occur following the first session of the legislature." It is not now within the range of possibility under that constitution for the legislature to convene, much less complete its labors and adjourn before the time for the regular election that would have otherwise occurred in 1890. Hence under this constitution the state is reduced to the necessity of omitting the regular election in 1892. The most serious result of this position is that fact that at that time there would be elected a representative in congress, and a vote for the first member for the President of the United States.

A MYSTERIOUS DISEASE

Carries Off the Five Children of a Resident of Mentor, Ind.

MENTOR, Ind., Sept. 23.—The residents of this place are greatly excited over a mysterious disease which baffl s the physicians and has annihilated the family of George Davidson. The 7-year-old daughter was taken ill, and in eight hours she died. An hour later a 9-year-old son was attacked and died in five hours. Next day his only remaining children, three in number, were attacked, one after another, and died. All the physicians in the neighborhood admit they never saw anything like it. So great is the sorrow and agitation of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson that it is feared they will not escape the fate of their children.

Canada's Financier on the McKinley Bill.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Hon. George E. Foster, finance minister, in a address delivered at Sherbrooke, said that the Canadians had no reason to quarrel with the United States for enacting the McKinley bill if they thought it was for their interest to do so. Much as Canada must regret that some plan of reciprocity could not have been substituted in its place, Canada must take this as a great utterance of the Republican party. He admitted that the McKinley bill would temporarily disturb trade, but he believed it would only divert it into British channels. Mr. Carling, minister of agriculture, who was present, spoke in a similar strain.

A Boom for Brownville.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 23.—The old Crocker slate quarry in Brownville, which was abandoned some ten or twelve years ago, has been purchased by Norcross Bros. of Worcester. The quarry is being pumped out. The resumption of work at this place will be of considerable importance to the section, as a large force will be employed. The slate is of excellent quality.

Maine Dam Bursts.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 23.—A special to The Whig from Presque Isle says a large portion of A. R. Gould's mill dam across Presque Isle stream at Presque Isle burst, carrying with it a portion of the grist mill of Cox, Hayward & Purinton, which will cause the shut-down of several mills. Loss probably $3000. Heavy rains caused the disaster.

Argentine Affairs.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—Minister Roca states that the government will provide for the payment of the interest on provincial foreign loans. It is expected that congress will impose strong protective duties.

A drought prevails in the country, and live stock are dying in large numbers.

Another Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—All the engineers and firemen employed by the new switching association at the stock yards have quit work. Their claim is that two of the men are scabs and that they cannot work with them. Fifteen engines are idle, and all the work of switching, etc., is at a standstill.

Fifty Shots a Minute.

MAGDEBURG, Sept. 23.—Experiments were made here with a new quick-firing gun of 5.3 centimetres calibre in the presence of officers from America, England, Russia and other countries. France was not represented. Fifty shots a minute were fired and the trial was a great success.

Killed by Soldiers.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.—A revolt having broken out in Cambay, Guzerat, against taxation, troops were sent to the scene to restore order. In an encounter with the mob thirteen persons were killed, twenty injured and 200 made prisoners.

COMMERCIAL INTELEGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 22.

Prices in the Wall street stock market showed a continued softening tendency which was maintained through the day. A very fair volume of business was transacted in the Boston market, particularly in Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar Trust.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40⅝	Nor Pac. pref	75⅛
Central Pacific	41	Oregon Navi	94⅝
Chi & Northwest	107¾	Oregon Trans	
Del Lack & West	143⅝	Pacific Mail	44⅛
Del & Hudson	157	Reading	41
Illinois Central	107½	Texas Pacific	19
Lake Shore	106⅝	Union Pacific	57½
Missouri Pacific	69⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11½
N. J. Central	118	do pref	23½
N. Y. Central	105½	Wl.ee & Lake Erie	3½
Northern Pacific	29⅛	Western Union	82⅝

The Boston Market.

Aaninwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	87¼
Fremn's Bay Land	5¼	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26¾	Mexican Central	25⅜
Atchison	40⅝	N Y & N E	44⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	160
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	57⅜
Boston & Prov	258	Wisconsin Central	24
Chicago, B & Q	96¼	American Bell Tel	227
Central Mass	19¼	New England Tel	....
do pref	40⅛	Erie Tel	...
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Dull: city mills $5 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 35; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 35; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Firm: No 2 red $1 03⅝ to 1 03⅞ elevator; No 3 red 98c.

CORN—½c higher; No 2 55⅝ to 56c elevator.

OATS—No 3, 43c; No 2 44¾ to 46c; mixed western 41 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined quiet; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $2 15 to 2 40; Jersey $1 50 to 2 15.

PORK—Steady; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

CHEESE—Stronger; state 7 to 9¾.

MADE A HARD FIGHT,

But the Boston Leaguers are Pushed Into Fourth Place.

"KEL'S" GRIP ON THE PENNANT

Is So Firm It Can't Be Shaken Off—London Bobbies Put a Damper on the Slavin-McAuliffe Fight.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—There was no mistaking the effort to win that the Cleveland and Boston clubs put forth to-day. Each team bent every energy to succeed, and Cleveland finally walked away with the plum. The game was called back to the eighth inning, on account of darkness. The Bostons had made two in their half of the ninth inning. Attendance 750.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Wright, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
McKean, ss	4	0	1	2	0	2	3	0
Davis, cf	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Virtue, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
Gliks, lf	4	1	1	2	1	2	0	1
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Sommers, c	4	0	1	1	0	7	2	0
Delaney, 2b	3	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Young, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	7	3
Total	32	5	9	11	3	24	15	5

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
Lowe, ss	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Hardie, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	1
Hines, cf	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c	4	1	1	2	0	8	1	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	1
Smith, 2b	4	1	2	4	0	1	1	0
Nichols, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	11	3
Totals	32	4	8	11	1	24	19	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Two-base hits—McKean, Gliks, Bennett. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Cleveland 1, Boston 2. Base on ball—Cleveland 2, Boston 3. Base on error—Boston 1. Struck out—Cleveland 7, Boston 6. Double play—McKean and Smalley. Umpire—Strief.

Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The costly errors of the Cincinnatis, combined with timely hitting, allowed the Phillies to win the game to-day.

Secretary Brunnell of the Players' league was unable to come to terms with the local management for the sale of the club and it is now thought that Cincinnati will remain in the league.

Philadelphia	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Cincinnati 12. Errors—Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Esper, Gleason and Schriver, Rhines and Keenan.

Chicago, 14; Brooklyn, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Burns of Brooklyn was fined and ordered from the game at the end of the fifth inning for too much kicking on Umpire Powers, Caruthers taking his place. Game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	7	—14	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Chicago 5. Base hits—Chicago 13, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Chicago 1, Brooklyn 7. Batteries—Luby and Anson, Lovett and Clark.

New York, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 22.—The New Yorks defeated Allegheny by heavy batting.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4—	8
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3

Earned runs—New York 8, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—New York 18, Pittsburg 7. Errors—New York 2, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Day and Decker, Rusie and Clark.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Michael and his merry men played ball with spirit and dash to-day. The Chicagos didn't. Radbourn pitched a smooth, steady game, and the Pirates' hits were widely scattered, while the Bostons' came in bunches, so Capt. Kelly has a grip on the pennant which nothing can shake off. To-morrow both teams play an exhibition game at Milwaukee. Attendance 1448. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Stovey, rf	4	2	1	3	0	1	0	1
Kelly, c	5	2	2	2	0	2	2	1
Brouthers, 1b	5	1	1	1	2	12	0	1
Richardson, if	4	1	3	3	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	5	3	1
Irwin, ss	4	1	2	2	0	2	3	0
Radbourn, p	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	37	10	11	13	4	27	12	4

CHICAGO	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Duffy, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, lf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	1	4	6	0	0	1	0
Farrell, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	13	2	1
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Boyle, c	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Shugart, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
Bas ian, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
Baldwin, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	34	2	8	10	2	24	19	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	0		—10
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	2

Earned runs—Boston 6, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Ryan 2. Three-base hit—Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 1. Chicago 2. Base on balls—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Base on errors—Boston 4, Chicago 2. Struck out—Boston 1, Chicago 1. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Philadelphia, 16; Buffalo, 9.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—The Bisons tried a local amateur, and he was very wild and gave twelve men bases on balls.

Philadelphia	1	6	1	1	0	4	3	0	—16	
Buffalo	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0—	9

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Buffalo 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Buffalo 6. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Knell and Milligan, Duzen and Mack.

Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—John Ward's team went down before Al Johnson's club. Weyhing was hit hard.

Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1—	8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1

Earned runs—Cleveland 2. Base hits—Cleveland 17, Brooklyn 4. Errors—Cleveland 1, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—McGill and Sutcliffe, Weyhing and Kinslow.

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The New Yorks won the game by heavy batting in the second inning.

New York	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—6	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3	

Earned runs—New York 6, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 5, Pittsburg 8. Errors—New York 1, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—ODay and Vaughn, Tener and Quinn.

Other Games.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; Lebanon, 1.
At St. Louis—Rochester, 4; St. Louis, 1.
At Toledo—Toledo, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Philadelphia—New Haven, 6; Newark, 0.

PUGILISTS UNDER ARREST.

Slavin and McAuliffe Prevented from Fighting by London Police.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Slavin and McAuliffe, the principals in the prize fight which was to have taken place under the auspices of the Ormonde club, have been arrested. McAuliffe was arrested at his lodgings in this city. Slavin was arrested on his arrival from his training quarters at Dover. They were arraigned in court on the charge of conspiring to commit a breach of the peace.

In court the police inspector, justifying the arrests, said the match was not to be a mere boxing contest, but a genuine prize fight. He produced a copy of the articles, in accordance with which the contestants were to box any number of rounds with four-ounce gloves. These gloves, as exhibited in the windows of a sporting paper, were smaller than ordinary gloves, and were thinned around the knuckles. These gloves, the inspector thought, were certain to inflict severe punishment.

The secretary of the Ormonde club deposed that the gloves were ordinary boxing gloves; that no breach of the law was intended, and that the police had been duly apprised of the match. He said the police had been incited to make the arrests by jealous enemies of the Ormonde club.

The inspector denied that the police had been incited. He said that nobody outside of the authorities knew that the warrants had been issued. The magistrate directed the police to produce the gloves before finally deciding the illegality of the fight. He added that if in the meantime the prisoners should venture to proceed with the fight, he would deal with them severely. The suddenness of the arrests prevented the defense from obtaining counsel.

The legal question will be argued today.

A meeting of those interested in the Slavin-McAuliffe fight was held at the Ormond club last evening, when it was resolved that in the event of courts giving an adverse decision the match should be decided abroad.

Did Slavin "Throw" It?

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The following cable dispatch was received at The Police Gazette office:

LONDON, Sept. 22—There are various rumors circulating regarding the arrest of Joe McAuliffe, the American champion, who was to fight Frank P. Slavin, the champion of Austraa, for £1000 and The Police Gazette championship belt, which are creating quite a sensation here. Billy Madden, McAuliffe's trainer, claims that Slavin is afraid of the American champion and believes he did not want to meet McAuliffe. A well known American says the arrest of McAuliffe is due to the fact that Slavin has trained c, and those who have backed him had the American arrested to save their money. Crichton Temple of the Ormonde club attributes McAuliffe's arrest to the fact that the Prince of Wales was going to attend he fight.

May Fight Elsewhere.

The following special cabl was also received at the Police Gazette office:

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Pelican club, Lord Lonsda and Richard K. Fox decided, should Jank P. Slavin and Joe McAuliffe fail to e interference of the authorities to bring f the fight for £1000 and The Police Gazte championship belt in the Ormonde ub, that rather than see the match fall tough they will each put up the original rse offered by the Ormonde club, £500 ch, and bring the fight off on the conti nt, with a limited number of spectato on each side.

Hammer-Throwing Records Broken.

HARTFORD, Sept. 23.— the Hartford Rowing club games h the American records for 12, 16 and pound hammer throwing were broken. L. Cuttanach of Providence and Joh Purcell of Florence, Mass., contested a purse of $100 and the championsh of the United States. Cuttanach thr the 22-pound hammer 85 feet, Pur threw the 12-pound hammer 121 fe inches, and Cuttanach threw the pound hammer, which weighed 17 nds and 2 ounces, 103 feet 8 1-2 inches.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Another strike in the Illinois coal region is probable.

Scotch furnaces are ing blown out on account of a strike.

The steamer Anglia ounded on a reef in New York harbor.

The Austrian squa n has been ordered to visit Toulon.

The funeral of Dion eaucault occurred in New York yesterda

A conflagration is sp ing through the village of Ruthi, Swi and.

The ship St. Mary, anded on Falkland Islands, has gon pieces.

A flood at Mallemc France, has destroyed hundreds of of grapes.

The trial of Birchal the murder of Benwell has begun at Alstock, Ont.

More than 23,000 es have been dropped from the vot lists in Boston.

An unknown man killed at a railroad crossing in Roxb district, Boston.

The Oakland bank, ago, has failed.

The Excelsior oil w Cleveland, were burned.

There was a decisi against the Chicago Gas Trust in reliminary legal struggle.

Emperor William ighly praised for the military genius sh at the recent maneuvers.

The stockholders o failed Cape of Good Hope bank wave to meet a heavy assessment.

It is reported that of the largest banks in Great Brita to establish a branch at Chicago.

In the election riot Goa, India, eighteen persons were kill fifty wounded by Portuguese troops.

Two men were kille a third hurt by the explosion of omotive boiler near Chattanooga, T

There is a report another and shorter great trunk is to be built from New York to Ch

Fire in the ammonise of the Parafine Eagle refining wo Bergen Point, N. J., caused a loss of 000.

The attempt to pre a right of way by laying track on St caused exciting times in Marshall Ia.

A terrific cyclone over western portions of North ina. The unusually fine tobacco cas ruined.

A parade, feast hall of Boston Italian societies in ance of their national holiday ended ig celebration.

The treasury depart has purchased, under the circular of 30, nearly $19,000,000. Interest prepats exceed $6,000,000.

The Northwestern ers and conductors have formed mbination to stand by each other i dispute with the management.

According to City or Hathaway of Fall River the or package law passed by congress plicable only under future legislat the state.

Capt. George Mas the chess player, is dying fro sumption in Manchester, where he ly took part in an international t nament.

The average public surprised to learn that Longfellow uilding of the Ship" has been pron by a Brooklyn teacher immoral fit for the budding Brooklyn mind.

Agnes Robertson, wife of Dion Boucicault, was prost pon hearing of his death, but was ake the Servia, which sailed fro nstown for New York. She come suggestion of her legal adviser.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

—OF—

CRETONNES

—AT—

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy. near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d3:&w—tf

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed as, I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 23.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1810—Roof of meeting house blowu off in gale.

1874—Wollaston Congregationalists made first movement for purpose of organizing a society.

World Wide.


ANDRE.

63 B. C.—Birth of Augustus Cæsar; died 14 A. D.

1779—Paul Jones while cruising on the coast of Scotland encountered the Serapis, a British frigate, with the Bonne Homme Richard; the former struck her colors.

1780—Capture of Maj. Andre; hanged as a spy Oct. 2.

1820—Death of Commodore Perry; born 1785.

1826—Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) born.

1836—Death of Mme. Malibran, celebrated vocalist; born 1808.

1858—National theatre and many other buildings destroyed by fire in New York.

1874—Senator O. P. Morton accepted the embassy to Great Britain.

1874—Typhoon at Hong Kong; 30,000 lives lost.

1876—Death in Madrid of Marshal Bazaine, aged —.

1889—Death of Wilkie Collins, English novelist, aged 65.

1889—Indictment found against Sheriff Flack, of New York, for conspiracy in obtaining a fraudulent divorce.

1889—Death of Samuel Austin Allibone, American scholar and librarian, aged 72.

1889—British gunboat Wasp foundered at sea; 52 drowned.

An Electrical Time Stamp.

Wall street is interested in a novel contrivance for registering the exact time of the consummation of bargains. It is always necessary and sometimes vitally important to brokers to know the very minute of the hour when a transaction is legally completed. At times the official quotations of some stock or other change so suddenly and show such a great degree of variance that large losses and big lawsuits have been occasioned by the inability of the contracting parties to determine or agree upon the time of the receipt or cancellation of an order to buy or sell.

Because he could not prove the exact minute of the receipt of the counter order from one of his customers a leading broker three weeks ago lost nearly $50,000 on commissions which he executed on a day when the price of the stock in which he was dealing made several sensational changes. Minutes of time were many dollars of money in that case, and on other occasions a saving or proper use of minutes may be counted in dollars instead of seconds.

A good many inventions to assist the dealers in this matter of recording the exact time of their transactions have been brought to the attention of operators, but none of them has been successful. The last device to simplify business and save time and guard against mistakes is an electrical time stamp. The device is not much larger than an ordinary stamp. It looks like a miniature ticker. The mechanism is connected with a standard time clock, and at the beginning of every minute the time indicated by the type on the stamp is changed to agree with the clock by the closing of the electric circuit. An order or paper to be stamped is placed under the figures, a button is pressed, and the exact time is printed on the face of the paper.—New York Sun.

A Cuirassier Runs Amuck.

"I must slay three or four foot soldiers!" exclaimed a cuirassier named Lefranc, as with some of his comrades in the same regiment he stopped Croison, an inoffensive fantassin, in the streets of Angers, in which their respective corps were quartered on the evening of the national fete. Suiting the action to the word Lefranc drew his saber and proceeded to attack the infantryman, who parrying his thrusts with his bayonet as best he could, drove nearly the whole of the weapon into his adversary's side. The cuirassier reeled and then fell down dead. Croison returned quietly to his barracks, where he was put under arrest in the course of the night. He has been tried by court martial.

His officers gave him an excellent character, and he himself declared that he much regretted what he had done, but added that his life was at stake. It was ascertained that the cuirassier had already thrashed a foot soldier belonging to another regiment on that same evening, and Croison was acquitted, the court arriving at the conclusion that he had simply acted in self defense and had had no intention of killing his opponent outright. French soldiers always go out with their sidearms, and their conduct is, as a rule, so steady and orderly that only on rare and exceptional occasions like the one just cited do they make a bad, or rather any, use of their weapons.—London Telegraph.

The Expert in Danger.

The best swimmer at Newport was drowned a few days ago, and now a New York lady, a thoroughly skilled horsewoman, is thrown from her animal and killed. It is the expert in all feats of achievement who oftenest comes to grief. Mastery of a sport leads to contempt of ordinary precautions for safety.—Boston Herald.

Beyond Her Reach.

The Summer Girl—Jack, please do something for me.

The Summer Beau—With all my heart.

The S. G.—Then do drive the flies from the front of my hat. They are quite beyond my reach.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Old Memories Revived at Their Annual Reunion.

HON. FRED. DOUGLASS' SPEECH

He Speaks of the Attitude of the Church and the South Toward the Anti-Slavery Movement—The Race Problem Settled Long Ago.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Abolitionists held their second reunion yesterday in the Meoniaon. The meeting lasted all day, and reminiscences, congratulation and encouragement to continue in the cause were in order. About the hall were hung pictures of the former leaders, John Brown's being in the center, over the platform, framed in the national colors and inscribed with the legend, "His Soul Goes Marching On."

The arrival of Hon. Frederick Douglass was the signal for the opening of the meeting. For a few minutes Mr. Douglass stood on the platform, shaking hands and speaking a word with his friends; then the meeting began with singing, under the lead of John W. Hutchinson, celebrated for his concerts for the cause back in the '50s. Rev. A. D. Mayo next offered a prayer. H. Dupree, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, made the address of welcome.

The meeting, he said, was to honor those who threw aside social ties and the esteem of friends to stand for the right. It required more courage than to stand up in battle. The best way to honor them is by finishing the work which they began, and their work will never be complete until the million and a half ignorant black children now crowded out of the southern schools are given a chance to become educated; until all trades, stores, mills, in fact all places where there is a chance to earn an honest livelihood, are opened to all, regardless of the color of their skin.

John W. Hutchinson and his daughter sang some of their old-time songs, and next came the address of the day upon "The Old Guard," by Rev. A. P. Putnam of Concord, who said:

Few greater moral movements have existed in this century than the anti-slavery movement. It was the movement of the children of poverty. The Abolitionists came from the common people; it was that class which carried on the war. Their work is not to be counted in money value; they ask for no pensions; they probably could not get them if they did. The Abolitionists had their faults, as well as others. They might have been a little sweeping in their denunciation of the followers of all other parties. There were many good persons in these parties. Some of them disagreed with the Abolitionists because they felt that the continued agitation of the question would lead to civil war and disruption of the Union, with no advantage to either black or white. Perhaps if some of the Abolitionists had been able to forsee the bloodshed and disturbance of the '60s, they might have weakened in their cause. I have spoken of the problem as already ended, and so in effect it is—slavery is dead, and rebellion with it. The south has no wish to return to its old status. She sees that progress lies in another direction. Those who travel there bring back very different stories from those of the demagogues who stay at home. Let the south nurse her pride a little if she wishes. Let her build her statues to her heroes. Should a foreign nation attack us she will be found fighting for the Union with more heroism and energy than ever before.

Hon. Frederick Douglass

was next called upon. He began by saying that he felt there was a covert implication in the previous speaker's address that the government's provision for her wounded soldiers was extravagant and that the people seeking such aid had something of meanness about it. For his part, he did not envy the head or heart of the man who censured the government for taking care of those who gave fortune and life to protect it. He next took up the attitude of the church toward the anti-slavery movement. On this question slavery and the church stood side by side, he said. They sold men to build churches, women to furnish them and babies to buy Bibles. Those who ask that the past be forgotten are mistaken; man is not all memory, but he is not all forgetfulness. Wheels leave traces on roads, ships leave wakes on the sea and from these we learn lessons and are wiser.

Why should such a valuable lesson as that of the late war be lost? It is said that the south is reconciled to reconstruction, but it is not so. It is well to have the scales taken from the eyes. Emancipation is scarcely the word for the stopping of slavery, it was rather a "turning loose" of the negro. He was turned loose without lands, without implements, with nothing but his hands. Turned loose to the resentment of a beaten people. The south practically said, "The north has freed you, now let them feed you." They turned them out on the highway to die, but they soon found that they had sent away the hand but had left the mouth; had sent away the muscle but retained the stomach. So they said, "Come back, Pompey, come back, Cæsar, we cannot make you work for nothing, but we can make you work for next to nothing;" and they paid them in scrip, redeemable only at the planter's own store, at the rate of about $8 a month for plantation work.

When anything is said about allowing the negro to vote, the reply is "Look at Hayti!" Well, look at Hayti; but judge her not from the heights of centuries of Caucasian civilization, but from the depths from which she has come. One hundred years ago all countries of the world had slavery. She then stood up alone, expelled her masters and became free. Napoleon sent over 30,000 veterans to force her back to bonds, but she hurled them back into the sea, and to this day no hostile foot has dared to tread her soil. It is said she has constant uprisings, but her government has not changed so often as that of genteel, cultivated France.

The south is drawing a red herring across the path to distract the line of scent of the game. She talks of race problems. There is no race problem with which the government has to deal as a problem. That was solved long ago. It ended when this nation rose to the dignity of amending her constitution. But the greater problem that remains to be solved is to raise the nation so high in the scale of fidelity that she will live up to her own constitution.

An adjournment was then made until afternoon. The afternoon session was devoted to reading letters from old Abolitionists, addresses on "Charles Sumner," and the "Relation of Kansas to the Abolition of Slavery." In the evening the meeting was held in Tremont Temple. The list of speakers comprised Hon. Frederick Douglass, Rev. A. A. Miner, R. F. Hurley and Charles L. Woodruff.

WHERE SHE COMES.

With heavy elders overhung,
Half hid in clover masses,
An old fence rambles on, among
The tangled meadow grasses.
It makes a shade for lady fern
Which nestles close beside it;
While clematis, at every turn,
And roses almost hide it.

In shade of overhanging sprays
And down a sunny hollow,
By hazel copse, and woodland ways,
The winding fence I follow;
By rose and thorn and fragrant dew,
In search of something sweeter—
The orchard gap, where she comes through,
And I go down to meet her!

The sunlight slants along the fence,
Where lichens gray it over,
And stirs a hundred dreamy scents
From fern and mint and clover;
But though the air is sweet today
I know of something sweeter:
That she can only come this way,
And I am sure to meet her!

And so, while chipmunks run a match
To tell the wrens who's coming,
And all across the brier patch
There sounds a drowsy humming—
The hum of honey seeking bees—
I seek for something sweeter:
A gap amongst the apple trees,
Where I am going to meet her!
— Charles B. Going in Scribner's.

A SPECTRE HELMSMAN.

In the summer of 1839 the ship Vulcan, under the command of Capt. Isaac Johnson, was on her homeward bound passage from the Indies with half a cargo of tea, and she stopped at Cape Negro, on the coast of Benguela, after a lot of ivory to make up her load. Having gone on shore at the Cape the captain learned from the native contractor that he would have to go some fifteen miles up the Cannibal's river, as the elephant hunters had all the boats further up in the country, so that consequently they had not been enabled to bring the ivory down.

Capt. Johnson was somewhat disappointed at this cause for delay, but without waiting to find useless fault he determined to man his own boats and proceed at once up the river. It required four trips to bring all the ivory down, but as they had opportunity to take advantage of the slight tides the task was accomplished in four days. On the last trip the captain went himself, leaving the first mate in charge of the ship, and on arriving at the small village where the ivory was stored he was not a little surprised to find that nearly all the miserable huts were deserted. Several times Capt. Johnson inquired the meaning of this, but the natives were either unable or unwilling to give any plain answer, and it was not until the last lot of tusks had been conveyed to the boats and the natives had been remunerated for their labor that the least clew could be obtained as to the cause of this strange desertion, and then for the first time the captain received the startling intelligence that the cholera was sweeping down the river!

As soon as this fact became known to the seamen they wildly huddled into their boats, as though the fearful death angel was at their heels, and silently, yet with powerful strokes, they pulled down the fatal stream. At length they reached their ship, and though they breathed somewhat more freely as they trod their own deck, yet each countenance bore the stamp of deep fear. The ivory was soon got on board, and with all haste the old Vulcan was got under way. It was nearly night when the ship got off, and with a good breeze from the northward and eastward she stood well on her course. On the next morning, shortly after breakfast, and while the crew had begun to think that they had no occasion for further fear, a young man named Walter Addison was taken suddenly sick.

Young Addison was the favorite both of the officers and the crew, and as it was reported that he was thus ill a general consternation seized upon all hands. The young man felt at first a giddiness and a sickly chill, and in the course of two hours he sank into an alarming debility, the countenance assuming a deadly paleness and his skin bearing all the appearance of a corpse. Poor Addison suffered till noon, and then the startling announcement went through the ship that he was dead.

This was the first, but who should be the next? A panic had seized upon the men; the cholera was with them, and none dared remove the form of their dead shipmate from his berth. Night approached, and with it came an almost dead calm, but the corpse still remained in the forcastle, nor did the mea dare to go thither. The captain urged that the longer presence of the body would breed more dangerous contagion, but the only answer he received was a mournful shake of the heads about him.

At length, finding that all arguments were useless, he turned to his mate and asked him if he would assist himself in throwing the body of the dead man overboard. The mate at first hesitated, but in a moment he signified his consent, and together himself and the captain went down into the forecastle. They dared not remain long enough with the corpse to sew it up, nor even to attach to it a sinking weight, but throwing over it a single blanket, they managed to get it upon deck and lay it across the bulwark of the starboard bow. A moment Capt. Johnson hesitated—he opened his lips, breathed a prayer for the soul of the departed, and then, while a shudder ran over his frame, he let the cold form of young Walter Addison slide into the blue water! Instinctively he cast his eyes over the side as the deed was done, and by the pale phosphorescent light he could just see the corpse sink, then rise and sink again, and then with a heavy step and a still heavier heart he walked aft.

The first watch had been set, but the other watch dared not go below, and huddling themselves beneath the long boat they sought the repose which they feared to seek where their companion had died; but each seemed to fear his neighbor, for none knew where the contagion might be. At 11 o'clock the slight breathings of the air, which seemed for the last few hours to have had no settled point, began to gather more force from the northward and westward, and ere long a good fresh breeze filled the ship's canvas and started her through the water. The wind continued to increase, and before midnight all hands were called to take in the top-gallantsails. At 12 o'clock the mid watch was set, and all hands were for a few moments brought in contact with each other. No further symptoms of the dreaded pestilence had appeared, and they began to take hope.

It was half past 12 o'clock. An old seaman named Bill Shippen had the helm, while the remainder of the watch were either in the gangway or else forward. The wind continued fresh, but yet steady, and the old ship was close hauled upon it, lying some two points off from her true course. The ship's bell was suspended over the binnacle, and old Shippen reached over and struck the first half hour after midnight. He had just resumed his position, and was gazing intently at the compass, when he felt a hand laid upon his shoulder, and on turning around he beheld by the struggling beams of the binnacle lamp the pale, deathly features of Walter Addison!

For an instant the old sailor remained rooted to the spot, and then, uttering a sharp cry of fear, he let go the wheel and darted forward. In a moment the ship began to fall off, and as she brought the flat surface of broad canvas to the wind she heeled over alarmingly; but soon the pale specter that had frightened the helmsman from his post caught the wheel, and laid the helm hard down, and ere long the ship was once more to the wind.

Shippen's cry had started all hands from their listlessness, for they thought the cholera fiend had assailed him, but from his broken ejaculations they soon learned what was the matter, and in a body they crowded aft, and by the dim light from the binnacle they saw the specter helmsman! Every knee trembled, and every tongue clove to the roof of its mouth. None dared to approach him, nor did any move back. At this juncture the captain came on deck. His eye caught the corpse like form that still held the wheel, and he, too, was riveted to the spot where he stood.

"Shipmates, relieve me from here, or I shall faint. I am cold and weak!" at length came from the lips of the seeming specter, in faint, agonized tones.

Capt. Johnson hesitated an instant, and then he rushed forward and laid his hand upon the trembling form before him. It was cold and wet, but he knew that it was a living man. One after another of the men gathered about, and before long all knew that young Walter Addison still lived. The captain had him conveyed to the cabin, where everything that could be thought of was administered for his comfort, and it was not long before he sufficiently revived to give an account of his strange escape from the cold, deep grave to which he had been consigned.

It seemed that young Addison had fallen into that deathlike lethargy which not infrequently results from sudden cholera, and which, as all who are acquainted with the disease must be aware, so nearly resembles death that even the best physicians have been deceived by it. The sudden immersion in the cold water had revived his dormant senses, and as the ship had but a slight motion at the time he came to a partial realization of his situation before she had passed him, and by considerable exertion he managed to get hold of the rudder chains. He tried to call for assistance, but his tongue was so swollen that he found it impossible, and after remaining upon the chains long enough to regain more strength he worked his way up till he got hold of the lanyards of the cabin dead lights.

From thence he reached the lashings of the stern boat, but here weakness again overpowered him, and after working his way into the boat he remained some time insensible, but at length he revived and came on board. He had tried to speak, but he could not. When the helmsman fled from the wheel he had sense enough to see the ship's danger, and from the impulse of a sort of instinct he seized the wheel and brought her up to the wind.

The morning dawned, and the next day passed, then another, and another, but the death fiend came not again! He had lost his first intended victim and he left the ship in peace.—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

He Got the Job.

Farmer Crane, who lives over on the town line, has some very unique methods of examining the men who apply to him from time to time for work.

One evening a tall, big boned fellow, in his shirt sleeves, asked Crane if he had any work to do.

"I don't know," said the farmer. "Can you tend horses?"

"Yes, indeedy. I've worked about horses all my life."

"Come around here to the pump," said Crane, and he led the way to a common sucker rod pump near the barn. Going inside he got a long, narrow pitcher, and placed it under the spout. "There," said he, "pump that pitcher full of water." The big boned fellow complied, carefully pumping the pitcher full without spilling a single drop.

"That'll do," said Crane. "Go inside and get ready for supper; I'll give you a job in the morning."

About a week later the big boned fellow asked Crane what pumping the pitcher full of water had to do with his getting a job.

"Well, I'll just tell you. This is mighty dry weather, and water is getting scarce. You must have thought that far, for you didn't spill any water. If you hadn't pumped hard the water would have been spilled, and if you had pumped too hard the water would have gone over the pitcher. Now, the way I argue is this: If a fellow don't pump hard enough he won't work hard enough. If he pumps too hard he'll work too hard for a little while, and I don't want either kind to work for me. You pumped exactly right, and you got a job."—Toledo Blade.

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MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Car will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.35, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, ††11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M* 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.30, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.43, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 23.

High water at 5.45 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.33; Sets at 5.40.
Moon sets 11.56.
Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Fair and cooler.

State election six weeks from today.

The Boston league team are on the toboggan.

The Hingham Agricultural fair, has a fine opening day.

The Prohibitionists hold their county convention today.

Mr. Fred Sanborn, of Wollaston, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. Samuel T. Farrell, of Wollaston, is having his house raised.

Mr. Michael Driscoll is having a new house built on Hancock street.

The new engine house, at Atlantic, will be used as a polling place at the State election.

Saville & Jones make an elaborate and pretty display of neckties in their show window.

Henry Coram, the West Quincy news agent, proposes to start a circulating library soon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sayward of Wollaston are making a flying trip through the White Mountains.

The large willow trees on Hancock street, near the car station, are being cut down in order to widen the street.

The Granite Railway Co. put in the stone cutting machines a short time ago and they are giving satisfaction.

An opportunity is offered to register tomorrow evening, and have your name printed on the voting list next week.

Things are beginning to look lively on Hancock street where preparations are being made for the building of the street.

Mr. Daniel C. McNeil and family leave today to spend a month with relatives in Rockport, Mass., and Bay View, Gloucester.

The Wollaston Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, met on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Howard Gannett.

The Republican convention of the Second Congressional district will be held in Red Men's hall, Brockton, Tuesday Sept. 30, at 11 A. M.

The white bricks for the new Willard schoolhouse, which are imported, arrived in a wretched condition, being badly stained with oil.

The Social Union connected with the West Quincy M. E. church will hold a business meeting in the vestry, Thursday evening, for the election of officers.

Fallon & Sons inserted an advertisement in yesterday's DAILY LEDGER for a blacksmith at their quarry, and that afternoon had three applicants.

Rt. Ex. Eleazer Brazer, D. D. G. H. Priest of the First Capitular district will make an official visit to St. Stephen's Chapter, R. A. Masons, at its next convocation.

Mr. Horace F. Spear, cashier of the National Mount Wollaston Bank, arrived home from North Conway, N. H., where he has been spending his vacation, on Monday.

It seems Jan. 1 is the time set by the architect and builder for the completion of the new Willard schoolhouse. It would be difficult to find a person, however, who believes it will be.

Edwin W. Marsh, Esq., authority on local history, says the conflagration which destroyed Littlefield's wheelwright shop and other buildings was Sept. 22, 1836, a year earlier than given in yesterday's anniversaries.

Prof. Gardner, principal of the Tremont Dancing Academy, Boston, it will be noticed by advertisement in today's LEDGER, is to open a dancing school in Robertson Hall next Monday afternoon and evening.

Had it been known what was in store for them their might have been a scramble for election as delegates to the Congressional convention. It is understood that if Congressman Morse is renominated, as he probably will be, the delegates will be tendered a banquet.

Miss Julia E. Underwood, who has taught at the Coddington school for over twenty-five years, and is a very popular teacher there at the present time, has received a most flattering offer to go to London, England, to teach in a school for the blind. Owing to family ties, her mother being quite aged and her sister's health not very good, she has decided not to accept the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dunphy of West Quincy, who have been ill, are a little better.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith B. Harrington of Wollaston returned from Jackson, N. H., Monday.

The "Socials" will hold their first dance in Hancock hall Friday evening, Sept. 26. Hanson's orchestra. A. W. Moore floor director.

Owing to poor health, Mr. Horace F. Spear has retired from the position of treasurer of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Co.

—The Hingham Social Club will hold their first assembly this season in Loring Hall, Hingham, Wednesday evening.

☞ An ingenious prisoner at Korlaus, Bohemia, recently constructed a watch eight centimetres in diameter, with no other tools or materials except two needles, a spool of thread, a newspaper, and some rye straw. The wheels, posts and cogs are all made of rye straw, which, it is well known, is quite coarse and tough. It runs six hours without winding and keeps good time.

The government telegraph service of Great Britain transmits, it is said, on the average 1,538,270 words a day to newspapers alone.

There is now more beet than cane sugar consumed. In 1881 the total of the world's production of cane sugar was 2,006,900 tons, and of beet sugar 1,774,600 tons. In 1890 the total of cane was 2,246,000 tons, and of beet 3,360,000 tons.

The merit of Mellin's Food consists not only in its superiority over other substitutes for mother's milk, but also in the readiness with which it is prepared. It is a real blessing to the busy or tired mother, for a very few minutes night and morning are all that are necessary to prepare the baby's food for twenty-four hours.

MARRIED.

FORSBURG–LETTERQUIST--In Quincy, Sept. 20, by George L. Gill, Esq., Mr. Charles Forsburg to Anna C. Letterquist, both of Quincy.

DIED.

ROULEAU—In West Quincy, Sept. 21, Joseph F., son of Mr. William and Mrs. Emma Rouleau, aged 1 month and 20 days.

DEACON—In West Quincy, September 22, William H., son of Mr. William H., and Mrs. Ada D. Deacon, aged 11 months and 6 days.

GILES—In South Quincy, September 23, Maggie J., daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Annie Giles, aged 1 year and 2 months.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Features in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the ridiculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

RACES AT THE

BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—AND—

CATTLE SHOW

—OF THE—

Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural SOCIETY,

HINGHAM, MASS.,

—ON—

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23 and 24,

On the Grounds and in the Hall of the Society,

Corner of EAST and LEAVETT STREETS.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY.

Exhibition of Stock on the Grounds, and of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables Manufactured Articles, etc., etc., in the Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., TRIAL OF DRAFT HORSES.

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match,

Centres of Hingham vs. Weymouth Centres.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

The Steller Attraction.

Prof. F. L. Thompson

The Scientific AERONAUT,

The man who Leaps from a Balloon with a closed Parachute at a height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet.

Who will make a Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump the most thrilling, sensational and novel feat ever performed.

TUESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Hall, GRAND CONCERT by the

SWEDISH MALE QUARTETTE.

THE SHIPP BROTHERS, ENGLISH HAND BELL RINGERS,

In a first-class Musical Programme, introducing Solos, Duetts and Quartettes on the Bells, Banjos and Zithers, assisted by PROF. L. L. RYERSON, Hnmorist, Vocalist and Impersonator.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Season Ticket for the Cattle Show will admit to this Concert and all the other Entertainments without additional Charge. Reserved Seats 10 Cents Extra, for sale at the stores of E. F. Skinner & Co. and C. A. Southworth until Tuesday morning; afterwards at the ticket office on the Grounds.

WEDNESDAY.

Exhibition of Stock, Fruits, etc., on the Grounds and in the hall from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

At 9.30 o'clock A. M., Exhibition of Town Team of Oxen on the track.

Premiums for the same will be awarded as follows: For the best Team from any town, number and quality to be considered, First Premium, $8; Second Premium, $6; Third Premium, $3. Also, a gratuity of $1 for each Yoke from out of town, not included in premium teams.

At 10.00 o'clock. A M.,trial of Working Oxen.

At 10.30 o'clock A. M., Ploughing Match.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Grand Cavalcade, consisting of Tandem Teams, Spans, Dog Carts, Carryalls, Buggies, Trotting Gigs, Saddle Horses, etc., etc., under the direction of the Committee on Horses, to whom owners are requested to apply. At the close of which the prizes awarded will be announced.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match, - - - Beacons of Hingham vs. Duxburys.

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,

A practical and interesting Exhibition of the use of Life Saving Apparatus at fires by Volunteer Hook Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1 of Hingham.

AT 2.30 O'CLOCK,

Base Ball Match, - - - Beacons vs. Centres,

For the Championship of Hingham.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

PROFESSOR THOMPSON

WILL MAKE ANOTHER

Balloon Ascension

AND

PARACHUTE JUMP.

REPEATING HIS

THRILLING EXHIBITION IN MID AIR.

At 4.30 P. M., Rural Sports, Running Races, etc., etc.

EDISON'S CONCERT PHONOGRAPH will be on exhibition both days in the Upper Hall, without extra charge.

Music: MARTLAND'S BROCKTON BAND,

MACE GAY, Leader.

TICKETS.

Admitting to Hall and Grounds, **Adults 35 cents.** For **Children** under 14 years of **15 cents. Horses,** in harness or otherwise, **25 cents each.**

SEASON TICKETS: (Not Transferable)

Adults 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Horses 50 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS may be obtained both days, at reduced price, at all stations on the Old Colony Railroad between Boston and Plymouth inclusive, via. South Shore Line.

BOATS for Hingham leave Rowe's Wharf, Boston, at 9.45 A. M.; 2.30, 5.15 P. M. Return from Hingham at 7.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 3.45 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

Per order of the Government.

WM. H. THOMAS, Secretary. EBEN L. RIPLEY, President.

Sept. 22. 2t

A WRECKED ARMOR.

English Vessel Plates Make a Very Poor Showing.

A MEETING OF CONFERREES.

Earnestly Disputed Questions Said to Be Practically Settled—Congress Expected to Adjourn the First of October.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A second public test was made at Annapolis of the plates used in armoring modern vessels of war. The conditions of the tests were: Three plates, 6x8 feet, faced with 3 1-2 inches of steel, backed by 7 inches of iron, supported by 36 inches of oak timber, held in place by heavy arching, set into a great mound of earth. An 8-inch gun, that is a monster, 23 feet 4 inches long, weighing 29,407 pounds, lay gaping at the targets 28 feet away. Into this gun were placed 85 pounds of powder and a steel conical shot, weighing 210 pounds. Around the sides of the gun were piled bags of sand to protect the gunners, and all about the grounds were places of refuge for those who came to witness the tests.

The first shot was fired at a creosote plate. This was a center shot, which pierced the target, and broke the projectile into three pieces. The plate was cracked diagonally from the central shot to all four of the shots made on the first test, and looked as if a big K had been drawn on the plate. The point of the projectile went through the three inches of steel and penetrated five inches into the iron backing.

The second shot was at the nickel plate. The projectile penetrated the armor, but did not go through it and remained in the hole. The base of the projectile was thrown out, but the point remaining in the aperture the depth of the penetration could not be determined.

The third shot was at the Cammell plate. The first two plates were made in France; the Cammell plate was made in England by Cammell & Co., the firm which supplied the armor for the English ships of war, and is supposed to be of the same character that covers the modern wooden walls. The shot was made and the woods rained iron hail. It soon ceased and the sharp rattle of a musket gave the signal to come from cover. What a sight the English plate presented! Almost the whole of the three-inch steel plating had been carried from its iron backing. The shot had gone clear through the iron backing, also the oak supports, and came out of the mound of earth at the target's back, twelve feet away from the back of the plates. The iron backing was not split, but had, in the two tests, been penetrated twice. The oak backing of the Cammell plate showed two openings through which shots had come clear through steel facing, iron backing and oak supports. The two French plates had not been penetrated entirely. The third projectile was found intact in the earth.

The situation at the close of the test (only three shots were made) was that the creosote plate was penetrated and cracked from circumference to center; the nickel plate was penetrated, but intact; the Cammell plate was a wrecked armor. The nickel had proven the superior.

WIDELY VARYING REPORTS

As to the Course of the Conferrees on the McKinley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There are very conflicting reports as to the course which the tariff conference had made with the bill. One statement is made that the most troublesome differences have been adjusted and that a decision may be reached by Wednesday. The contrary statement is that the forty remaining points of difference include the chief points of difference in the bill, and that the committee is practically where it was at the outset, except that the position of the individual members is more clearly known. The only fact that seems to be conceded by both parties is that it will be impossible to detain congress here more than a day or two after the tariff bill shall have been disposed of. It is the intention on the part of the house leaders to bring in the deficiency bill for consideration immediately after the disposition of the Langston case.

The anxious representatives of the different interests affected by the tariff about the corridors yesterday indicates that they at least had not received any information that the troublesome questions had been disposed of. Mr. Searle, the treasurer of the sugar trust, was one of them. He admitted that he had no definite information that the differences were settled. The burden of the opinion is, however, against the special provision which the trust desire to have incorporated in the bill. They are very anxious that the senate provision as to the rate between No. 13 and 16 Dutch standard shall be retained in the bill.

The house conferrees are quite as earnest that they shall be stricken from the bill. In fact, so far the house conferrees have indicated no disposition to surrender their demands for free sugar and including No. 16 Dutch standard. The representatives of the Wine Importers' association were also present, very earnest, to know what had been done about increased duty on wine.

The Conferrees' Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Republican conferrees on the tariff bill held a meeting last night lasting three hours, and while the three disputed questions of most importance, viz.: sugar, binders' twine and the steel duties were not settled, it is expected that they will be to-day. A meeting of the full conference committee will be called to pass formally on the work done as soon as the Republicans in their meeting accomplish the agreement they confidentially assert will be reached. The bonding period, about which there has been so much talk, has been indefinitely settled, Feb. 1 being the date agreed upon. There is, it is thought, good reason to predict that the free sugar standard will be placed at thirteen, and not at sixteen as proposed by the house; that a compromise generally favorable to the house rates will be the outcome of the disputes over the various items in the metal schedule, and that binders' twine will also be the subject of a compromise.

The southern Republican congressmen held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring that it is was very essential to the interests of their constituents that the tax on tobacco should be left as fixed by the house. Some of them were quite emphatic in expressing their determination to carry their point on this matter.

What the President Learned.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 23.—The president received telegrams from Senator Aldrich and Representative McKinley stating their belief that congress would dispose of the tariff bill during the present week and adjourn Oct. 1 or soon after. These telegrams were in response to a request from the president for information on the subject. His intention is to return to Washington to-morrow.

SIGNAL MAN TO BLAME

For the Accident Which Caused Many Deaths on the Reading Road.

READING, Pa., Sept. 23.—A jury heard testimony concerning the fatal accident at Shoemakersville on Friday evening, by which twenty-one persons were killed and some thirty injured, and returning the following verdict:

In our opinion the cause of the accident was due to the negligence of the signal man of engine 347, who remained in his caboose while the train was slowing up instead of getting off and placing the proper signals in such a manner as to enable the engineer of the train following, engine 921, sufficient time to bring his train to a stop. As a result 921 crashed into the rear of the train drawn by engine 347, throwing the caboose and two eight-wheeled coal cars on the north bound track, resulting in this great loss of life.

It was shown by the testimony that the collision of the coal and that of the express train with the wrecked cars occurred about the same time.

WAS ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Wealthy Citizen Creates a Sensation by Committing Suicide.

SPRINGVALE, Me., Sept. 23.—Last Saturday great excitement was caused in this little village by the arrest of Sylvester Cummings, a citizen of wealth and excellent standing in the community. He had been indicted by the grand jury at this term of the supreme judicial court for incendiarism in firing the buildings of Charles Pray of Shapleigh on Sunday morning, Sept. 7. Mr. Cummings pleaded not guilty, and found no difficulty in securing bail in the sum of $5000.

He was about Monday morning as usual, but later in the day a visitor at his house found his body lying on the floor of his sitting room dead, with a bottle labeled "laudanum" nearly empty beside him. Mr. Cummings was a man about 48 years of age and of naturally positive but retiring disposition. To have committed the crime with which he was charged he must have walked six miles and returned.

FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE.

Anti-Slavery Conference Will Attempt to Suppress the Inhuman Traffic.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The anti-slavery conference has opened. President Keller welcomed the delegates. His welcome to the British delegates was especially warm. Great Britain, he said, was a great nation, and had done much for civilization. He declared that the Mohamedan religion was incapable of civilizing Africa, and that only Christian missionaries could elevate the blacks. He urged the congress to arouse such a movement throughout the world as would definitely end slavery. Cardinal Lavigerie is to address the conference.

Sam Lowered His Prices.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The local colony of Chinese laundrymen are much incensed at the announcement made by Sam Kee, one of their number, that he will reduce the price of washing shirts from 10 to 7 cents. Other Chinamen are making threats against Sam. This is the first instance of a Chinese labor trouble, and much interest is manifested in its outcome.

Caught Him at Last.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 23.—A man in Oldtown named John English, who keeps a saloon, has been missing liquor from his establishment since last winter, and the other night caught the thief, whom he hit on the head with a heavy stick, knocking him insensible. He was lodged in jail and arraigned in court yesterday for burglary. The fellow's name is Violet.

Fire on the Gen. Whitney.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A stubborn fire which broke out in the lower hold of the Metropolitan line steamer Gen. Whitney as she lay at her dock, gave the firemen two hours' hard work before the flames were subdued. The loss to the steamer is estimated at $500 and to the cargo $3000. The Whitney was to have sailed for Boston this morning.

Kiernan's Examination Postponed.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—John Kiernan was arraigned before Justice Grogan of West Troy, charged with placing obstruction on the track of the Central-Hudson road at Karners on Aug. 20. His examination was postponed. Buett and Cain, who are under indictment for interfering with a switch near East Albany, were in court as witnesses.

Settlement in Prospect.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 23.—The prospects of a conference between the employers and the union are more favorable. It is not expected that the union will execute its extreme threats.

The Melbourne employers have replied to the union that a conference will be acceptable if freedom of contract is assured.

Wreck and Fire.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass. Sept. 23.—A Fitchburg railroad freight train, east bound, ran into the rear of another freight at Ashburnham Junction. The rear of the train was loaded with oil, which resulted in a fire, which burned several hours. Eight cars were thrown off and the engine pretty well used up. No one was injured.

World's Fair Site Settled Upon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—At a session of the national World's fair committee, the amended site proposition was presented and unanimously accepted. The site thus provided for includes Washington and Jackson parks, the midway pleasure ground connecting them and the front, in all about 1000 acres.

Actress Killed by a Blunder.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The actress Marie Hock, who made her debut in New York, died here from the effects of poison, administered as the result of a blunder on the part of either her physician or a chemist. An official inquiry to determine the responsibility for the fatal mistake is in progress.

No Case.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—The prosecution has decided to abandon the case against R. N. O'Brien for libeling Prince George of Wales, in the story published in American papers about his arrest. They found they had no case, but it is not improbable that he will be arrested on a new charge.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For the rest of New England: Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds, generally southerly.

THE TRADE BOOM IN NEW YORK.

Importers Doing a Big Business Before the McKinley Bill Increases Duties.

New York city is enjoying an unprecedented "boom" in the dry goods trade. During the spring and summer months the prospect of the McKinley bill becoming a law caused importers to ship enormous stacks of goods from Europe. The fear of increased duties acted as a stimulus to importation to an extraordinary degree, and the importations of dry goods during the summer were far in excess of the usual figures.

While all this was going on among importers, however, the jobbers from all parts of the country who visited the metropolis could not be induced by any means to make purchases. The McKinley bill was hanging fire in the senate, and there was much doubt whether there would be any tariff bill at all this year.

The great jobbers hung about New York, watched the senate and hoped that the McKinley wall would be overturned. They felt sure that if the bill should not pass the big importers would be compelled to sell at the old prices, or even at lower prices, in order to realize on their large investments. But the importers believed that the bill would pass, and then they would begin at once to get "McKinley prices" for their goods.

As the importers and the jobbers held these contrary views as to the future of the McKinley bill no trading could be done, and all summer things were at a standstill.

As soon, however, as the senate began to see daylight through the long tariff tunnel which it has been digging through the McKinley bill it became plain that we were to have the new Chinese wall. Then business immediately took an upward bound in New York. The jobbers saw that they would have to buy at McKinley prices sooner or later, and at once they began to make heavy purchases. Just as the importers had had a race to get their goods into the country before the two McKinley bills should go into effect so now the jobbers have a race to lay in large stocks from the importers before "McKinley prices" are put on to their full extent.

This is the view of the largest New York merchants themselves. A correspondent has gotten their views, and they all unite in saying that there has not been such an outlook for the immediate future in years as at present. None of them, however, with one exception, attributed the outlook to the proposed heavy increase of taxation through the McKinley bill. Indeed the general sentiment was that merchants, in anticipation of the McKinley bill becoming a law, had invested all their ready money in the importation of goods for which they had no immediate use.

This correspondent learned from his interviews with dry goods men that while the leading great merchants of the city believed they are about to enjoy an exceptionally prosperous season, they said it would be rather in spite of the McKinley bill than because of it. Or, to put it more directly, the most of them attribute the bright immediate outlook to the fortunate delay that has prevented that wonderful measure from taking immediate effect.

Senator Edmunds on the Coffee Tax.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has one string to his little tariff fiddle, and he picks on it all the time. The tariff of five cents a pound on coffee was removed in 1871 and 1872, and for several years after this the price of coffee was higher in New York than when the duty was removed.

This fact has made a profound impression upon the mind of Senator Edmunds, and he makes use of it on every possible occasion to prove that the tariff is not a tax. He wrote about it in a magazine several years ago, and he has twice recently fiddled his same little tune in the senate.

If Senator Edmunds would take the twelve years before 1872, when coffee averaged under the duty $18.61 per 100 pounds, and would compare with that period the price during the fourteen years following 1872, under free coffee, he would find that the price during the latter period was $14.79 per 100 pounds—or a difference of $3.82 per 100 pounds.

True, this is not the whole amount of the duty removed; but, as Senator Edmunds himself shows, Brazil at once put on an export duty of 11 per cent. Our merchants have to pay this Brazilian duty and add it to the price of their coffee. It is readily seen that this 11 per cent more than accounts for the difference between $3.82 per 100 pounds and $5 per 100 pounds, which latter was the duty we removed.

Let the senator find a different case if he wants to prove that the tariff is not a tax.

A Rule That Does Not Work Both Ways.

Minister Whitelaw Reid tells M. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, that in refusing to take our pork "you have deprived your French steamers of a valuable line of freight." But if we had any vessels would not they suffer in precisely the same way from McKinleyism?

And Minister Reid even tells M. Ribot that, in excluding American pork, "you have deprived your grocers and country peddlers throughout France of a staple and useful trade." But does not Mr. Reid know that, according to McKinleyism, the dealers in foreign goods deserve no sort of consideration; and further, that in shutting out foreign goods it is only the foreigner who suffers?

Here he quietly assumes that dealing in our pork is actually of some importance to French tradesmen; but McKinley's way of treating the dealer in foreign wares, as stated by a prominent Republican merchant of New York, is "to give him a cold smile of pity."

The protectionists ought to be consistent among themselves. If we put up a prohibitory wall against foreign wares by letting McKinley give us what he calls his "domestic bill," his "American bill," can we wonder that the French pass a "domestic bill" also? McKinley boasts that his bill is "not a European bill." Let the French in their turn boast that theirs is "not an American bill."

"What fools these mortals be!"

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 139. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

FALL OPENING!

—— †o† ——

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

—— †o† ——

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

—— †o† ——

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

—— †o† ——

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

REMNANTS!

—o—

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

—o—

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

—o—

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

—o—

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

—o—

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

—o—

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FIRE AT NEPONSET.

A Conflagration Threatened But Firemen Checked It.

LOSS WILL REACH $16,000

The Foundry of the Wrought Iron Casting Company the Doomed Building—A Second Alarm Necessary—Thirty-five Men Thrown Out of Employment.

At 10.42 A. M. fire was discovered in the iron foundry of the Wrought Iron Casting Co., situated on Taylor street in Neponset. An alarm from Box 328 was immediately pulled in and a few minutes later another from Box 343.

Six steamers responded and the building was found to be a mass of flames. The firemen worked very hard and after three-quarters of an hour the blaze was subdued but the building was ruined together with the machinery which it contained.

A large amount of material was going through the work and much finished stock was also on hand, all of which was destroyed. The company employed about thirty-five men, who lost most of their tools and some of their wearing apparel. The wharves and dry-house of the A. T. Stearns Lumber Co. were in close proximity and it looked at one time as though it would have been a disastrous conflagration. The protective department covered some of the lumber with their covers and with the efforts of the firemen the loss to the lumber company will be small.

Mr. Burgess of the Iron Co. said that he was unable to make a statement as to the exact amount of their loss or their insurance. He thought that the loss would reach $15,000, and the insurance would be in that neighborhood.

The loss to the Lumber Co., as judged by the treasurer, would be inside of $1000; covered by insurance.

The fire started in the dome of the building and caught from one of the chimneys. It is six years ago tomorrow since the Stearns Lumber Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire.

Social Party.

On Tuesday evening a social party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen N. Swain, on Phipps street, which was largely attended by their friends in this city. During the evening quite a large party came from Randolph to join in the gayety, and the time was pleasantly passed up to midnight in games, singing and music. At that time supper was served, and after that dancing was in order until a late hour, when the party broke up and all returned to their homes well pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

On the Wrong Road.

The Milton News tells the following story:—"One evening last week a young woman got off the eight o'clock train, and wanted to go to Moon Island. She did not exactly know the way, and asked an old citizen of Neponset to take her there, and they started off together. She had some liquor and a considerable sum of money with her. When they reached Atlantic, instead of going to Moon Island he escorted the lady up the track towards East Milton. While on the way they met a man, and he asked the escort where he was going, but before he could compose an answer the woman told him that she and her kind friend were going to Moon Island. He informed her that she was on the wrong road, and after taking the rum away from her companion, who had not succeeded in getting the rest of the booty, sent him home biting his nails, and then took the lady to Moon Island."

Norfolk Prohibitionists.

The county convention of the Prohibitionists was held at Dedham Tuesday.

Joshua B. Hanners of Walpole was placed in nomination for county commissioner.

George Kempton of Sharon, Frank Brown of Needham, and W. F. Martin of Randolph were chosen delegates to a joint convention with Plymouth county, to be held in Brockton, Sept. 26, to nominate a district attorney.

A county committee was chosen and resolutions adopted.

Passengers Don't Like it.

The crossing of the electric road at the Quincy Adams depot, is in a horrible condition, and something should be done to remedy the defect as much as possible. It is a great deal worse than riding over the most rocky road to any of the quarries in this city on a stone-team, without a spring seat.

Dr. Granger Dead.

Dr. F. W. Granger, a well known physician of Brockton, died suddenly of heart failure last evening. He was city physician last year.

☞ Mrs. Livermore says that her husband is a Republican, while she is a Prohibitionist; he is a protectionist, while she is a free trader; he has a pew in one church, and she in another; he has one doctor, she another; and yet they are as happy and harmonious, and never dream of quarreling.

A meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association will be held in the rooms of the Quincy Business Men's Association of this city this evening.

SIX MILLION A YEAR.

Extraordinary Carelessness which Keeps the Dead Letter Office Busy.

More than six million pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the Dead Letter Office by reason of incorrect, illegible, or deficient address, insufficient postage, insecure inclosing, whereby matter mailed becomes separated from the envelope or wrapper, or the failure to be called for or delivered to the person addressed. This is a daily average of over twenty thousand pieces. Of these the greater portion either are not called for at the post office to which they are directed, or, in case of free delivery offices, the addresses cannot be found, notwithstanding every known means is resorted to on the part of the postal officials to effect delivery. A large proportion of the packages and parcels fail to be restored to the owners because of the absence on the wrappers or inclosures of anything to indicate ownership thereof and the Postmaster General appeals to the public to exercise not only ordinary care in addressing letters and papers, but to place their own addresses upon them for use in case of necessity. He also advises proprietors of hotels to omit the return request from their envelopes.

During the last year 451,000 letters were posted only partially directed, and 240,000 envelopes were entirely blank; 98,000 were "held for postage," 165,000 were addressed to persons in care of hotels, 42,000 were letters to fictitious addresses. The sum of $48,642 was found in letters, and, besides, 4000 letters had postal notes inclosed aggregating in value $5300. Twenty-seven thousand letters were found to contain drafts, checks, notes, commercial paper, etc., in the sum of $1,471,871, while 48,000 contained paid and canceled obligations, receipts evidencing payments of money, deeds, mortgages, general miscellaneous papers, etc. Forty-two thousand contained photographs, 1000 contained articles forbidden to be transmitted through the mails; and 11,000 upon being opened were found to contain lottery tickets, which, under the terms of the law, are declared unmailable; 162,000 contained postage stamps.

One of the important suggestions made by the department is that in sending packages and parcels—books, pamphlets and other articles—by mail, the address placed on the article inclosed as well as on the wrapper.—*Journal.*

TODAY'S COURT.

Benjamin Bannon of Braintree, John McCarthy and James O'Brien of Boston, for being drunk, fined $5 and costs. In default of fine, all were committed.

John Queeny of East Braintree, for an assault on David McAuliffe, fined $5 and costs. Appealed and furnished sureties in $200.

Public Schools.

Emily A. Fifield has an article in the Dorchester Beacon on the public schools of Boston. She says: "Nothing shows the growth of a city more than the increased need of school buildings, and nowhere is this more plainly seen than in Dorchester. The large farms and market gardens of the old town are being covered with streets, avenues and suburban villas with marvellous rapidity. Every year new districts are opened, which quickly become certres of population, and whole neighborhoods cluster like little villages around the starting point. Under such circumstances it has been almost impossible to furnish each group with the railway station, the church, the school, and all the other facilities considered desirable in a city life.

"It is therefore not to be wondered at that the existing school accommodations in Boston should be entirely insufficient and that the old schoolhouses should be injuriously crowded. The school committee and superintendent of public buildings being quite unable to procure new schoolhouses as they are needed, and have done the best they could with the buildings already in use and have secured outside rooms so that there are no children without some accommodation.

"The buildings need not be magnificient nor too costly, but Dorchester people should not be contented with poorly organized and crowded classes in basement rooms and vestries. The suggestion of one of the committee for wooden buildings of a temporary character was not thought wise, but whilst waiting for the brick ones the children are losing many of the advantages of well equipped and well classified schools."

Several of our young people had an opportunity to meet Madam Arcan last evening, and were very much delighted with her figures of the German and her playing on the piano. Madam Arcan is to open classes in this city Oct. 4, and the children were so pleased with her teaching that several of them are going to attend her school.

—The Boston Globe says: "Blessings often come in disguise. Perhaps the re-election of Reed by a large majority was the means taken by a Divine Providence to kill of both Blaine and Reed as presidential posibilities. Neither will permit the other to be nominated.

Since the census of 1880 the production of pig iron in this country has advanced from 3,781,021 tons to 9,579,779 tons, the South having increased its production over 400 per cent.

MILTON.

Hon. Edward L. Pierce of Milton was nominated by the Republicans of the third district yesterday as their candidate for Congress. Hon. Moody Merrill in presenting the name said: "In nominating Mr. Pierce, Mr. President, I believe that we shall put in nomination for this responsible office a man of high integrity, of great ability and of strong devotion to the real and best interests of the Republican party. He is not so young as to be fresh, nor is he so old as to be dry. No one, I think, Mr. President, no man of literary sensibilities or of patriotic emotions, could become the literary executor and afterward the editor of the speeches of our great Massachusetts senator, Charles Sumner, without breathing in something of his lofty patriotism, of his high and unsullied integrity and of his solid Americanism. I believe that Mr. Pierce has drunk deep from that source. I believe that he will represent the best Republican opinion of Massachuseetts, that he is high-minded, able and independent. I believe that Mr. Edward L. Pierce will always find himself under his own hat. In nominating him, Mr. President, I believe that the district will put forward at this time its strongest man. I believe that we go into this contest united. I am willing to trust to this convention my motion that he be nominated by acclamation, and I now make that motion, Mr. President."

The district is composed of the town of Milton and wards of Boston.

The tax list for 1890 shows that there are 102 persons who pay tax of from $100 to $500; twenty-two who pay from $500 to $1,000; twelve who pay from $1,000 to $2,000, and four who are taxed from $2,000 to $10,000.

The parents of the East Milton pupils in the High school have triumphed in their efforts to secure transportation for their children to and from the school. They thought they had in the spring when the town made an appropriation for the purpose, but the School Committee were slow to act. Monday evening the board had a special meeting, and twenty-one citizens called upon it, to learn the official reason why the vote of town had not been carried out. They obtained but little satisfaction at the time, but the School Committee held an executive session and voted to contract with H. Gallagher, and this morning the barge was put on. There are sixteen high school pupils in East Milton.

BRAINTREE.

The case of Walter Hayden charged with burning a house of Melvin Thayer's is on trial at Dedham.

David G. Strathdee of Braintree was acquitted in the Superior Court at Dedham, Tuesday, on the charge of adultery.

The three-masted schooner Minnie Bergen of Philadelphia, Capt. Haley, is in port with 563 tons of coal for J. F. Sheppard & Sons.

Robert Brooks of East Braintree has taken one hundred pounds of splendid honey from his bees this week.

W. E. Holbrook of Union street had his freedom party on Saturday evening last. Walter was presented with a fine cameo seal ring, and an elegant watch charm, and in addition will find his name on the voting list.

Miss Nellie Doherty is passing a two weeks' vacation in that "Classic Suburb," Brighton.

Mr. F. Bunker in drawing his wallet near the late residence of Chas. Potter on Middle street scattered $1.20 in the road, and it is supposed to be there yet as Fred has not seen it since.

Mr. W. I. Jordan and family started this week to drive to Denmark, Me.

"Isaac" is at his old place at the night gate, Union street.

Mr. Fuller had a serious attack of that worst of all disorders, erysipelas.

Maurice Gurney has got a new barn for sure, and a pension also, we have been informed. Good enough.

Mrs. Cynthia Smith of Taylor street, South Braintree, has also been remembered by our paternal government, to the tune of $12 per month.

HINGHAM.

The attendance at the Hingham fair yesterday was unusually large, the day being perfect. A ten inning ball game was played between the Weymouth Centres and Hingham Centres, resulting in a score of 18 to 17 in favor of the former, who were awarded the purse of $50. The balloon ascension and parachute jump by Prof. F. L. Thompson was a success. The annual concert in the evening was very enjoyable.

The law of Maine says that no liquor shall be sold in the State. In point of fact, liquor has been sold freely, if not openly, in every part of it in every one of the between forty and fifty years in which this law has been in operation.—*Boston Herald.*

The law of Maine prohibits theft in that State, but in point of fact theft is of frequent occurrence and has been for the twice forty or fifty years since the State made laws. Why not scoff at the prohibition of theft just as well?—*Somerville Citizen.*

There are now in the country 264 electric street railways, operating one-third as many miles as the combined horse car lines of the Union.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams. Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS

Express Business,

BETWEEN

West Quincy and Boston.

It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

J. C. WHITE,

West Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t*

RACES AT THE

BROCKTON FAIR.

3 minute, 2.50 and 2.37 classes Trotting and 2.30 Pacing, Purses $200. 2.33 class, Purse $250. 2.29 and 2.26 classes Trotting, Double Team Trot and Pace open to all, Purses $300. Free for all Trotting, Purse $500. Consolation Race, $100. Entries close Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, and must be addressed to W. W. CROSS, Brockton, Mass. Full particulars, premium lists, order of the day, etc., FREE. Address HOLMES, Press Agent, Brockton. Sept. 11—1,p&o,2w

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

M. F. LYNCH,

Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now.

Address,

M. F. LYNCH,

Albertina Street, Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

—— AT ——

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

—o—

FALL STYLES IN HATS

—— AT THE ——

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURCIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.



QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Born—In Brockton, Sept. 15, a son to Mr. L. E. Lounsberry.

The Brockton Morning Sun has entered its second week and is quite a lively infant. The newspaper field of Brockton is very well covered by able papers, but the city is full of push and growing rapidly and it would not be surprising if a morning daily as wide awake as the Sun would be a success.

Newspaper men all over the State are pleased with the success of their rebuke to the man, Willard Howland, who failed to receive the nomination for Secretary of State. Not that they rejoice in the man's downfall, but they are quite well agreed that his unfair treatment while they were seeking a fair modification of the Libel Law, last spring, deserves their opposition to further political honors. There are other marked men who will recognize this fall that the press can unmake as well as make prominent men.—*Milton News.*

Other papers would be wise if they took the position of the Danvers Mirror which says: "We are frequently in receipt of marked copies of papers, advocating the candidacy of this or that aspirant for political honors, and have also occasional intimations that we might appropriately support Mr. So and So. We have no axes to grind, no friends to serve and none to serve us in this direction. We shall support the regular nominees of the party, but in the face of local jealousies, and having a business which is dependent on the general public of the town, we cannot afford to boom anybody for nomination. It makes enemies."

Some amendments were made to the ballot law by the last Legislature, which parties in interest should remember. Certificates of nomination of candidates for state offices to be voted for at large must be filed at least twenty-eight days before election day, while nomination papers must be filled twenty-one days previous to the day of election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates of all other state offices must be filed eighteen and seventeen days respectively before election day, provided "that such certificates and papers for the nomination of candidates for senator or representative to fill a vacancy may be filed not less than ten days." For city offices, certificates and nomination papers must be filed at least eleven and ten days respectively before election day. The only exception to this regulation is Boston, where the time is made eighteen and seventeen days respectively.

The militia of the state will this fall receive some practical instruction in campaigning, the general tendency being to forego the fancy movements and ceremonies, and perform the service that would be required should the men be called upon to face the enemy.

One plan that has been under consideration to teach men individual responsibility and alertness, and also to show citizens how much value the militia would be in case of a riot, is to place a force in the town as an enemy, and station some of them in windows in the principal streets. The advancing line, composed mainly of skirmishers, to enter the street with as little exposure as possible, take advantage of every shelter, and fire as they see an enemy in the window. The one making the discovery and firing shall have the privilege of continuing. The one discovered and fired at shall retire from the contest. Whether this will be done remains to be seen. The men enjoy any departure from ceremonies, and the nearer they approach to actual service the better they like it.

COLON PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Looters Take Possession of the Isthmus Town and are Handled by Military—Three-Fourths of the Town in Ashes.

PANAMA, Sept. 24.—Three-fourths of Colon has been destroyed. The fire broke out at midnight and was not under control until 7 a. m. It is reported that ninety carloads of freight in transit has been consumed. The wharves and shipping are safe. Owing to the riotous behavior of a mob of looters, the military opened fire with ball cartridges, killing and wounding several persons. Reinforcements of police have been dispatched from here. A supply of food has also been sent. Everything is reported quiet now.

The fire commenced shortly after midnight. It originated in the back part of the store of Rathbun & Pratze, near the electric light company's building, which was entirely destroyed. From the start to the time when it burned itself out near the market the fire fed on immense quantities of alcohol, spirits, petroleum and other inflammable materials and was entirely beyond human control. Without interruption the flames sprung up in three places. In all about 150 buildings were destroyed, including the postoffice, supreme court, Alcaldia, municipality prefectura, the agencies of all the steamship companies, except the French company, the Pacific Mail and Royal Mail offices and part of the wharf, every business house of importance on Front street, and all the hotels.

The inhabitants were panic stricken for a while, but order was soon restored. No deaths and no casualties of any account have been reported as yet. The fire was got under control about 7 a. m., but a pile of lumber belonging to the Boston Ice company, containing about 250,000 feet, is still burning. The total loss is estimated at about $1,500,000. The loss of the Panama railroad alone is calculated at $100,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The burned property is guarded at present by soldiers.

EIGHT INCHES OF HAIL.

Crops in a Michigan County Destroyed by Hail—Farmers Destitute.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—A Bad Axe, Mich., special to The Tribune says: Reports from the storm in Huron county have just come to hand. Hail fell to the depth of eight inches and literally wiped away the crops. The damage is estimated at $500,000. Many of the farmers are in a destitute condition.

A Treat for Lovers of Music.

WORCESTER, Sept. 24.—The twenty-third annual festival of the Worcester County Musical association opened with an attendance of 2000 people, representing all the New England and middle states, some coming from as far west as Chicago. Clarence Eddy of Chicago gave an organ recital in the afternoon, assisted by Miss Mary Howe, soprano, Carl Dufft, basso, and the Boston Symphony orchestra. The evening concert was a great success. Parts of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" were given, Herbert Johnson, Ivan Morowski, Mrs. Johstone-Bishop and Mrs. Barrow-Anderson as soloists. This was followed by Cade's cantata "Erl-King's Daughter," with Mrs. Johnson-Bishop, Mrs. Clara Poole-King and Clarence E. Hay as soloists.

A Grade Crossing Squabble.

HARTFORD, Sept. 24.—The railroad commissioners gave a hearing in the capitol on the Church street crossing case. A petition for the dismissal of the whole matter on the ground that the case is before the courts was presented by counsel for the New York and New England railroad, but was denied by the commissioners. Witnesses for the city were then sworn and testified to the danger of the crossing and the necessity for its removal. Witnesses for the railroad were also heard. The taking of testimony was finished and the commissioners reserved their decision

Dynamite Talk.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 24.—The Gazette learns that Alderman Manton told William O'Brien that he wrote to Home Secretary Matthews that Chief Constable Farndale of Birmingham told him that the Irish police had employed a confederate to "plant" dynamite on Daly which had been procured in America. Mr. Mat thews declines to accept Mr. Manton's information, and Constable Farndale denies that he made the statement.

The Boss Has Skipped.

CHICO, Cal., Sept. 23.—The American Cash store, with a stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, has been attached by Sheriff Bull. The whereabouts of the proprietor, W. M. Early, are unknown. Telegrams from creditors in New York, Chicago and Boston, indicate that the claims against him will amount to $40,000 or $50,000. The stock in the store inventories at only about $4000.

Blooded Stock Sold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The horses in training, belonging to H. Warnke & Sons, and those of William Walker, were sold in the paddock at Gravesend. The Warnke lot, with the exception of Reclaire, brought poor prices, while those of Walker's horses were good. Reclaire, the star of the sale, was sold to Hough Bros. for $15,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELEGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 23.

The Wall street stock market was pretty well in the dumps, as it were. Certainly, there is little manifestation of anything like buoyancy. In the Boston market weakness in silver was used as a basis for depressing Mexican Central, and it ran off to 24⅝ against closing yesterday at 25⅛.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40½	Nor Pac. pref	79⅝
Central Pacific	....	Oregon Navi	95
Chi & Northwest	107¾	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	145	Pacific Mail	44⅛
Del & Hudson	138	Reading	41⅛
Illinois Central	117½	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Lake Shore	107	Union Pacific	57⅛
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11⅛
N. J. Central	115⅝	do pref	39⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅞	Wheel & Lake Erie	34⅛
Northern Pacific	29⅝	Western Union	82⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	88
Fremn's Bay Land	5¼	Flint & Pere Mar	24⅝
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	95⅝	Mexican Central	25⅜
Atchison	40⅝	N Y & N E	44⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	57½
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	96⅝	American Bell Tel	225½
Central Mass	19½	New England Tel	....
do pref	39½	Erie Tel	...
Eastern	169	Mexican Tel	7

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Dull: city mills $5 00 to 5 20; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 35; do patents $4 65 to 5 75; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Dull: No 2 red $1 01⅝ elevator; No 3 red 97c.

CORN—Dull; No 2, 55⅝ to 56c elevator.

OATS—Fairly active; No 3, 43c; No 2, 45 to 46c; mixed western 41 to 46⅝c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6⅜c.

LARD—Depressed; western steam $6 40.

LANGSTON SEATED.

Protracted and Bitterly Contested Case Decided.

MILLER GIVEN A SEAT, TOO.

Democratic Minority Surprised and Vexed—Story of the Closing Struggle—Sugar and Binding Twine Questions Unsettled

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—By its action yesterday in seating Langston, the house ended what was probably the most protracted and bitterly contested election case it has ever decided. During the closing days of the last congress the Democrats made a strenuous effort to unseat Felton and put in Sullivan as a representative from California, but they were defeated by the refusal of the majority of the Republicans to vote upon the proposition. The result of yesterday's proceedings was a surprise to the Democratic minority, which, after two weeks successful operation of what has become known as the "Mason plan" of obstruction, was confident that its opponents could not secure a quorum.

But the "whips" had been active and the word passed around before the house met that a quorum would be present. The result of the first roll call—to approve a journal—was awaited with considerable nervousness by the Republicans. During the call it was discovered that Mr. Milliken of Maine, who had just returned to the city, was not present, and immediately messengers and pages went scouring the city to look him up. As the clerk proceeded it was also noticed that Mr. Mudd of Maryland had failed to respond, and Chairman Rowell of the elections committee went himself in pursuit of the absentee. But it appears that these apprehensions were groundless, as Mr. Sweeney, who had hardly been expected so soon, came into the house just in season to cast the vote necessary to make the quorum.

The further proceedings were remarkably expeditious, and Mr. O'Ferrell, the lonely Democratic sentinel, was absolutely powerless to check the majority in its full swing. The yea and nay vote declaring that Venable was not elected showed that there were 165 Republicans in attendance, including those who did not vote, but were paired, namely: Messrs. Bliss, Browne of Virginia, Cooper of Ohio, Dellavan, Frank, McCord, McKenna, Stockbridge, Waddill, Wade, Wright and Yardley.

T. M. Browne of Indiana, Butterworth, Connell, Ewart, Finley, Hansbrough, Peters and Wilson of Kentucky were the Republicans who were absent without pairs, and of these Browne, Finley and Wilson had leaves of absence on account of sickness. Speaker Reed stood ready to cast his ballot, but did not to do so, as the quorum appeared without it.

The Miller, which followed the Langston case, was an even greater surprise, and in fact, it was not known generally to the Republicans that the leaders contemplated this move. The resolution which unseated Elliott and seated Miller was cleverly framed so as to be indivisible, and a single vote sufficed to acieve what had required four separate votes to the Langston case.

The Democratic minority was considerably vexed over the result of the day's proceedings and a call for a caucus was circulated with the purpose of endeavoring to unite the party, by way of retaliation, upon a policy of treatment of the conference report upon the tariff bill which would require the Republicans to maintain a quorum of their own members to dispose of that report. But owing to the lateness of the hour and the small attendance of Democratic members the attempt to caucus was temporarily abandoned, although it was stated that it would probably be renewed to-day.

Incidents of the Struggle.

There were some interesting incidents when the house was waiting for a quorum. Before the house met the leaders said that if Sweeney of Iowa got here they would have a quorum. Sweeney was on the way; a telegram announced that he would soon be here. When the prayer was over the question passed from mouth to mouth, "Is Sweeney here?" Sweeney was not there. The roll call on the approval of Friday's journal was long drawn ont. One hundred and fifty-five Republicans voted in the affirmative and one Democrat voted in the negative. There was no quorum. Sweeney had not come.

A call of the house was ordered. Just as the roll call was begun some one cried: "Sweeney's come." There was a burst of applause. The prodigal walked down the aisle. Four Republicans threw their arms about his neck at the same time. Others tried to hug him, but could not. If they could have killed a fatted calf they would have done it. One member shouted to another, "Sweeney has come." But Sweeney did not make the quorum. Cheadle left the house. That broke the quorum, but pressure brought Cheadle back.

New Rule Talked Of.

Now that the Republicans have an increase of their membership by two votes, it is possible that they will endeavor forthwith to place some additional rule in the code which shall be designed to correct filibustering. Such a rule is under consideration. It is possible that now a Republican quorum has been secured, it will be decided by the Republicans that the committee on rules shall forthwith bring in such a rule and have it adopted without any unnecessary waste of time. If the Republicans determine upon a policy of that sort, there will be a speedy decision and immediate action. Two hours, it is estimated, will be time enough to pass such a rule through the house. It is known that such a rule has been drafted, has been carefully considered by the most eminent parliamentary authorities, and is only waiting for the decision of the Republican managers as to the wisest policy to be immediately reported from the committee on rules.

TARIFF DISAGREEMENTS.

Sugar and Binding Twine are Still Unsettled Questions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Republican conferees adjourned last night, leaving the sugar and binding twine items of the bill unsettled. They hope that an agreement may be reached to-day. Those in favor of a duty on binding twine have gone a good ways, they say, in consenting to a very much lower duty than the present duty of 2 1-2 cents, and they now think it is time for the free binding twine men to abate something at least of their demands. The basis on which the metal and glassware schedules were settled was that the duty on steel rails and structural iron remain as in the house bill and the duty on steel billets is fixed at a rate lower than provided for by the house but higher than fixed by the senate. These were the three principal items in this schedule in dispute.

The rates fixed on the other items in the schedule are very generally lower than the house and higher than the senate rates. This last statement applies also to the glassware schedule, on which there were a great many differences in rates between the two branches of congress. The tobacco classes of the internal revenue section of the bill remain as fixed by the house, with the exception that the tax on tobacco and snuff is reduced 2 cents instead of 4 cents, making the rate provided by the bill 6 cents a pound. May 1 is fixed as the period when the tobocco clauses of the measure shall go into effect. The special licenses on dealers are abolished as provided by the house.

Uncle Sam Will Take Charge of It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—By a vote of 5 to 4 the house committee on the judiciary instructed Representative Caswell to report favorably the senate bill providing for the disposition of the personal property of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Utah. Representative Culberson of Texas proposed an amendment, which was rejected, that when any part of this property was shown to have been originally donated for a public and private charity not illegal in its character, it shall not be diverted from its original purpose.

Life Saving Station for Heron, Me.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Hale introduced a bill authorizing the erection and equipping of a life saving station at Heron on the coast of Maine.

THE COTTON CENTENNIAL.

Pawtucket Will Have a Week's Celebration—Catholic Children Will Not Participate in the Parade.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.—Pawtucket's program for the cotton centennary celebration begins with service next Sunday afternoon in the theatre. Monday is Sunday school day, and there will be a street parade by Sunday school children of the Blackstone valley, except the Catholics, who have drawn out. Addresses will be made in a grove and the industrial exhibit will be opened. Tuesday, military day, the entire militia and provisional brigade of independent companies will parade. Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, with the Governor's Foot Guard will be guests. There will be a Grand Army camp fire in the evening. Wednesday the processions will be of the trades and secret and civic societies. Thursday a veteran firemen's parade, with prize contests for both veteran and active companies. Friday occurs an amateur rowing regatta, with numerous entries, horse and bicycle races, and in the evening a "King Kotton Karnival" and ball. Saturday a monument will be unveiled to the memory of S. S. Collier, ex-chief of Pawtucket fire department, killed on duty.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.—Bishop Harkins and his clergy tell the cotton centennary committee that they cannot allow the Sunday school children of their church to participate "in sacris" with persons who who are not of their religion. Any official blessing that the children receive must have the seal of their faith on it. They refuse to have them blessed by any Protestant clergyman. Neither the health nor comfort of the children gleams through the meager accommodations furnished for them in the grove by your committee, they say.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Republicans of the Third district nominated Hon. Edward L. Pierce of Milton by acclamation.

Hon. James A. Fox of Cambridge was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district on the sixteenth ballot, defeating N. P. Banks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24.—Myron P. Walker carried the Amherst caucus, securing three delegates to the congressional convention. The vote stood 131 for the Walker delegates to 117 for Spaulding men. At Ware the three Walker delegates were unanimously chosen.

Killed on a Crossing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Wilson Vanderwater and wife and John Latton, well-to-do farmers, were instantly killed here. Mr. Latton attempted to drive his horse over a crossing of the Central New England and Western road as the east bound Boston express was approaching. The engine struck the center of the wagon, threw the horse fifty feet and killed him, and hurled all three of the above to a point near a creek close by.

Capture of Fort Lee.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 24—Fort Lee lowered its colors at precisely 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the Massachusetts Naval battalion. The event is one of considerable historical importance, inasmuch as the old fort had never surrendered before. Not a drop of blood was shed on either side. The only drops that fell were of perspiration, and these dropped freely from the gallant countenance of the naval boys.

Modern Dick Turpins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Two men with handerchiefs over their eyes jumped on an Ogden avenue car in the outskirts of the city early in the morning, and presenting revolvers, demanded the driver's money. He produced $2.50 and a gold watch. The two robbers then held up the conductor, who added about $30 to the collection. The robbers then escaped across the prairies.

Trotting at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—The thirty-ninth annual fair of the New London County Agricultural society, in the race for 2:50 class, purse $450, B. Lockwood's Sam W. of Norwalk won first money. In the 2:33 class, for a purse of $300, W. H. Smith's Susie of Hartford won three straight heats and first money.

Mr. Healy's Strong Words.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—At the meeting of National league, T. M. Healy, in a speech, said that if any tenants submitted to the landlords, they were traitors to their fellow countrymen. He promised that he and his colleagues would continue the struggle for the extinction of landlords in Ireland.

Carved His Adversary.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 24.—William Taylor and James Campbell, two negroes employed on one of the Old Colony boats, became involved in a dispute. Words had changed to blows when Taylor drew a large carving knife and stabbed Campbell in the arm. Taylor was arrested.

Lake Schooner Lost.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The little schooner Elize, Capt. John Hansen, with a crew of five men, left this city Aug. 3 for Milwaukee, and since then nothing has been heard of her. It is believed that she has gone down with all on board.

Just Received!

—A—

NEW LINE

— OF —

CRETONNES

— AT —

10c., 12 1-2c. and 15c.

PER YARD, AT

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

IN ANSWER

TO the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 21 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 24.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1639—Rev. William Tompson ordained as pastor of First Church.

1826—Brigade muster on Hancock lot.

1874—Dea. George Baxter commissioned postmaster.

1880—Prize fight in barn on Quarry street; Jack Stewart and James McMahon.

1885—Quincy accepted gift of Merry Mount park from Charles F. Adams, Jr., and Faxon park from Henry H. Faxon; park commissioners chosen.

1887—Quincy appropriated $35,000 for John Hancock schoolhouse.

World Wide.

70—Death of Pepin, king of France; born 714.

1664—Fort Orange, on the Hudson, now Albany, surrendered to the English.

1680—Death of Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras;" born 1600.

1756—Birth of Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States; died 1836.

1846—Monterey, Mexico, surrendered to Gen. Taylor.

1862—A secret convention of sixteen governors of states at Altoona, Pa., approved Lincoln's policy.

1869—A day memorable in Wall street as Black Friday.

1876—Reef at Hell Gate, N. Y., blown up.

1886—Death of Gen. D. H. Hill, famous Confederate fighter, aged 67.

Bees Hinder a Train.

A swarm of bees created a block in a curious manner on the Perkiomen railroad the other day. A freight train running between Perkiomen Junction and Allentown, Pa., stopped to take water at Palm station, twenty miles north. A swarm of bees from a neighboring farm house had taken refuge in some woods near by, and when the train stopped at the station they came buzzing out and alighted with one accord on the tender behind the engine.

The engineer and his assistant in the engine and the brakemen standing around the train were astonished at the visitation and promptly sought safety in the waiting room of the station. The fireman, William Heist, was on the engine cab at the time busily shifting coal from one side of the tender to the other, and in an instant a hundred bees set upon him. Half mad with pain he jumped off the tender and rolled wildly in the grass at the roadside.

The schedule time for starting the train came and went, but the crew saw no way in which to start. They held a consultation over the problem, and finally a bright idea struck the engineer. Putting it into execution he crept softly and unconcernedly up to the tender, after the manner of an experienced bee farmer and secured possession of the adjustable hose with which engineers are accustomed to clean up their cabs. He got the drop on the bees and turned on them a steady stream of cold water. The effect was magical. The entire swarm took to their wings and described a straight line—a bee line—toward the woods. The train then resumed its journey fifteen minutes behind time.—Cor. New York Sun.

A Little Heroine.

Jeanne Victoire Snooke, 10 years of age, the daughter of C. Snooke, of Portsmouth, England, was on April 26, 1890, with her brother James, aged 4 years, on the landing stage of the old sallyport at Portsmouth—a place which is a favorite resort of children. Suddenly Jeanne was startled by the fact that her brother had fallen into the water, which was then twelve feet deep. Without a moment's thought about self, Jeanne sprang into the sea to the rescue. The struggle was great, and both of the little ones sank and rose to the surface continually, but the brave elder child never quitted her hold of her brother. The tide was running strong and carried them away from the stage, and both must have been drowned had not H. Craven, of the chamberlain's office, Portsmouth, who was coming out of the harbor in a boat, gone to their rescue and got the half drowned, struggling children out of the water. For this act of bravery Miss Snooke was, on the 20th of May following, awarded the honorary first class certificate of the Royal Humane society.—Philadelphia Times.

Jews Going to Palestine.

A convention of delegates representing the largest Jewish colonies in thirty-six different cities of Russia met ten months ago, and after a long discussion they gave a unanimous vote for Palestine as their future home.

The chance that such an emigration would produce on the Holy Land cannot be overestimated. One million new workers would turn the barren hills of Judea into terraced vineyards. The olive trees of the past would again spring forth, and the whole land would blossom like the red poppies that cover the plains of Sharon. It would mean the adding of two per cent. to the population of the land occupied by ancient Palestine, and it would make Jerusalem a city of more than 100,000 people.

The Holy City has been growing with almost American rapidity within the past few years, and an exodus of the Jews from all parts of the world to it is surely but surely going on.—Frank G. Carpenter in National Tribune.

Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, has made up his mind to abolish the "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergau because the business has fallen into the hands of some Viennese theatrical speculators and is no longer sacred.

TO FANCY.

From what mystery of space
Come you, miracle of grace!
Shy, elusive, like a star
Shot across the night you are,
Lighting up the realm of dream
With a transitory gleam?

Phantom of the poet's brain,
From what shadowy domain
Come you secretly, unsought,
Making music of his thought,
Giving him the gift of rhyme
At an unexpected time?

Is there any magic lure
That will win you quick and sure?
Is there any fetter strong
That will hold you, soul of song?
Tell me, Fancy, so that I
May not let you slip me by!

—Frank Dempster Sherman in Harper's Bazar.

Married Women Teachers.

The question concerning the advisability of married women being employed as teachers in the public schools has excited widespread interest and discussion in Cincinnati, not only among members of the board of education, teachers, patrons and pupils of the schools, but every married man and married woman is engaged as partisans in the contest to decide the supremacy of the single over the married woman's eligibility to service. The board of education has finally declared by a vote of 12 to 11 not to employ married women as teachers hereafter.

The agitation was precipitated by a resolution offered by one of the members of the board to the effect that the appointments of all married women teachers should be reconsidered and their places filled by single women. In support of his resolution the member advanced the single but suggestive argument that there are 300 unmarried girl graduates in the city who are unable to obtain situations as teachers. He also stated very emphatically that he was in favor of a "solid four ply rule that will keep married women out of the schools, for they have no business there while there is sufficient talent without them."—New York Sun.

Pretty Waiter Girls.

At the Bear and Fox inn, Onteora, Catskill mountains, the summer resting place of "Mark Twain" and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. and the Misses Bend, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Carroll Beckwith and family and a few more charming people, the cottagers take their meals in the club dining room. There are twenty small tables, beautifully appointed, at which twenty young American girls are in charge. The young women were trained by Miss Grace Dodge and placed in their present position. They dress in unstarched gingham, white caps and pinafores, light soled shoes and bright neck ribbons. Their hands and finger nails are always clean, their tresses lightly dressed, their voices are low, their words few, their movements graceful, and their service unapproachable. You can fancy their worth, capability and the esteem in which they are held when I tell you that they answer to the name of "my dear."—Catskill Letter.

A Bright New York Girl.

Miss Fanny Locke, whose father expects to be the bishop of the diocese of Chicago one of these days, has written a couple of comediettas, put them on the stage, costumed and rehearsed the characters, played the leading parts herself and acted as stage manager besides. On several occasions this most versatile young woman has played in Mrs. George M. Pullman's theatre, the box receipts going to St. Luke's hospital. The venerable rector of Grace church, who is very apprehensive lest his beautiful daughter becomes too fond of the stage, is most discouraging as a critic of her work.

Miss Locke is young and radiant, very English in speech, dress and tastes, a former pupil of Mrs. Teufel, nee Blanche Willis Howe, and a great lover of dogs. Her constant companion is a huge, amber colored brute that follows her to church on Sundays, snoozes in the vestry through his master's sermon and never blinks till the benediction is pronounced.—Exchange.

How Mrs. Morrison Dug a Well.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Green Morrison, wife of an ice company employe, living in East Gainesville, Tex., commenced to sink a well single handed in her yard. After she had reached a depth where she could not throw the dirt from the well with a spade she put down a ladder, on which she would descend, fill a box with dirt, return to the top of the well, and with a windlass draw up the box and its contents. The work was kept up till she reached a depth of some fifteen feet, when she struck a fine stream of water. During all this time she did the cooking and cared for her small children.—Cor. Kansas City Times.

Strikes in Australia.

The smokers have just won a great triumph in New South Wales. The Sydney dockers had threatened to strike for "smoke time," and their employers have agreed to allow three-quarters of an hour a day for smoking, "smoke time to be paid for by the employers." The fact brings out in a remarkable way the difference between the conditions of labor in the Old and New World respectively. In London the dockers strike for life, in Sydney for luxury.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Woman Suffragist in France.

That distinguished French champion of woman's rights, M. de Gaste, lately made a somewhat startling proposition to the French government. He suggested that the number of French senators in the chambers should be reduced to 200, the deputies to 400, and that women should be appointed to fill one-half of these positions in each department. Even in America we haven't reached that degree of progress.—New York Ledger.

Ivy Poison.

The juice of the stems and leaves of the common wild balsam with spotted orange colored flowers, known as "jewel weed" and "touch me not," is reported to have proven a sure cure for poisoning of the skin by the poison ivy or oak.—Herald of Health.

BIG ACTORS' ROOMS.

SNUGGERIES OF BOOTH AND BARRETT AT THE PLAYERS' CLUB.

A Bed That Looks Like the Man Who Sleeps in It—A Man's Apartment with a Feminine Spirit Ruling the Decorations—The Booth "Slumber Pillow."

The suites of Messrs. Booth and Barrett occupy the third floor of the Players' club at Gramercy park. An unpretentious canopied bed is in Mr. Barrett's room. It is not large enough for a restless sleeper to toss about in, but who could imagine the dignified, scholarly, self contained Barrett as a restless sleeper? He would not lose his even poise even in a dream and the plain, simple bed seems to partake of the individuality of the man. On a stand at the head of his bed is a picture of Mr. Booth, and Mr. Booth's prompter's book in "The Fool's Revenge." In this parlor is a bronze bust of the great actor and innumerable pictures of him. Pictures of his daughter and his grandchildren ornament the mantel and shelves.

A large bookcase contains his favorite books. They have a homelike air, as if often used and appreciated. A pipe with a stem as long as a tall man's cane hangs on the bookcase. It has a curiously wrought silver bowl, with a lid like that of a sirup jug. It did not need the pipe to emphasize the impression that the observer was in a man's room. It would comfort any tired man's soul and make a woman ache to pin a dainty tidy on the big easy chair or choke with a bow the bronze neck of some of the handsome statuettes—just to give it a suggestion of femininity, for it is distinctively masculine, from the shoe bag to the pipe.

LIKE A PRETTY WOMAN'S BOUDOIR.

But Booth's room is as elegant as a pretty woman's boudoir. The man part of it peeps heroically out in one cozy corner. There is the plain table for cards, perhaps on it the pipes, a half dozen or more of good useable ones, beside which is the canister of tobacco, the match box, the ash tray, the comfortable chair—the case above. Everywhere else in the rooms artistic feminine fingers have wrought rich, dainty and beautiful things for every day use and holiday show. A crazy quilt made of elegant materials and exquisite colors has his monogram in letters of gold in the center of it. A pillow sham of Irish point lace and the handsome canopy of the finely wrought brass bedstead, together with the quilt, suggest an ideal couch of luxurious ease. A delicately painted picture of his first wife hangs to the right of his bed. On his chiffonier is a picture of his beloved daughter and three grandchildren, also one of his newest grandson, photographed by himself. He is a handsome bit of a boy, and Booth is said to be proudly fond of him.

On a lounge in his parlor is an artistic slumber pillow made of chamois skin, delicately tinted with pink. It is finished with rich red-brown plush. Etched upon it is the following somnolent sentiment:

O slumber, gentle as the summer air,
Knit up the raveled sleeve of care,
Unloose the knotted coil of thought
Whene'er this pillowed couch is sought.

An ardent admirer of Booth is going to make some just like it, and doubtless "Booth slumber pillows" will be the rage among the devotees that worship his genius.

A CLEVER CARICATURE.

Over the lounge is a mirth provoking sketch of Irving and Booth drawn by a clever caricaturist. They have immense heads and small spindle shanked little bodies. Irving is represented with an air of gracious condescension, not unmixed with a bit of patronage, extending his hand to Booth, exclaiming, "Thy name is great—we welcome thee." Booth receives this salutation with a most modest mien, and looks as if he heard the fact for the first time. The artist has cunningly caught the individuality of each of the great actors, and there is a piquancy in the drawing that pleases.

An oil painting of his daughter hangs in a conspicuous place over the mantel. It is exquisitely colored and represents a beautiful woman with a rare combination of sweetness and character in her face. Souvenirs from many people in many lands, bric-a-brac and rare sketches charm the observer on every side. It is the room of an artistic man and exhales an atmosphere of elegance and refinement. The firm imprints of man's admiring hands are somewhat visible, but the delicate tracery of woman's fingers is above and around everything, and the rich, feminine, artistic and beautiful predominate, except where the pipes peep out in the cozy corner.—New York Tribune.

Amiable Subterfuge.

Discharging a man for any cause is a duty that most employers dislike. To get around the disagreeable part of this obligation some men resort to subterfuge more or less amiable. For instance, a certain firm in New York had a letter form which it always used when bouncing had to be done. Here it is:

DEAR SIR—The condition of our business will not permit us to avail ourselves of your valuable services after next Saturday. BLANK & Co.

Another large employer of labor told me not long ago that he never discharged an employe.

"What, never?" I inquired.

"Never," he repeated. "I always ask a man to resign, and if he doesn't resign I resign from the place of paymaster."

That reminded me of a foreman in a factory, who was so soft hearted that he could never bring himself to fire a man in so many words. When it became necessary to get rid of a hand he used to send for the victim and address him thus, "I'm sorry, Wilhelm, but I lays you off for awhile."

"How long for?" is the usual response.

"Oh! I doan know—maybe six months—maybe a year—or two years or ten years—I doan know!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is estimated that the amount of gold in the world is about 613 cubic yards, and it would fit in a room twenty-four feet each way if in a solid cube.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

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Billheads,

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Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-3.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Car will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made for transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.30, 8.55, 9.35, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.58, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.30, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.35, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.38, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M., 1.52, 6.25, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.13, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.32, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

JOAQUIN MILLER A HERMIT.

He Withdraws from the Madding Crowd to Golden Gate Heights.

There was a ripple of surprise manifest when Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, refused to furnish the annual poem for the local committee. People who know the erratic Joaquin, however, did not marvel over his refusal, as they have known for a long time that the poet is no longer the public character, the man of the world and the platform speaker of days gone by, but has of recent years developed into a veritable recluse.

Mr. Miller is not at all charmed with our modern civilization. There are many material things which grate harshly upon his poetic nature, and he has learned to ignore rather than to love the bustling, busy life of city and town. Not many years ago he declared that never again would he cross the continent, and that the country to the east of Mount Shasta, whose rugged peaks he loves so well, would see him no more.

High up on the foothills, three miles back of East Oakland, Miller purchased a fifty acre tract of land two years ago, and here he has built his home. From the doorway of his cottage he views the Golden Gate and the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. They are near enough to him, he says, from that distance, and he has so far followed his life as a hermit that he scarcely ever comes to the city. During the past year his visits have been growing more infrequent, and he even refuses to see the city people who climb the mountain side to pay their respects to him.

A long, winding, narrow path, just wide enough for a sharp shod horse to climb, leads to the home of the poet recluse. Once upon the summit Joaquin Miller's place is pointed out to the visitor by a rancher's child. There is scarcely a foot of level land on the poet's tract of fifty acres. Shade and fruit trees, young but sturdy; plants, flowers and a straggling stone wall cling to the mountain side as if fastened there and held in place by invisible strings. The "home" consists of three cottages, fifty feet apart, strange, odd and fanciful buildings, designed after some weird genius of an architect. Miller lives in one, his mother in another and the other members of the household in the third.

When a reporter climbed the dizzy height he found the door of the poet's cottage open. In the center of the room was a cot, luxurious in rugs and furs, and on the cot reclined the poet, busy with pen and paper, pausing in his work only long enough to glance through the open doorway at the city below and the blue expanse of ocean far beyond. This, as the poet claims, is his only inspiration—the view of what man has made and the work of God as the background of the picture.

Joaquin remains in bed until high noon. Awaking at an early hour, he takes a light repast and smokes a cigar, and then he writes and works incessantly until noon. When his day's task is done he gets up like other men, roams about his acres, trains his vines or nurses the young trees growing on the hillside. His trees are a passion with him. Even while composing verses, and while enjoying his morning labor in night cap and dressing gown, he thinks of his trees. He has gathered them from the uttermost parts of the earth, has imported sprig, spray and sprout from every known part of the civilized world.

Mrs. Miller and her daughter, from New York city, when the guests of Joaquin at "The Heights" obey the poet's dictate and live apart, as does the mother of this erratic man. Each has her own dwelling place, which is sacred to the occupant.

"I believe in personal seclusion," says the poet. "A man should not be familiar even with members of his own family. There are times in the life of every one when solitude is an absolute necessity. Men enjoy their own society the best, and, doubtless, women are the same. Every day men and women intrude too much upon each other. When I walk over to mother's cottage I stand without her door, hat in hand, and knock for permission to enter. The same is true when she calls at my door. We meet in common only at table. My house is my castle, and even my mother would not break in on my solitude without first asking permission."—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Objection to Embalming.

On more than one occasion chemists and physicians have shown that the present fashion of having bodies roughly embalmed shortly after death throws serious difficulties in the way of chemical analyses in cases of suspected poisoning. In a recent number of The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal a physician relates a case in which a young married woman died with symptoms resembling those of arsenical poisoning. Before a post mortem examination could be made the undertaker, as a matter of routine, introduced into the body a large quantity of a preserving fluid containing arsenic, so that the chemist's examination was fruitless and his report valueless.

His Curiosity Satisfied.

That the daughters of Eve do not possess a monopoly of curiosity is pretty well sustained by a circumstance which recently occurred in this locality. Some boys were playing with a turtle, one of the snapping species, when one young lad thrust out his tongue to see whether it would bite. The turtle promptly carried out its part of the programme, it being found necessary to forcibly remove its hold from the lad's tongue, which was quite severely bitten.—Cor. Brockton Enterprise.

Meanest Woman in Chelsea.

The meanest woman in Chelsea has been found. She engaged a poor washwoman at fifteen cents an hour, and during the job set the clock back an hour. The trick was discovered, and the mean woman's husband paid the proper amount, declaring that he had been known as a mean man himself, but this beat any of his performances.—Chelsea (Mass.) Record.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 24.

High water at 7.00 A. M. and 7.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.34; Sets at 5.38.
Moon sets 12.18.
Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Registration meeting tonight.

The last Wednesday in September.

Mrs. Farrington McIntire, of Wollaston, is in Lowell.

James H. Welch of Ward Four has added a new billiard table. It is a beauty.

Mrs. James F. Merrill of Canal street is making a six weeks' visit in Ohio.

Mrs. Edwin Nightingale is enjoying a visit among relatives in New York state.

Mr. H. W. Lull, the new principal of the High school, is very popular with the pupils.

Richard T. Talbot is sick at his residence on Greenleaf street. He has symptoms of typhoid fever.

Ethel, the little daughter of Mr. Walter S. Randall was hit on the face Monday by a thrown stone, and badly cut.

The funeral of Miss Eliza Ellis of West Quincy, who died on Sunday, was held yesterday and was largely attended.

The cars on the Manet Street Railway are to stop running on and after Monday morning, the 29th, closing their first season.

The Pilgrim palace car, which figured in the Quincy disaster, has been repaired, and is again doing active service on the old route.

Miss E. F. Merrill has extended invitations to many of her friends to visit her studio on Friday and Saturday of this week.

William J. Welsh, the merchant tailor on Hancock street, is confined to the house by a bad cold, and is also threatened with a fever.

George Spear, a well known teamster a few years ago, died at the Quincy Home this morning. He was about eighty years of age.

The meeting of the Quincy Village Improvement society called for last evening, was not held, there being some misunderstanding in calling it.

Twenty-five members of Francis L. Souther Camp, visited the camp at Brighton last evening, and passed a very enjoyable evening.

A meeting of the Swedes of the city, will be held in Plumers' hall this evening to take some action in aid of the Quincy Hospital.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson Marsh of this city and Miss Alice M. Haynes of Sturbridge, takes place in the latter town this afternoon.

A writer says he hopes that the artistic grading, which Mr. Lavelle, our landscape gardener has established on Beale street will be continued.

It is rumored that invitations will shortly be out for a Japanese wedding, which will take place in one of Wollaston's churches, noted for its swell weddings.

The sky must be pretty well washed out, and October weather is likely to be gorgeous. There can certainly be no more rain left in the heavens.

Capt. Frank Curtis of this city, and Sergeant William Richards of Braintree, attended the reunion of the three months' men at Taunton yesterday.

Mr. White's West Quincy express business is advertised for sale. This offers a grand opportunity to any one who wants a good steady business, as it is well established.

Carpenters are at work on the Farrington McIntire house, Wollaston, recently bought by Mr. A. A. Lincoln. The house when remodelled, will be, it is said, one of the most elegant residences in Quincy.

The County Commissioners' hearing on the petition of the City Council, for the widening of the Hancock street railroad bridge at Atlantic, will be held next Monday at 10 A. M. in the Probate Court room.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary J. Shea, formerly of this city and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shea, to Mr. Edmund A. Walsh of Worcester. The ceremony will take place in the church of The Precious Blood, Hyde Park, Wednesday, Oct. 1. They will reside in Worcester after their marriage.

As the 10.07 P. M. train from West Quincy Monday night, was at Faulkner's curve, the engineer noticed that something had struck the headlight. When he arrived in Boston he examined the light and found the glass broken and a very large crane inside. The bird had been attracted by the glare, and had dashed against the glass with the above results.

Work was suspened at the Granite Railway works today, out of respect to Mr. Henry E. Sheldon, whose little daughter was buried,

Mr. Enos Costa, of South Quincy, has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, a very estimable lady who died on Tuesday.

WEYMOUTH.

Fred Cate the wrapper manufacturer since fitting up the factory of E. A. Hunt, has been doing a larger busines than ever before. Fifty hands are now employed outside of the factory, and more will be required during this fall and winter.

The draw-bridge at East Braintree is closed for repairs. It is about three years ago that the shore timbers were laid. The present cost of repairs, it is estimated, will amount to $400. Selectman Hunt said yesterday that it was his purpose to have about three-fourths of an inch space between the plankings this time so as to permit the water to drain through. Considerable ashphaltum will be used to prevent the heavy timber from rotting.

Leo Mann, a nice little fellow, son of Benj. Mann, had a narrow escape from instant death last evening near the post office at the Landing, he being run over by a coach. He was taken up and carried into the the store of Samuel Curtis and a physician called, who found no bones broken but a terrible laceration of the flesh.

The Weymouth man who spelled doughnut d-o-e-n-u-t has just shot a crow by hitting him with a stone, he is the same fellow that made his well deeper by raising the curb and then building the banking up around it.

Daniel Hart, son of Mr. J. W. Hart, starts October 5, for the far west, to represent Messrs. Hyde Bros., of Boston, general jobbers in boots and shoes.

Mr. Frank Perry a promising young journalist and agent for the "Associated Press" has been tendered a nice position on a weekly paper in the western section of the state. Frank is a hustler for news and seldom gets left.

The meanest man of the county lives at Weymouth Landing, yesterday he gave his invalid wife a whipping and she was forced to leave her bed and go to a neighbors. Several citizens upon learning of his action almost made up their minds to give him a dose of his own medicine but thought better of it later. This fellow has been quite recently employed at Quincy and does not live far from Lincoln square in a southerly direction.

Joseph Howley, a deserter from the U. S. A. is thought to be in or about this town and a search is being made for him by government officers.

Mrs. Henry B. Raymond of East Weymouth is the most earnest lady worker in the temperance cause that this town possesses, for more than twenty years she has been engaged in the work and has been instrumental in reforming many young men that could not have been reached by all the societies and churches in the state.

Tomorrow the fair at the A. & I. Society opens which promises success and certainly will be if we are blessed with pleasant weather.

Mr. George S. Gove of the Landing the veteran dealer in wall paper continues to do a very large business in his line. Mr. Gove is one of the finest men to deal with we have ever met and has rooms fitted up at his residence on Mt. Pleasant where patrons need not feel obliged to hurry in selecting their stock but can stay all day if they choose. Mr. Gove has some customers that have dealt with him for years and could not be induced to go elsewhere.

Granville Field a custom house officer and resident of this town is on the sick list but is not dangerously ill.

Andrew Orcutt of East Weymouth has taken the position as assistant engineer at the shoe factory of M. C. Dizer & Co.

DIED.

GOTT—In East Braintree, Sept. 23d, Mary, wife of Mr. Andrew Gott, aged 76 years.
COSTA—In South Quincy, Sept. 23, Mrs. Katherine T., wife of Mr. Enos S. Costa, aged 32 years.
LAMB—In South Quincy, Sept. 24, Mr. John Lamb, aged 37 years.

Manet Street Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Cars on the Manet Street Railway will stop running for this season on MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1890, at 9 o'clock A. M. Per order.

GEORGE W. MORTON, *Supt.*
Quincy, Sept. 24, 1890. d,p—1w

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,
Offices and Wharf,
TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

SWEET POTATOES

$1.00 Per Bushel.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,
ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p,20,27

DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. GARDNER

of Boston, Principal of the

Tremont Dancing Academy,

TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,

176 Tremont St.,

Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at

ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,

On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.

Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.

Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.

The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

IN THE QUAKER CITY

Speaker Reed Talks to the Republican League

ABOUT "WICKED DEMOCRATS."

He Praises the Work Done by Republicans in the House and Advises His Hearers to Be "On the Lord's Side."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The third annual convention of the Republican League of Pennsylvania, composed of delegates from the various Republican clubs of this state, began at the Academy of Music yesterday. Over 1000 delegates, representing 325 clubs, were present. Edwin S. Stuart, president of the league, called the convention to order and addressed the delegates on the issues of the day, and a committee on resolutions was appointed.

The election of Officers resulted as follows: President, Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia; secretary, Robert H. Lindsey, Pittsburg; treasurer, Capt. William Thornton, Philadelphia.

In the evening a mass meeting under the auspices of the league was held at the Academy of Music, at which Speaker Reed was the center of attraction. Speeches were delivered by Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, president of the National League of Republican clubs; Gen. Daniel H. Hastings; George W. Delamater, Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania; and Congressman Bolliver of Iowa. When Speaker Reed arose to address the audience the applause was long-continued. He spoke substantially as follows:

My Friends: I thank you for your very cordial greeting and it makes me feel sorry not to be able to say something worthy of it. Until very recently I had feared that I would not be able to be with you tonight. The wicked have been very rampant for the last few days, and I did not know but what it would be necessary to stay with them—or without them. But all that is happily over, and I feel more responsive to your greetings to-night than I would have this morning. But the Republican party was born fighting. Its very best history was made on the battlefield, civic as well as military. It is of the very essence of its existence that it should do battle, for the Republican party means the forward movement of the United States.

It has never been necessary for the Democrats to do anything. We have just come from a scene which reminded men who were in Washington in the early days of the Republican party of the scenes which took place there at the beginning of the war. On the Democratic side of the house during the past week we have been treated to empty benches, the Democrats haven't been visible. I want you to understand the occasion which they thought demanded their magnificent uprising. The Republican party, so far as the house of representatives is concerned, has done what we regard as great deeds. The Democrats have proclaimed them very wicked deeds. We have passed a tariff bill which secured the American market to American people. That bill has been the subject of denunciation on the part of the Democrats almost too bitter to be put upon record.

According to them the bill and the principle it represents has carried desolation into every farm house in the country. It has covered farms in the west three deep with mortgages, and yet the Democratic members, while that bill was being passed, sat in their seats and were counted. We passed another bill. This bill which they said was to ruin the principles of liberty. They said it meant ruin to a peaceable and lovely south. It meant ruin to homes; it meant despotism; and yet they sat there as sweet as summer. No departure, or to use a word more familiar to them, no secession. But when it came to seating a negro simply because he had been elected, the Democratic side of the house arose as one man and departed. But they have come back, resembling the prodigal son, however, only in external appearance.

My friends, it is such little incidents as this which prevents the Democrats from pointing with pride to the history of their party. It is that which makes them desolate in envy, vociferous in expression of feeling when we speak of the history of the United States for the past twenty-five years—for whenever we do it they have a consciousness that we are pointing with pride to the record of the Republican party.

But friends, the great thing in this world is the people. They make and unmake parties; they create history; they govern and move, and the people of the United States are alone responsible for this government, and it is their business to know and act up to the responsibility.

This fall, very soon, there will be an expression of opinion by the people, not full, free and frank expression, because in thirty congressional districts of this Union, the opinions of the people will be suppressed. It is necessary for you to be on the Lord's side more heavily on that account. We have not only got to beat conservatism in its worst form, but we have got to beat fraud besides. Now, when the column forms, is Pennsylvania going to be distanced because of absenteeism? Is that great state going to be found anywhere except in the first rank? Not if you mean progress, not if you mean to rule the United States by a congress present and acting.

Your duty becomes all the more tremendous when you consider what will follow a lack of energy on your part. We look to you and hitherto have not looked in vain. Republicanism is good enough for every day in the year and every year in the calendar. Do you want honest legislators? Do you want a house which intends to transact business? It lies in your power alone. This nation has grown to one of 65,000,000 people. It is no longer a nation that can listen to orations fifty-eight hours long. It wants business.

Do you believe that every man in the country who is entitled to participate in this government shall cast his vote and have that vote counted as cast? If you do it is your business to see that such a house is chosen as will sustain and back up the present house of representatives.

A Kiss That Comes High.

AKRON, O., Sept. 24.—A kiss, valued at $2000, was forcibly stolen from Sophie France from Solomon Oviatt. Both are over 60 years old, and are well known and generally respected here. Sophie, the coy maiden in the case, appeared in court, and avers that the defendant has damaged her to the extent of $2000 by unlawfully, wantonly and maliciously committing assault and battery on the plantiff by forcibly kissing her and putting his arm around her.

Ready to Found a Colony.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The South African expedition has reached its goal and selected a site near Mt. Hampden, Mattabelleland. The country is fertile and well watered. The position was reached without loss of life.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Forecast for New England: Fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

NO BROTHERHOOD GAMES.

Cleveland Defeats Boston — Cincinnati Wins from Philadelphia and New York Defeats Pittsburg Twice.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—Two thousand people assembled at Recreation park this afternoon to witness the Cleveland club make a cake walk of the game with the Bean Eaters. Detroit's old stars, Getzein and Bennett, were in the points for Boston, while Viau and Zimmer held the Bostons down for Cleveland. Boston's solitary run was made in the sixth inning, when Tucker went out on a foul and Sullivan got first on balls. Brodie made a fine drive for two bases, over Gilks' head, and Sullivan scored.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Wright, rf	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
McKean, ss	4	2	2	3	0	3	2	0
Davis, cf	3	2	3	6	0	2	0	0
Virtue, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	5	1	0
Gilks, lf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Zimmer, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	3	1
Delaney, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Viau, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
Total	33	5	11	15	2	27	14	3

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	3	0	2	2	0	5	3	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	1
Brodie, rf	4	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
Hines, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
Bennett, c	3	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Getzein, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Totals	29	1	7	8	1	21	14	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland 5. Two-base hits—Davis, McKean. Brodie. Three-base hit—Davis. Base on balls—Cleveland 3, Boston 6. Struck out—Cleveland 3, Boston 4. Double plays—McKean and Virtue. Umpire—Al Buckenberger.

New York, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—The local team lost both games to-day, both being fairly won by the New Yorks.

New York	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	—7	
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—New York 5, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—New York 11, Pittsburg 10. Errors—New York 4, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Sharrott and Clark, Day and Decker.

Second Game.

New York	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—New York 6. Base hits—New York 14. Pittsburg 4. Errors—Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Burkett and Murphy, Anderson and Decker.

Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The Cincinnatis bunched three hits in the eighth inning of to-day's game with the Philadelphias, which enabled them to score enough runs to win.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—4	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Gleason and Schriver.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Salvador congress has ratified the treaty of peace.

Mr. Parnell's health will not permit him to visit America.

The national congress of German Catholics has opened at Pittsburg.

Ex-President Cleveland denies that he is physically or mentally ailing.

Ex-Congressman William L. Scott of Pennsylvania is reported seriously ill.

The church reforms in Brazil has called out a strong protest from the Catholics.

There are indications of a possible labor conflict on the Michigan Central railroad.

Hon. James M. Morton has taken his place upon the Massachusetts supreme bench.

Prince Bismarck intimates that he will probably appear in the upper house of the Prussian diet.

A flood deluged the main thoroughfare of Hot Springs, Ark., doing $75,000 damage to buildings.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth of Englewood, N. J., was elected president of Auburn Theological seminary.

Rochefort declines to risk appearing before the French court in the hope of having his sentence mitigated.

The salmon catch on Frazer river, B. C., alone this season amounted to 750,000 pounds, valued at $1,407,248.

Up to Sept. 9 there had been no outbreak in Hawaii, but there was strong feeling against the ministry.

Passengers on a Russian railway were locked up in a train for seven hours, waiting for the czar's train to pass.

Malcolm Chase won the lawn tennis championship of Rhode Island, defeating B. H. Manchester 6—3, 6—1, 8—6.

The usual gracious compliments were exchanged between the German and Austrian emperors on saying farewell.

Palo Alto was sent a mile at Cincinnati to beat his own record, but failed, his time being 2:14 1-4. He will try again Friday.

It is said that Baron Hirsch contributed 200,000 francs to the Boulanger electioneering expenses in the department of the Nord.

Leslie C. Briggs and Jessie Guptill of Boston have been arrested on the charge of blackmail on a young man from Somerville.

The production of pig iron in the world is estimated at 28,000,000 tons, of which the United States will produce this year 10,000,000 tons.

The number of children in Boston public schools for the school year ending last May was 68,798. The net expenditures were $2,225,576.

Mawson Swan's chemical works at Newcastle, Eng., were burned. Two firemen were killed and two others were, it is feared, fatally injured.

William Walter Phelps, the United States minister to Germany, arrived at New York on the steamship Elbe. He returned to this country for a vacation.

At the reunion of the Fourth regiment at Taunton, Mass., Col. Henry Walker claimed for the regiment the honor of being the first Massachusetts regiment on Confederate soil.

At Boston Judge Holmes reversed the verdict of the jury giving McNeil $14,500 damages for not being awarded the contract for constructing the new Chamber of Commerce building.

The Liverpool warehouses of all the Atlantic lines are crammed with goods which merchants are anxious to export before October freights have advanced from 60 to 70 shillings a ton.

Princess Louise is suffering from a bad nervous complaint. She is staying at the house of Cyril Flower, one of Mr. Gladstone's whips. Princess Louise is reported to be a bit of a radical.

Mr. Stanley, before he left Zanzibar, brought suit in the consular court against Tippoo Tib, for breach of contract, laying the damages at £10,000. Property amounting to $73,000, belonging to Tippoo Tib, has been attached in connection with this suit.

In the supreme court at Springfield, Mass., decision was reserved on the application of the heirs of the late Reuben Noble of Westfield for settling $500 annually out of the estate upon the widow, in addition to $25,000 and real estate devised her.

KNIGHTS IN POLITICS.

Powderly Issues a Circular to the Knights Asking For

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION

As to Whether the Order Should Become Active in Politics---Chicago Strike Temporarily Settled—The Situation in Lynn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The Knights of Labor of the United States are about to be asked to give an expression of their individual sentiments as to the policy of going into politics in a body, and for the future take independent political action.

Outside of a change in the personnel of the general officers of the order, no question of overshadowing moment has up to this been raised for the action of the forthcoming general assembly, which meets in Denver Nov. 13 next.

This can no longer be said to be the case, for in an official circular addressed "to the members of the order, wherever found, greeting:" General Master Workman Powderly announced that he has designed a form of ballot to be printed in the official organ of the order, the Journal of the Knights of Labor, which the members are to use in an expression of their opinion on the question of going into politics.

The official circular says:

Many have gone away from the order because we did not take political action. These men stand ready to act with us—so they assert—in case the real sentiment of the order is allowed to be known. I am accused of attempting to smother that sentiment, and will no longer consent to bear the burden so unjustly placed upon my shoulders.

In The Journal of Oct. 16 I shall ask each member to vote in favor of or against taking independent political action.

THE LYNN TROUBLES.

Moulton's Garrison Plan Said to Be Working Well—No Change at Worthley's.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 24.—"We have put in two good days," said John T. Moulton, as he came out of his factory last night. There were six non-union workmen in the factory at shutting up time, a gain of two. The garrison plan is working well and is disconcerting the striking employes. A new man came yesterday afternoon and another last night. The machines were all running yesterday. A representative of the firm said last night: "No, we shall not hire any Armenians. I don't think that idea ever seriously entered Mr. Moulton's head, except as a temporary expedient. We can get all the men we want if we have protection."

Not a man came out last night. There was a crowd of loungers, but not nearly so many as on Monday night. Marshal Hill had all his force present, forty regulars and four or five specials, but there was no outbreak. Two officers inside and four outside guard the factory at night.

The shavers at A. B. Martin's are stated to have quit work yesterday because of the present trouble. Some twenty men are reported out.

At Mark J. Worthley's there was but little change. Forty hands were reported at work, and the cutters will try, it is said, to pull more of them out. The trouble may, however, be quickly adjusted.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

Chicago Stock Yard Strikers Return to Work—Why They Struck.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The stock yard strike has ended for the present. The basis of the truce between the alliance of railways entering the stock yards and the men in their employ has been disclosed. The strikers returned to work pending the arrival of Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchman's Mutual Aid association and Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman. The grievance of the strikers is that two of their number have been displaced by men who took the place of strikers during the celebrated troubles on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. In consideration of the temporary return of the strikers to work, the two obnoxious hands are being kept out of the stock yards until Messrs. Sweeney and Sargent reach Chicago, when a definite agreement is expected to be reached, or possibly the strike be renewed.

Railway Disaster in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 24.—By the derailing of a train between Florence and Fiesole, five persons were killed and twenty injured. King Humbert and Queen Margaret were about to start for the races, but upon learning of the disaster they abandoned their intention and immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident, where they personally directed the care of the injured.

Buett Confesses.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Arthur Buett pleaded guilty in the court of sessions to an indictment charging him with misplacing the cabbage switch on the Hudson River railroad, between East Albany and Castleton, on Sept. 4. He will be sentenced to-day when the trial of John Reed, who made a similar confession to Buett's, will be moved.

Trying to Make Peace.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The officials of the Illinois Central railroad have made a proposition to the committee of employes who are asking an advance in wages. It proposes to increase the wages of the men by a certain per cent. The officers are reticent as to the terms. The men are considering the proposition.

O'Brien and Prince George.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—R. N. O'Brien has been rearrested on a second charge. He is now held on a charge of having libelled Prince George in an article written on Sept. 12, by which is meant telegrams sent to "Truth" supposed to be cipher for a news agency.

Granite State Census Returns.

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 24.—Correct census returns give the population of this town as 4289; Rockingham county, 49,928; state of New Hampshire, 376,007. Exeter gains one representative in the legislature.

Killed on the Track.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Augustus Brothers, 68 years old, was struck by a freight car while picking up coals on the track and instantly killed. She leaves a husband and four children.

Shaky Feeling in Lisbon.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A commercial panic prevails in Lisbon, where the leading banks are trembling. A crisis is imminent.

WHAT CARLSBAD IS.

Eugene Field's Caustic Description of the Famous Watering Place.

Carlsbad is a spot. It is a streak between hills in Bohemia. An ancient tradition says that it was discovered by a dog. That dog is now dead. Hence has arisen the saying, "They tried it on the dog."

The people of Bohemia are known the world over as wanderers. They are necessarily tramps because they cannot afford to live at home. It is cheaper to move.

Carlsbad was the last created spot on earth. It was made up of what was left over. It rains in Carlsbad six-sevenths of the time. It is the most watery watering place on earth. The essentials to a successful career therein are a wallet and an umbrella, both big. It is a good place for disease, doctors and ducks.

People who go to Carlsbad may be sick of anything. When they go away they are sick of nothing but Carlsbad. The coming and the going illustrate respectively the camparative and superlative degrees of joy.

Carlsbad is constructed like the intestine of a sand hill crane. It has an alimentary canal running straight through it. Everything else in Carlsbad is crooked.

The native of Carlsbad has four hands, with ten fingers to each hand. Other people go to Carlsbad for their health, but the native is not there for that purpose. If you take your eyes off him you are gone. Button up your coat and put your hands in your pocket while you talk with him. Make him sign and swear to every proposition he makes. He has got you anyway, but do not walk into the trap with your eyes shut. Put yourself in a position to be able to say honestly you knew it all the time.

Every house in Carlsbad is a hostelry, and a bad one. Some may be classed as larcenies, others as highway robberies. The only difference is the degree of the crime.

It is a tradition that once upon a time the Goths and Vandals, tempted by rumors of the exceeding riches of Carlsbad hotel keepers, made an incursion, but contrived to get away without losing much.

From America there are many routes to Carlsbad. But there are only two return routes, one the northern and the other the southern route. You swim home by one and skate home by the other. The marshy character of the soil between Europe and America renders walking impracticable.

The portier is one who poses at the entrance to every hotel and bows as you go out or come in. He speaks fluently every language except your language. Your language he speaks a leedle. For bowing to you and for speaking your language a leedle you have to pay the portier a florin a week. He also has the prerogative and inalienable right to charge you two kreutzers for every newspaper that comes to you by post.

If you kick he will simply put a snaffle on you.

The fish that swim in Carlsbad creeks have many names, but they are one. If you eat him as the trout you pay one florin; if as the sole, seventy-five kreutzers; if as the zander, fifty kreutzers. You choose the name and pay your money.

The doctor is autocrat in Carlsbad. What he says must go. If you fare ill he says it is because you are not obeying his orders. If you fare well he says, "I knew it would be so." When he assures you that you are making weight you must take it for granted that if the scales tell you differently the scales lie. At any rate, you may depend upon it that the doctor will not suffer you to leave Carlsbad until your wallet at least has been reduced in heft.

Then he will send you to Switzerland. That's where the Alps are. They are very high, but they are not so high as things are in Carlsbad.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

A Hindoo God.

The famous Hindoo god, Lingam, is now owned by an English gentleman of culture named Spencer, who paid $13,000 for it at an auction sale in London in 1888. This curious relic stands but 12½ inches high. Small as it is, it is worth its weight in first water diamonds. The base is of solid gold, and around it are set nine gems which were used as charms—a diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysoberyl cat's eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine, garnet, yellow sapphire and an emerald. Around the apex of this pure gold and gem studded pyramid is a plinth set with diamonds.

On the apex is a topaz 1 10-16 inches in length and 9-16 of an inch in depth, shaped like a horseshoe. In the center of the horseshoe the great chrysoberyl cat's eye stands. When Bahador Shah, better known as "Bad Shah," the last king of Delhi, was captured and exiled to the Andaman islands his queen secreted this god, and it was never seen again until recent research discovered and brought it to the British capital, where it was disposed of to Mr. Spencer, as above mentioned.—St. Louis Republic.

Limits of Natural Vision.

The limits of vision vary with elevation, conditions of the atmosphere, intensity of illumination and other modifying elements in different cases. On a clear day an object one foot above a level plain may be seen at a distance of 1.31 miles; one ten feet high, 4.15 miles; one twenty feet high, 5.86 miles; one 100 feet high, 13.1 miles; one a mile high, as the top of a mountain, 92.28 miles. This allows 7 inches—or, to be exact, 6.99 inches—for the curvature of the earth, and assumes that the size and illumination of the object are sufficient to produce an image. Five miles may be taken as the extreme limit at which a man is visible on a flat plain to an observer on the same level.—St. Louis Republic.

A Premature Exit.

"I hear young Crimsonbeak has been acting at your theatre," said Jay to a theatrical man.

"Yes, he has," replied the man addressed, with meaning.

"How did he act?"

"About as rank as a man could act."

"You don't say so! What part did he take?"

"Well, you see, he was acting as treasurer for the company, and when he left suddenly he took the larger part of a week's receipts."—New York Ledger.

The Mount Desert Herald says that when the famous old Kearsage sent the Alabama to the bottom of the sea on that memorable June day, 1864, her big 11-inch gun, which did such good service on the occasion, was manned entirely by a crew of men from Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert. The man in charge of the gun was a "native" of Southwest Harbor, and his first shot killed and wounded ten men on the Confederate privateer.

The manufacture of cotton goods in Ceylon has for the last few years made remarkable progress. The island promises well to become as dangerous a rival to India in that branch of industry as in the cultivation of tea. Wages is even lower there than in India.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 140. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

FALL OPENING!

—— †o† ——

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

—— †o† ——

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

—— †o† ——

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

—— †o† ——

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

REMNANTS!

—o—

Flannel Remnants!

We have just received a lot of Mill Remnants of Flannels. These Goods are of all lengths and colors. Just the thing for Children's Suiting, etc. They will not exceed

1-2 Price of Regular Goods.

—o—

WE ALSO HAVE A LOT OF

Carpet Remnants

of desirable Lengths, Designs, etc. Just the thing for Rugs, etc.

—o—

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE

Bargains in Boots and Shoes

OFFERED FOR THIS WEEK?

—o—

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

—o—

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

—o—

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

REVISED FIGURES.

Quincy's Population Larger Than at First Given Out.

IT NOW FOOTS UP 16,711.

Brockton Is Not Yet Ahead of Haverhill—Fitchburg Passes Gloucester—Clinton Maintains Lead over Hyde Park—Otherwise No Change in Rank from First Returns.

It would not have surprised many if the revised figures of the census of 1890, would have reduced the figures given for this city, but the facts are that the official returns given out at Washington yesterday, show a gain of 45 and Quincy's population in May last was 16,711. It is probably over 17,000 now.

First returns placed Brockton ahead of Haverhill, but by revised figures she is a little behind. Gloucester by the revised figures steps one lower yielding rank nineteen to Fitchburg. Hyde Park thought she was ahead of Clinton, but official figures do not show such to be the case.

Quincy's rank is 23 among the cities and towns of the state, against 27 in 1885, 29 in 1880, and 31 in 1875. The town of North Adams is now close at our heels and its progress is about as rapid, having increased 5,876 in ten years, during which period Quincy gained 6,141.

Below the cities and towns of over 10,000 population are arranged according to their rank, and the population given for 1890 and 1880:

	Rank.	Population. 1890.	1880.
Boston,	1	446,507	362,839
Worcester,	2	84,536	58,291
Lowell,	3	77,605	59,475
Fall River,	4	74,351	48,961
Cambridge,	5	69,837	52,669
Lynn,	6	55,684	38,274
Lawrence,	7	44,559	39,151
Springfield,	8	44,164	33,340
New Bedford,	9	40,705	26,845
Somerville,	10	40,117	24,933
Holyoke,	11	35,528	21,915
Salem,	12	30,735	27,563
Chelsea,	13	27,850	21,782
Haverhill,	14	27,322	18,472
Brockton,	15	27,278	13,608
Taunton,	16	25,389	21,213
Newton,	17	24,357	16,995
Malden,	18	22,984	12,017
Fitchburg,	19	22,007	12,429
Gloucester,	20	21,262	19,329
Waltham,	21	18,522	11,712
Pittsfield,	22	17,252	13,364
Quincy,	23	16,711	10,570
Northampton,	25	14,961	12,172
Chicopee,	26	14,007	11,286
Newburyport,	27	15,914	13,538
Marlborough,	28	13,788	10,127
Woburn,	29	13,491	10,931
Large Towns.			
North Adams,	24	16,067	10,191
Brookline,	30	12,076	8,057
Medford,	31	11,052	7,573
Everett,	32	11,040	4,159
Weymouth,	33	10,843	10,570
Beverly,	34	10,795	8,456
Clinton,	35	10,379	8,029
Hyde Park,	36	10,200	7,088
Peabody,	37	10,123	9,028

Birthday Party.

Miss Maud Ingersoll gave a birthday party on the evening of Sept. 17, at her home on Washington street. The hours were pleasantly spent in playing games and partaking of refreshments.

The following young people were present: Myrtis Benedict, Bessie Horan, Annie Graham, Mary Graham, Bertha Hayden, Ella Chubbuck, Mamie Flynn, Faustina Hodgkinson, Fanny Cate, Edith Cate, Effie Ingersoll, Samuel Oxford, Willie Webb, Arthur Shepherd, David Ingersoll, Ralph Benedict.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The following communication is a matter of importance to the residents of Quincy; interested parties will communicate with our congressman, or with Lieut.-Colonel Mansfield:

U. S. Engineer's Office, Boston, Mass., Sept. 22d, 1890.

Hon. E. A. Morse, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir: The River and Harbor Act of Sept. 19th, 1890, provides for an examination or survey of the following localities in your district, to wit:

Kingston harbor, Mass.
Town river, Quincy, Mass.
North river at its mouth.
Weymouth Back river.

Will you kindly advise me of the names and address of the parties most interested in the proposed improvements, that I may communicate with them.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. Mansfield,
Lieut.-Col. Engineer, U. S. A.

The great K. of L. strike on the New York Central railroad was officially declared off last week by the executive board of district assembly 246 which ordered it on the 8th of last month. Treasurer Price says "the appeal for aid was made to the order in general, and the money sent us by the general board did not amount to anything."

THE PUBLIC FOUNTAIN.

The Bid of McKenzie & Paterson Accepted.

Messrs. Walker & Best, architects of the public fountain, have accepted the bid of McKenzie & Paterson for $5,880.00. Two other bids were sent in of nearly the same amount from O. T. Rogers Granite Co., and the Mitchell Granite Co.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Village Improvement Society will be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, when the report of the committee elected last July to carry out the work relating to the fountain will be made.

There is a rea onable hope that after our granite fountain is erected, other places and spaces in the city will be improved and embellished, as many are already interested in them. The spaces at the junction of Penn and Liberty streets, at the junction of Franklin and School streets, the place near St. John's literary and athletic association building and a few others can easily be made objects of beauty.

The generosity of our citizens, with a few notable exceptions, has been gratifying, and we hope to see Quincy made attractive by art, as it is by nature.

REUNION OF 39th.

Many of the Survivors of Co. D of Quincy at Woburn Yesterday.

One of the best reunions which the old 39th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers ever enjoyed was that at Woburn Wednesday. The following members of Co. D were present: Capt. E. A. Spear, C. H. Porter, Joseph T. French, William J. Young, P. H. Gavin, George Willett, H. G. O. Newcomb, T. H. Churchill, Luther Parrott, Albert Parrott, George W. Hersey, George Percival, James Mahoney, John McCarthy, Samuel Brown, S. DeForest, J. Hill.

Most of the veterans reached the city at 10.10 A. M. A line was formed, headed by the Woburn brass band, and took up a short line of march. Many of the buildings were decorated.

Special guests of the day were Mrs. Emily F. Warren, widow of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, and daughter.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President,—Charles G. Brett.
Vice President,—Edward P. Miles.
Treasurer,—Samuel H. Mitchell.
General Secretary,—Charles H. Porter.
Executive Committee,—Isaac F. R. Hosea, Charles P. Currier, J. T. French.

The invitation of Comrade S. H. Mitchell to hold the next reunion at Lynnfield was accepted.

A reception and banquet followed. Mayor Porter of this city, and Mayor Johnson of Woburn sat at the guests' table. These two men, mayors of the twin cities, were termed twin brothers, but it would be difficult to find two more unlike in build. The speeches were short and interesting. There was a poem, and selections by the band. As stated above it was one of the best reunions of the 39th.

Deed of the Adams House.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

An important data which you overlooked in your interesting anniversaries of Sept. 23, was the transfer of the famous Adams house on Franklin street to the Adams family, which occurred Sept. 23, 1720. On the Colonial Records, book 34, page 259, will be found the following description:

"Six acres, orchard and arable land, with dwelling house, barn and shop adjacent to the county road in the north precinct of Brantry, bounded easterly on the aforesaid county road, northerly on land of Moses Curtis, southerly and westerly on land of Gregory Belcher."

Mr. C. F. Adams, who recently made some inquiries concerning the famous mile stones of 1727, will find this transfer was a few years earlier, indicating that Franklin street has not been changed, and that the old house is not such a modern affair.

The writer also has the copy of another deed of a house now on the street which was made in 1682, nearly forty years earlier. C.

Mosquito's Teeth.

At an exhibition given by the department of microscopy of the Brooklyn Institute, seventy-two exhibits were shown, and one of them consisted of: Teeth of mosquito, showing eleven teeth at the extremity and upon the thin edge of each flattened, bristle-like mandible. Another slide showed the stinging hairs of the nettle, how the top of the sting is broken off on entering the skin while poison from the gland below is pressed through the tube of the skin into the flesh. Thus are insects and plants provided with instruments of torture for men; though these are only two minor examples of hundreds of tortures to which we are liable.

The Boston Home Journal says: "The passage of the anti-lottery bill was very quiet considering the number of people who will be out of pocket by it. Newspapers lose valuable advertising; men who represented the company interests are out of a fat job; and a big number of perquisites are gone to the wall. So far so good. Let us see now how well the bill will be enforced.

☞ The town is booming, writes a Georgia editor. We have taken in seventy new subscribers and our efficient mayor has given us $10—or thirty days.

WEYMOUTH.

The funeral service over the remains of Mrs. C. S. Williams was held yesterday afternoon and was private, but a few outside of the immediate family were present. The clergymen in attendance were Rev. Oliver Huckel of the Union church, Rev. B. F. Eaton of the Universalist church, and Rev. Mr. Ellsworth of Braintree. The interment took place in the family lot at the Landing cemetery.

Some young fellows are supplying themselves with money by stealing fowl and then selling them to the hen man. Now that it has become known, they will undoubtedly cease their unlawful vocation.

Dr. and Mrs. Forsaith, who have been residing here for the summer, return to Providence, R. I., today for the winter.

Mrs. John Dizer, of Essex street, mother of M. C. Dizer the shoe manufacturer, celebrated her 90th birthday yesterday by a family gathering, at which there was present four generations. Mrs. Dizer is quite smart and enjoys very good health.

At the annual meeting of the Ashwood Cemetery Association, held at the residence of Mrs. Elias Richards, the following officers were chosen: President, William H. Chipman; Vice-President, Frank H. Mason; Secretary, Miss Louisa A. Richards; Treasurer, A. J. Richards; Trustees, N. F. T. Hunt, E. W. Hunt, R. A. Hunt. The treasurer gave his report of funds now on hand, which is sufficient to meet all expenses of the association, for the ensuing year.

L. H. Loud, watchman at the Hub Treasury at Boston, is enjoying a fortnight's rest.

William M. Marden of East Weymouth, the Quincy, Braintree and Holbrook correspondent of the Boston Herald, has a child very sick with cholera-infantum.

It is reported now (and from the source of information I have reason to believe it true) that Mr. Dennett of Braintree and Charles Clapp of the Landing will re-open the vacant Clapp factory on Mt. Pleasant soon.

Recently a South Weymouth grocer on being asked if he had any of those patent clothes pins replied "No, but have some nice molasses for 48 cents a gallon."

There are in all something like a dozen of those Shipman kerosene oil engines in this town, which cost on an average fifty cents a day to run. Thus far these engines give entire satisfaction, and are easy to understand. Any person after a few moments' instruction can run them with safety.

The following is an exact copy of a note to a teacher found on Front street yesterday: Miss Teacher plese Dismis fred at thirty Minits Before twelve he az got to karry his farthers Diner to Him if It ranes. mrs Sarah ——

Hospital Fund.

The Swedish people held a meeting last evening in Plumer's hall, Hancock street, for the purpose of taking some action on the best method of raising money for the City Hospital. Mrs. C. F. Carlson, a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and active in all church matters, was the originator of the movement. Rev. Mr. Young of the Swedish Lutheran church opened the meeting by reading a few verses from the Bible, followed by a prayer. Rev. Tunberg of the Swedish Congregational church was elected chairman, and M. Petterson, secretary. A committee was elected, consisting of all the ministers of the Swedish churches in this city, and they will meet at an early date to further consider the matter. It is thought by many, that it would be a good idea to give so much every year to the hospital.

School Teachers.

The Malden school committee voted at a meeting last evening that hereafter when a teacher is elected under the terms of office act, such teacher be requested to inform the board whether or not it is intended to serve out the year.

The point was brought out that the board was held strictly to its contract, while the teachers violated theirs at the first opportunity for an increase of salary elsewhere.

By this method Malden was losing some of its best teachers, and the motion made was for the purpose of preventing this in future, if possible.

TODAY'S COURT.

William Raymond of Quincy, for an assault on Philip A. Dolph, fined $3 and costs.

Daniel Ahern, of South Boston, for the larceny of a yacht owned by J. L. Harvey, of Houghs Neck, case continued until Saturday, Oct. 4.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bowman of Richmond street, Dorchester, celebrated their golden wedding last evening. They were married at Dorchester Lower Mills and have always resided there.

☞ On Saturday, the 27th inst., a party of teachers and others will leave Boston for a trip to Wiers and a thirty mile ride on the Winnipiseogee, "the beautiful lake among the highlands." The fare, including the ride on the lake will be only $1.75 for the round trip.

The Gardner News exultingly predicts that the chair town will be the next city in Worcester county.

Hingham Fair.

The weather was delightful and the attendance at the Hingham agricultural fair was very large.

The exhibition of fruit and flowers was excellent and attracted much attention. Show of stock was good.

The largest exhibit of poultry was from Quincy. Cutting & Estes had eleven varieties, and received eighteen first prizes; John H. Dean also of this city exhibited three varieties, and took three first prizes.

☞ The amount of property in Boston exempted from taxation reaches a total of $41,648,263, of which $14,700,800 is the estimated value of houses of religious worship and the land upon which these structures stand. The value of the land is placed at $6,891,000; of buildings, $7,809,800.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good family Cows. One a new Milch. Apply to H. F. DOBLE, West Quincy. Sept. 25—6t



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE, 104 Hancock St.
Quincy, Feb. 15. 2tw—tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework; one who can read, write and hear. Apply at DR. J. A. GORDON'S, Hancock street.
Quincy, Sept. 25—3t 27th—1w*

WANTED.—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams.
Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

BANK BOOK LOST.

Lost on Saturday last, in Quincy, a Savings Bank Book having the subscriber's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JAMES MAHONEY.
Quincy, Sept. 27. 3t

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS

Express Business,

BETWEEN

West Quincy and Boston.

It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

J. C. WHITE,

West Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t*

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

over offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

M. F. LYNCH,

Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now.
Address,

M. F. LYNCH,

Albertina Street, Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t

Manet Street Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Cars on the Manet Street Railway will stop running for this season on MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1890, at 9 o'clock A. M. Per order.

GEORGE W. MORTON, *Supt.*
Quincy, Sept. 24, 1890. d,p—1w

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d3:&w—tf

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

—— AT ——

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

—o—

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The editor of the Lawrence American knows whereof he speaks and his expose of the "bond societies" is timely and may open the eyes of some. The American says: The most preposterous scheme for duping the people, for swindling the working masses to enrich a few conspirators is the thousand dollar bond plan, with different forms of which this state is just now being flooded. There is variety in this scheme, but the plan is the same; upon the payment of ten dollars a bond is issued, upon which there is thereafter to be made monthly payments of $1.25; when there has been received one thousand dollars, bond numbered one, and first issued, is to be redeemed, the holder receiving that amount. The circulars puts out, as a bait to catch gudgeons, the cunning assertion that no person is allowed to hold two consecutive numbers. Oh, no; but the incorporators, we will suppose them to be ten, take consecutively the numbers from one to ten, then repeating, from eleven to twenty, so on till they have the first numbered one hundred; their wives, in like order take the next hundred, and then, on an average of two children to each promoter, these absorb the succeeding two hundred; then comes in the "sisters, cousins and aunts" until a full thousand are taken by the promoters and their immediate families; thus the first million dollars in receipts can be appropriated to "we, us and company," and then the unsophisticated public are, in double sense, taken in to contribute the money to put in the pockets of the fellows who got up the scheme.

"The programme of one of these concerns before us, prognosticates upon an increase, each year, of double the number of new members received in that previous; this is a wild assumption, but upon this extravagant basis, it would require nearly six years to pay off the bonds that might be taken by the insider, before one of the dear, unsophisticated people who have been induced to contribute, see a dollar for their investment; long before that time the bubble will have burst. The ten dollars purchase money and one-fifth of the entire monthly contributions,—that is twenty-five cents of each assessment of $1.25, goes to the promoters for "expenses;" we have taken the trouble to estimate what this would amount to upon the basis put forth to the public in the circular of one of these concerns, upon their anticipated growth, and find that the management would receive for their own use, in ten years, $17,000,000,—seventeen million dollars. Of course this is the wildest sort of an estimate, but it is just what results from the figures the corporators present to the people to induce them to invest. Of all schemes to enrich a few people by swindling the many this is the most grotesque, but there are thousands of deluded fools rushing in to their ruin. It is scandalous that the laws of Massachusetts do not protect her people from these frauds."

We agree with the Attleboro Sun when it says: It is conceded on all sides, that the rival leagues in base ball, have killed the interest in the National game. That this is true receives an illustration in every town and city of the land. Men who rarely missed a game when their favorite club or clubs happened to be playing within reasonable distance of them, have not attended any games at all, of either league, this season, and even in local base ball circles there is none of the interest displayed which used to mark contests of the home clubs. The concentration of sympathy, broken up by the scattering of the players into different clubs, and leagues, has had just the effect that was predicted. For this state of things, the course of the old league toward its players is almost solely responsible. What is to be the end of the fight.

THE LYNN TROUBLES.

Six Men at Work for Moulton—Labor Leaders Desire a Conference.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 25.—Marshal Hill and thirty policemen again picketed the quiet confines of Marion street, in front of John T. Moulton's factory at West Lynn, last evening, but the workmen remained in garrison and the strikers were few and far between without. Their pickets remained, however, and the grand rounds maintained its accustomed vigilance. It was ascertained that there were six men inside during the day and that good progress was made on the big stock of tanned skins in the lofts.

A large squad of idle workmen visited the Weber factory on Western avenue, but found themselves outwitted, Mr. Weber having allowed his thirteen or fourteen non-union men to go at 4:30, an hour earlier than usual. There was no one to chase and the crowd dispersed.

There was no change at Worthley's last evening. It was stated that the men were out at Donahue & White's.

A talk with the labor leaders last evening revealed an earnest desire for a conference with the manufacturers on the differences of the strike. The Morocco Finishers' assembly has asked for such a conference, but thus far its request has been ignored. If they could get such a conference the labor representatives believe that the whole trouble could be speedily settled.

IT IS NOW $6,000,000.

Latest Estimate of the Potter-Lovell Company's Liabilities.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—It is said that the experts who are at work upon the books of the Potter-Lovell company have found that the indebtedness of all kinds foots up about $6,000,000. The direct indebtedness to the banks is about $3,000,000. The direct liabilities are large because of the guarantees placed upon a great deal of paper. Besides the Brazos paper of Lee & Ferguson, some of the Seavey, Foster & Bowman paper and some of the Worcester Steel Works paper was guaranteed by the note brokers. Before any settlement can be reached the amount of this guaranteed paper that will ultimately fall within the note brokers' liabilities must be ascertained. Persons in interest are seeking for a successor to Assignee Haskell, whose ill health will prevent his continuing in in that position.

A Quite Different Story.

LISBON, Sept. 25.—A recent dispatch from Cape Town said that a Portuguese steamer had arrived there with kidnapped natives from Mozambique en route to the west coast; and, further, that fourteen natives who escaped from the steamer had been declared free by the tribunal, which refused to give any aid in recapturing them. The official announcement is now made here that the steamer in question was conveying military native conscripts recruited at Mozambique to the west coast of Africa, and that the commander of the vessel refused to allow the men to disembark at Cape Town because he feared they would desert.

Harvard's New Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Harvard college opened its doors to-day for the academic year of 1890-91 with the largest freshman class in its history. The exact size of the class of '94 cannot be ascertained at present, but it is safe to say that the incoming class will be at least 375 strong, which is larger by fifty than the class of '93 was last year. The buildings and "yard" have again assumed their wonted appearance by the return of the students, and all are busy with the annual task of getting settled for the year.

Fighting Against Electricity.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Attorney General Taber, on behalf of Warden Brush of Sing Sing prison, has been served with notice to show cause before the United States supreme court at Washington, Oct. 14, why the decision of Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court, denying the petition of Shibaya Jugiro, the Japanese sailor who is in Sing Sing prison awaiting execution by electricity, for a writ of habeas corpus, should not be corrected.

Keystone State Labor Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The executive committee of the Union Labor party met here and decided to place the following state ticket in nomination: Governor, Theodore P. Rynder; lieutenant governor, Justus Watkins; secretary of internal affairs, Henry K. Feller. A platform was adopted setting forth the principles of the Union Labor party.

Editors' Sentence Reversed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—At the Waterford sessions, Judge Walters reversed the sentence of three months imprisonment at hard labor pronounced upon Mr. Fisher, editor of The Munster Express and Mr. Redmond, editor of The Waterford News. The two editors were convicted under the crimes act.

Strike at Denver.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—The trouble between the Union Pacific and its switchmen here, resulted in a strike of 125 of the men. Thirty new men were engaged yesterday, and after a delay of an hour, cars were again moving. The strikers were given until to-night to return to work.

Venable Might Have Had It.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25.—The Democratic congressional convention nominated E. C. Venable, who was unseated by the Republicans in the house of representatives. He declined to run, however, and Judge William H. Mann was nominated in his place.

Chance for Yankee Skippers.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 25.—There is a great demand for vessels to carry grain and live stock to the United States, in consequence of the probable passage of the McKinley bill. Double as much barley has been exported up to date as ever was before.

A Mile a Minute in a Balloon.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25.—Professor James K. Allen and Edwin Barnett, a trapeze performer, ascended in a balloon from Fitchburg, Mass., and landed in East Providence, within two miles of Allen's home, having made 110 miles in 110 minutes.

For Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Congressman Randall of the First district, Congressman Walker of the Tenth, and Congressman Rockwell of the Twelfth were renominated by the Massachusetts Republicans.

Gill for Governor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Prohibition state committee met here and nominated John D. Gill of Westmoreland for governor, to take the place of Charles Miller of Venango, who declined.

The floods in the department of Ardeche, France, have caused enormous damage to property and some loss of life

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Extracts from Government Directors' Annual Report.

NAVY YARDS AND POLITICS.

Secretary Tracy's Letter to Commandants—Senate Conferrees Still Wrestling with Sugar and Twine—Kennedy's Speech Expunged from The Record—Relief for Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway shows that since the last report the condition of business throughout the entire Pacific system has improved. The following are extracts of importance:

The continued growth in population, and the advancement in business of the country tributary to the Union Pacific, from Nebraska to Washington, make the expenditure of a very large portion of the earnings of the company imperatively necessary for the increase and improvement of its facilities. The hundreds of thousands of people who have settled along the lines of and contiguous to the system are demanding new extentions and additional accommodations. As far as we have been able to see the company is meeting the reasonable demands of its patrons as rapidly as the means within its power and the circumstances will permit.

These improvements every year require the expenditure of a large proportion of the surplus earnings of the company. In our opinion the management is pursuing a wise course in its endeavor to meet the reasonable demands of its patrons. The money which is being expended in the extension and betterment of the system is safely invested and the returns of the future will, we think, prove the wisdom of this course. From a careful examination we are satisfied that no extensions have been made other than those which were demanded by the patrons of the road, and which had become necessary to meet the requirements of the largely increased business of the company.

The debt to the government is discussed at length and the report says:

The best interests of the people of the great west should be considered paramount to all others in the settlement of this question. What is best for them must, in the long run, be best for the Union Pacific Railway company. These people are demanding not only that the present first-class character of the Union Pacific shall be maintained, but that every dollar that can possibly be spared from its earnings shall be used in the betterment and extension of the road, and they are acting within reason in making this demand.

The Union Pacific system traverses a new and growing country, and is expected not only to keep pace with the onward march of civilization but with the phenomenal growth of the new towns and cities. Consequently there is no such thing as resting upon its oars possible, until it shall have given the millions who are destined to spread over the plains and mountains of the west and northwest all the accommodations for freight and passenger traffic they will be entitled to.

We are convinced that the present management of the company is an honest and wise one. From a personal examination we are satisfied that the amount of the increase of the security mentioned in Senator Frye's report is a very conservative one. The provision in the bill which makes the government an ordinary creditor and puts an end to the present quasi copartnership in the management of the road, leaving the debtor company free-handed to conduct its business without interference, is, we believe, a wise one.

STRUGGLING IN VAIN.

No Conclusion Reached on Sugar or Binding Twine—Democrats Will Not Obstruct the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It appears that the Democrats of the house are in a very angry mood over the result of the seating of two negroes, and are threatening vengeance on the tariff bill. Several of them announced that the Republicans would have to secure a quorum of their own to enable them to pass the bill through the house.

A rumor has been in circulation that a motion would be made in the senate, pending the consideration of the conference report, to postpone the tariff bill until December next. Senator Carlisle and the other Democratic members of the conference committee, say that there is no foundation for such a statement. While they are strongly opposed to most of the bill and believe it to be an unfair measure, they will throw no obstruction in its way, and will confine themselves to an expression of their dissent.

The report of the conferrees is not yet ready for submission to the house. An effort will be made to get it in late to-day. The members of the two committees met at an early hour yesterday morning, and adjourned at 4:30 last evening without reaching an agreement on the sugar and twine items, which are the remaining bones of contention.

The conferrees find themselves in a very embarrassing position concerning those two subjects. Thirty leading Republican western representatives have notified the house conferrees that unless sugar, from No. 13 to No. 16 inclusive, is made free, they will be compelled to oppose the passage of the bill. In like manner, ten leading western Republican senators have served notice that, unless the action of the senate in placing twine on the free list is adhered to, they will antagonize the bill.

The conferrees are aware that to report a disagreement on these two items would hazard the bill. This will be avoided if possible, and still further efforts are going on to reconcile the difference which no doubt finally will prove successful, but on what basis cannot be anticipated. Speaker Reed has been called in consultation.

COMMANDANTS WARNED

That Navy Yard Forces Must Not Be Increased Previous to Nov. 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the secretary of the navy to the commandants of the several navy yards:

SIR:—Your attention is called to the act of congress approved in 1876, which provides as follows:

No increase of the force at any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of congress, except when the secretary of the navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time, which certificate shall be immediately published when made.

In view of the approaching elections on Nov. 4, you are directed to give special attention to the execution of this law. As soon as possible after the 4th of September, you will make a return to the department showing the number of men employed at the close of the day, of the various ratings, under each bureau, together with a consolidated statement of the same. You will conduct the work under your charge as if no election were about to take place, but you will under no circumstances make any increase, even temporarily, in the aggregate force at the yard under your command.

The department at the present time does not foresee any exigency requiring an increase of force, during the period covered by the law, and nothing but the most imperative necessity will induce it to grant an authority for such increase.

KENNEDY'S ABUSIVE SPEECH.

The House Votes to Expunge It from The Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The resolution to expunge the speech of Mr. Kennedy of Ohio, concerning Senator Quay, from The Record, was reported, and Mr. Kennedy made a long speech in defense of his action.

Mr. Stewart said that he was much entranced by the eloquence of the gentleman from Ohio, but the gentleman had not uttered one word touching the real question. Nobody questioned the gentleman's fidelity to the principle of liberty, and nobody challenged the record he had made in defense of that principle. The question was not as to the accuracy of what the gentleman had said, not as to whether it was true or false; the question was whether the speech, which was in spirit and substance a bitter and savage arraignment of the coordinate branch, was a violation of parliamentary law and of the privileges of the house. That was the only question. If, as the gentleman said, the people of the country were under the impression that this sort of assault had been correctly made, the unanimous judgment of the house ought to correct that impression.

In response to a question by Mr. Boutelle of Maine, Mr. Stewart said it was proposed to expunge the whole speech, which called forth the retort from Mr. Boutelle that in expunging the entire speech the gentleman was expunging part of the Republican platform.

Mr. Struble of Iowa endeavored in vain to secure action on a substitute declaring that the house regrets and disapproves so much of the speech of Hon. Robert P. Kennedy, a representative from the state of Ohio, delivered in the house on Sept. 3, 1890, and printed in The Record of Sept. 14, 1890, as in manner reflects upon the senate of the United States or any member thereof in his official capacity. The substitute was not read, the previous question having been ordered.

Mr. Stewart then demanded the previous question despite Mr. Boutelle's protest that the house could not afford to have gag law.

The previous question was ordered, yeas 141, nays 66, and the resolution adopted, yeas 150, nays 36.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Relief Bill Passes the Senate—May Not Pass in the House This Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The senate, after a protracted debate, finally passed the bill for the relief of the United States supreme court in practically the form in which it was reported from the judiciary committee. That is the bill which is known as the Evarts bill. It was not changed in the senate in any important particular, although a great many amendments were proposed. The bill was finally passed by a very large majority, only six senators voting against it. The bill now goes to the house for concurrence. The friends of the bill have some apprehension that there may be no legislation upon the subject at this session, as the amendment of the senate is a substitution of an entirely new scheme for that which was passed by the house, which was known as the Culberson bill. The differences between the two bills are radical and important. It may be doubted whether at this time of the session, with members rapidly leaving the city to attend to the campaign in their respective districts, the house will care to enter into consideration of a new judicial bill. But the advocates of the measure are very hopeful that the passage of the bill will furnish a basis for a compromise next winter.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury aggregated 338,925 ounces, and the amount purchased 140,000 ounces, as follows: 25,000 ounces at $1,136, 90,000 ounces at $1.13625, 2,000 ounces at $1.1375.

French Spoliation Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In the house, the French spoliation claims' amendment was non-concurred in—yeas, 111; nays, 37. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Henderson of Iowa, Cannon and Breckinridge were appointed conferrees.

The President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The president returned to Washington last evening after a three weeks' sojourn at Cresson, Pa. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimick, Rev. Dr. Scott, Russell B. Harrison and Miss Sanger.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 24.

The Hebrew day of atonement withdrew a strong factor in Wall street trading from the market, and a very dull day was experienced. The Boston list was very dull. Brokers' commissions as a rule called for purchases of very small lots.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40⅞	Nor. Pac. pref.	75⅝
Central Pacific	....	Oregon Navi.	97⅛
Chi & Northwest	108½	Oregon Trans.	....
Del Lack & West.	145¾	Pacific Mail	44⅝
Del & Hudson	158	Reading	....
Illinois Central	107½	Texas Pacific	19⅜
Lake Shore	106⅞	Union Pacific	57⅝
Missouri Pacific	71⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	11
N. J. Central	119	do pref	30⅝
N. Y. Central	105⅞	Wheel & Lake Erie	34⅞
Northern Pacific	30¼	Western Union	83¼

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8¾	Fitchburg pref.	87
Fremn's Bay Land	5	Flint & Pere Mar.	24
Newport Land	1½	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25½	Mexican Central	8⅝
Atchison	40¾	N Y & N E	44⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	6	do bref	117
Boston & Lowell	175	Old Colony	168¾
Boston & Maine	203	Union Pacific	57⅝
Boston & Prov.	255	Wisconsin Central	22½
Chicago, B & Q	96⅝	American Bell Tel.	226
Central Mass.	....	New England Tel.	51
do pref.	87½	Erie Tel.	45½
Eastern	167	Mexican Tel.	10

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Heavy: city mills $5 00 to 5 25; city mills patents $5 40 to 6 25; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $4 to 5 35; do patents $4 65 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 45 to 5 25; do straights $4 75 to 5 60.

WHEAT—Dull: No 2 red $1 00¾ to 1 00⅞ elevator; No 3 red 90c.

CORN—Weak; No 2, 55 to 55¼c elevator.

OATS—Unchanged; No 3, 43c; No 2, 45c; mixed western 41 to 46¾c.

COFFEE—Rio dull: fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6¾c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $2 15 to 2 25; Jersey $1 65 to 2 20

PORK—Steady; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

LARD—Unsettled; western steam $6 80.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy 14 to 21c

NEW PRINTS

— AT —

5c., 6 1-4c., 7c., 8c.

NEW CAMBRICS

AND PERCALES

At 12 1-2c.

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SWEET POTATOES

$1.00 Per Bushel.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
"	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
"	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

ANIDROSIS!

IS IT A HUMBUG?

After two years of family and public use, I claim that it is a

Sound, Common Sense Method

in which you assist nature in removing the obstructions in the important organs of our bodies, caused, in many cases, by insufficient amount of perspiration (anidrosis). By opening these sewers, or pores, and allowing the poisonous wastes to pass out as designed by nature, and disinfecting it and the entire system, by feeding the blood vessels (capillaries) with a compound powder made up from

Nature's Vegetable Kingdom,

which is digested into a vapor by burning; then by the increased circulation it is carried through the system. Now, as it is well understood by our most learned medical practitioners, dosing the stomach with drugs requires that organ to digest them, preparatory to their safe absorption. Bear in mind, by this artificial means of digesting beforehand you do save the stomach the extra labor and of becoming a total wreck forever, for nature intended it only to prepare nutrition.

What the Inventor Says:

This method has already proved that we are not dying for want of drugs, but from over abundant deposits of secreted wastes which impregnate the blood. There has never been a method invented for the alleviation of human suffering which calls forth such spontaneous manifestations of gratitude from its patrons.

When the perspiring body is fumed by the combination of life-giving elements the absorbents are made wonderfully active by free perspiration (which can never exist without free circulation), thus breathing direct into the venous system as a vehicle of transportation. No mystery about this, as compared with what becomes of a dose of drugs which enters the stomach of a dyspeptic for chemical changes, preparatory to absorption, as a specific remedy. Sores on or in the system cannot exist in a pure blooded body, or a diseased one which has been disinfected by this method.

Tumors, Abscesses, Cancers and Ulcers

cannot mature under this purifying treatment. Paralysis or numbness can never afflict a body kept alive with a free circulation, which all must admit is a cardinal virtue of this method.

The secretory organs, especially the liver and kidneys, have a mighty work to perform under the most favorable conditions, but when the skin becomes inactive and the vast sewerage (pores) clogged their functions are soon prostrated, and then a vast amount of secretions are retained to disease constitutionally. Cold feet and hands, like thermometers, indicate the temperature, and a rapid change from the low condition of vitality to the pink glow throughout the body by this treatment should open the eyes of all to the efficiency of this method in removing the elements of disease regardless of symptoms.

The value of this outfit in family use cannot be estimated by money, but should be measured by

The Life and Health

of the family, as thousands who have had the happy experience will testify.

Please note what Dr. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., states:

"It is the ineradicable belief of the writer, from

Forty Years of Experience

and careful observation, that no medicine ever taken into the human system in order to act effectively but leaves the organization, as a final result, the worse for its wear and tear. It is impossible to conceive of any radical advance in human longevity so long as deleterious drugs are thrown into the circulation, with a counteracting force strong enough to neutralize disease germs already there. The only possible treatment that can assure improvement in the organic structure by which to increase health and longevity is, as before stated, to aid nature in its own normal processes of elimination and self-protection."

I claim not only to counteract disease of every form by removing its cause—impurities in the vital circulation,—but what is even more beneficial to humanity in general, it will, if practised in perfect health, surely and permanently protect us against the incipient formation of diseased conditions and their becoming seated in any portion of the vital structure.

As preventives are better than cures, I would recommend this Anidrosis treatment to persons, even in the best conditions of health, who may wish to attain vigorous and youthful old age.

Outfits for private use are $30 and $35, and contain one set of supplies, sufficient for 50 to 70 baths. The cost of duplicate supplies is $6.

Persons wishing treatment will please leave their notice in order box at Wollaston Hotel before 6 o'clock P. M. $1 per treatment, or 12 tickets for $9.

Indisputable evidence will be furnished at your request.

Hours from 7 to 10 P. M.

S. N. CORTHELL, Agent.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 19, '88.

My Dear Friend Dispeau:

I am trying the baths on some of my afflicted neighbors with wonderful results. As I told you when we first met, I will now give you a detailed account of my downfall.

The first Sunday in Oct. 1887 was the last sermon I preached, my pulpit being supplied the next Sunday by a friend, and in three days therefrom I was on my way to Boston with my family, having been examined in Sacramento by the noted Dr. Cluness, who informed me that I had but a short struggle for life, as I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I had already began to bloat, and was very uncomfortable before arriving in Boston. I immediately put myself under the care of Dr. Drake of this place, a most excellent physician, who prescribed for me without benefit. June 17th I went to Springfield to visit my brother and consult his physician, Dr. Breck. Up to this time I had been tapped three times, having about sixteen quarts of water taken each time.

After remaining in Springfield three weeks, I returned to Roxbury, to remain with a sister, and for three weeks more Dr. Blodgett attended me with fruitless results. I returned to my family much worse than when I left them, with the whole body much swollen and water oozing from my lower limbs; and such was my exhausted condition when you first called on me, and renewed my hopes by your reasonable argument in behalf of Dr. Conant's Compound Vapor Baths, assuring me that I should soon be a happy man in respect to health prospects. All the hopes then awakened in my heart have been fully realized, and I am well near to recovery, and, as I trust, to a useful life. This wonderful change in but seven weeks.

Gratefully your friend,

REV. EDWARD N. DYER.

EAST BOSTON, April 6th, '90.

It is nearly two years since I commenced medical treatment for consumption. One year ago went into the hospital. After five weeks' treatment was given up. Doctors said they had done all they could for me, but would get me into the Consumptives' Home. I told them I had a home to go to, but they declared I must go into the country, taking nurse and doctor with me. Went to New Hampshire, and after four months returned, no better. My hands and arms were numb, my flesh icy cold. At the hospital they tried in vain to sweat me. I could not eat. Extreme agony nights by deathly numbness. Tongue swollen and mouth overflowing with water; was fearfully bloated. Miss Southworth here urged me to try the C. V. Baths. Her reasoning and kind words induced me to try once more. I have taken but 16 baths and am realizing the truth of her promises to rejuvenate my blood. I and my friends are astonished at the wonderful improvements. I have gained so fast that now I can do the work for four in the family, and take good care of my invalid mother. The efficiency of this method in my restoration is marvellous.

MRS. LOUISA MANSFIELD.

SANDY HOOK, CT., Mar. 16, '85.

Mr. C. G. Penney,

DEAR SIR: Our little daughter Bell, seven years old, had entirely lost the use of her hands and feet by malaria, which came upon her over two years ago, causing the loss of appetite and ability to sleep, and had to be cared for just like a baby of six months in the arms of her nurse. She is now enjoying perfect health, and we *know* that the Compound Vapor Bath has done it, for which we extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Yours truly,

HUGH CAMPBELL.

NEWTON, CT., 12th, '85.

Dr. Conant,

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for several years from malaria and rheumatism, for which I have taken poisonous drugs enough to kill a dozen men. I heard of your Mr. Penney, who has been doing such wonderful work here with your method, and concluded to try it, and am not disappointed, as I am entirely free, and would advise all to investigate this method of extracting poisonous elements from the system in a rational manner.

Yours very truly,

REV. FATHER MCCRATEN.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, '88.

My Dear Mr. Conant:

I wish to report upon the Vapor Bath which I purchased of you nearly three months ago. My wife and I have used it pretty nearly according to directions and both of us have been greatly benefitted by it. I took it for twenty days and was restored to the buoyant and exhilarating health which I had as a boy. I have done a third more work since the full effect of the baths was reached than I did before, and every few days, when I now repeat the bath, the wear and strain of constant brain work are taken away. I have not for twenty-five years had the glow and flush of full mental and physical life which have come to me since your treatment was adopted. I know of nothing like it for the refreshment of brain workers, who are constantly tempted to go beyond their physical strength.

As the baths increased I felt like one convalescent from sickness. It was the delightful increase or restoration of physical power. I was a newer and fresher man from day to day. Like the Lord's mercy, I was "new every morning." I would not part with the bath, if I could not obtain another, for a thousand dollars. I consider it invaluable for keeping one who is constantly making large draughts upon his physical strength to keep him in the glow of health, without which the best part of intellectual work is impossible.

My wife has not been able to use the bath so regularly as I have, but so far as she has gone with it, it has done all that she could reasonably expect. Nothing could induce her to part with it.

I think that we can both say with truthfulness and thankfulness that it has accomplished even more than you have claimed for it, and my confidence in it is such that I have already induced several friends to try it for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS H. WARD.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 25.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1634—Mount Wollaston annexed to Boston.
1797—Quincy refused to increase salary of Rev. Mr. Flint.
1808—First Quincy directory issued.
1886—Quincy One Price Clothing store opened.

World Wide.



ELIZA COOK.

1794—Birth of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, poet; died 1835.
1857—Gen. Havelock marched to the relief of Lucknow, in India, where an English force had taken refuge and was defending itself against the hosts of Nina Sahib gathered around the city. The interest of the great mutiny centered around this point, for it was well known that the surrender of the garrison to the Sepoys meant massacre. On his arrival Havelock fought his way through the Sepoy army and entered Lucknow. The siege continued, however, until the coming of Sir Colin Campbell, and it was not until the 16th of November that a Scotch girl on the ramparts of Lucknow caught the sound of the Highlanders' pibroch in the distance. It was then that Sir Colin's army burst through the lines of the besiegers and rescued the garrison from destruction. The touching incident has been made the basis of one of the most stirring dramas on the stage.
1862—Lincoln suspended habeas corpus writ and authorized severe measures against disloyal persons.
1884—Gen. Diaz proclaimed president of Mexico.
1889—Death in London of Eliza Cook, poet (author of "The Old Arm Chair"), aged 71.

An Engineer's Superstition.

Elias A. Sullivan, nicknamed by friends "Yank" Sullivan, who bravely met death in the Baltimore and Ohio wreck at Osceola, was one of the best known engineers on the road. "Yank" firmly believed in all the peculiar superstitions to which railroaders as a class pin faith. Two months before his fatal wreck he took his engine, No. 475, the largest on the road, out of the repair shops. On his first trip a wreck occurred on the eastern division. This cemented his half hearted faith in an unlucky Friday. His engine needed repairs shortly afterward, and was ready for the road again on the Friday previous to the night of his death ride. This time "Yank" positively refused to go out, saying an accident was sure to follow. His fears were laughed to scorn by the men collected in the round house, and Sullivan took the engine. That his words were prophetic proved too true, and it would be impossible now to get an engineer to take his engine out of the Glenwood shops on Friday.—Pittsburg Times.

Lake Keuka Grapes.

Lake Keuka first became noted for the cultivation of grapes on its shores. The first vineyard was planted about 1856 on the west shore. In 1861 another was planted on Bluff Point. The business proved very profitable, and the cultivation of grapes extended until nearly all available land has been utilized. At present grape land is valued at $100 to $300 per acre and bearing vineyards $500 to $1,000, the latter price being that of the best Catawba vineyards. The present crop is very promising, and, in view of the general failure of other kinds of fruit, grape growers are expecting good prices.—Rome Sentinel.

Be Careful of Your Derby in Summer.

"Derby hats must be handled with velvety touch in summer." Few people are aware of the fact that the great heat at this season of the year softens a stiff hat so much that it can almost be rolled up into a ball. That's why the crown should be handled as little as possible, because it is the easiest thing in the world to dent the hat when it is soft, and the mark will stay there forever. The hat is all right if you don't touch the crown while it is soft, because it regains its natural stiffness as soon as cold weather cools it off. If you hold a derby hat near a hot stove it will lose its stiffness in a few moments and be limp as a rag.—New York Journal.

Increase of Railway Mileage.

The increase in railway mileage in this country during the first six months of the year was 1,893 miles. This is accounted highly creditable. More miles of railroad have been constructed in the southern states than in any other section of the country. The northwestern states and territories, where construction went on rapidly for a while, have nearly stopped building. Massachusetts laid but a mile and a half of new road. Maine about ten miles. The other New England states stood still. California gained one mile.—Chicago News.

Girls on Race Horses.

John C. Moore, a rancher near Moore Station, permitted two of his daughters to ride a couple of race horses he owns, one of them, Gold Dust, being well known for speed. The girls rode with surcingles only, but the horses became unmanageable. Being two of them and supposing themselves matched for a race, the high bred animals dashed away with their inexperienced riders. The girls were soon thrown off and dragged a short distance. One had her arm broken, and the other was injured internally.—Chico (Cal.) Chronicle.

Two Sharks.

A Hazelton lawyer went into the surf at Cape May recently and encountered a big shark. Their eyes met for an instant in what seemed a friendly recognition, and then each went his way.—Hazelton (Pa.) Sentinel.

THE PETTICOAT MUST GO.

Fashionable Modistes Refuse to Fit a Dress Over a Muslin Skirt.

The newest thing in petticoats is no petticoat at all. This assertion may tax credulity, but it is a fact, a fashionable fact perhaps, but nevertheless a fact. It is hard to believe that woman would ever outlive her love for the fine cambric skirts with their cluster tucks, open insertions and Swiss embroidered ruffles, but she has, and more than that, she scorns the lace edged French skirt, and would not give thirty cents for the finest convent made flannel skirt in stock. At first it seemed positively shocking to lay aside that most feminine and really beautiful garment, but the fashionable modiste began the crusade, declared that she could not fit the dress nicely over the gathered cotton underwear, and ordered it off. The tyrant was obeyed, but not surprised; for did she not eliminate the narrow skirted, round shouldered chemise and the lozenge shaped corset cover?

It is no betrayal of confidence to say that this onslaught of underwear had its origin on the stage. No society actress or artiste goes through a part in the regulation underwear for the reason that her freedom would be restricted. She could not get around in ruffled dimity, nor deport herself with any sort of grace in starched cambric. The dressmaker who fits a stage dress over stays, stockings and tights very soon learns how superior the result is compared to the gown made over gathers, strings, bands or yokes. One is perfectly smooth, the other cannot be kept from wrinkling. It has come to a point now when the modiste will refuse to fit a skirt over a petticoat, and that ends all argument. She does not presume to say that madame shall not wear what she likes, but "I will not try to fit you unless you dress as I dictate. When the costume is finished you may do with it what you please."

Skirts hang better and bodices fit nicer the less there is under them, and in warm weather, when the dress is made over a lining, there is really no necessity for underskirts. With the tailor made suit, silk lined, there is sufficient warmth for cool weather, and a long ulster as a finish will suffice for cold days. This new arrangement is an advance in the right direction. Women need fewer clothes for housewear and more wraps or outer garments for the street.

This desire for smoothly fitting skirts and creaseless basques means rebellion against the baggy, divided skirts, which will never be adopted by women who follow the styles.—New York World.

Dropped Stitches.

A woman can do more harm to a rival by praising than by maligning her.

Mrs. Alice Shaw has signed a contract to go to St. Petersburg and whistle for the czar and nobles.

Sara Bernhardt says that whenever she has a fit of anger it is invariably followed by sickness.

An egg well beaten in a glass of milk and sweetened makes a nice strengthening drink for a teething child.

A Georgia woman who is engaged in the chicken business has sold 150 dozen eggs from twenty-seven hens this year.

Dress reform is sweeping away the barriers of sex. The patent office has been called upon to protect the idea of a bifurcated skirt, and has done it.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

Whenever you find a man who is a failure you will find also a patient little woman who makes his excuses to the world.

News comes from abroad that the correct thing in autumn wraps will be the leather jacket trimmed with a metal braid of nail head design.

In the handle of the newest tennis rackets is a place for a tiny bottle of smelling salts, which the fair players use to invigorate themselves.

A Beautiful Vienna Girl.

Standing, sitting, leaning; sad, smiling or simply meditative; arrayed in a variety of chic costumes; smoking a cigarette, peeping over a mask, etc., she has challenged comparison with every fresh rival. A few years ago she won a $5,000 prize at a beauty contest. Then she was simply Miss Mertens, "to fortune and to fame unknown." After that she became a fixed star in the theatrical firmament, and is now an actress at the Eden theatre in Paris. She is a distracting beauty, perhaps the most beautiful woman in Europe. Her skin shows the smooth, dead white of the magnolia blossom, a tint seen to perfection among the Austro-Hungarians. An Oriental languor softens her large, white lidded eyes. She is tall, of generous build and very graceful.—Philadelphia North American.

Two Brave English Yachtswomen.

There are two famous yachtswomen at Cowes, Mrs. Rudson Reed and her sister, Miss Cox, who both sail their own boats. The former lady's is called the Troublesome and the latter's the Miss. No sort of weather seems to make any difference to them, and they frequently carry off the prize. On fine days they wear blue serge frocks and yachting coats and a man-of-war's cap, but "when the breezes blow" one sees them in a stout pea jacket and tight fitting racing cap. Both ladies are good looking, with slight, graceful figures.—London Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Miss Jewett.

Of the younger literary women of Boston Miss Sara Orne Jewett and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott are said to be the most beautiful. Miss Jewett's gentle, Madonna face seems to take every year an added charm. She is dark haired and graceful, and is at her best when, in the drawing room of Mrs. James T. Fields, her intimate friend, she tells you stories of ships and the ocean. Her father was a sea captain from Maine, and the nautical flavor comes out in much that she writes, especially in her short stories.—Lewiston Journal.

TARIFF ARGUMENTS.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

American Genius—Reduction of the Revenue—The Good of the Whole Country. The Western Farmer—Canada and Lumber.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

The foreigner says the Yankee never undertakes to manufacture a thing without getting up a newer process. That is true. You enact this duty upon tin plate and you will not see probably 100 pounds of it made as they make it in Europe now, by going around and clumsily dipping the plate into pickle two or three or four times. You will soon find a machine that will travel those plates through from one bath after another. You will find it done by machinery. You will find the process improved and the price of your tin brought down. The Yankee contractor never undertakes to make 10,000 of anything in the world without having ten or fifteen or twenty workmen in the shop all the while studying as to how they can do it better and cheaper.

In the language of the Englishman, the American invents as the Greek sculptures or the Italian paints. It is genius, and we have had the great statesmanship and common sense to foster all this by an admirable patent law, which has been as cheap as dirt compared with the patent laws of foreign countries.

Now, give us a chance. Put up a fence for a time; keep out not a legitimate competition. I do not care if the margin is so close that some of the foreign goods get in, perhaps so much the better; but it is no fair fight when people are compelled to work for ten or fifteen or twenty cents a day in other countries. I hold it is worth while that we should establish those industries in this country.

SENATOR PADDOCK.

During the last decade the farmers of our state have more than doubled their own wealth and the wealth of the state. They have seen their farms appreciate in value, often a hundred fold, and their crops find ready sale at remunerative prices. Overproduction, resulting from want of proper diversification, unwise haste in marketing the products of their farms, local partial failures of crops, due to caprices of nature over which neither party nor a protective tariff have any control, have at times decreased the returns of their labor and lessened the annual rewards of their toil.

But I affirm, with the confidence of intimate personal knowledge, that no class engaged in building up its fortunes by personal labor has prospered in a fuller degree during the past decade than the western farmer; has been enabled to earn more, or to save more, or, in proportion to capital invested, has secured larger interest returns on its principal. However unremunerative agriculture may be in a section drained of its inhabitants through emigration from its worn out soil and stony hills to our rich western prairies, the mere fact of reduced populations in such portions of the east and south is the highest of tributes to the paramount and splendid advantages offered by the western farm.

The well settled valleys and prosperous uplands of my own state, dotted with generous farm houses, to which hundreds of thousands of acres of corn wave welcome even in this year of universal drought and disaster in the corn belt; the hundreds of thriving villages and towns, the churches, the handsome institutions of higher learning, and the thousand and one humbler little school houses on the hill tops—each and all the product of barely thirty years of settlement in an agricultural state—are a sufficient denial of these extraordinary statements as to the desperate condition of Nebraska farmers. I repudiate them utterly on behalf of the agriculturist of the state which in part I have the honor to represent here. There can be no disaster in Nebraska as the result of a protective policy properly adjusted and applied.

SENATOR STEWART.

Mr. President, I think that of all countries on earth Canada should be the last to be favored by this country in our protective tariff. She discriminates against everything that comes from our country. Take agricultural machinery. An import duty of 35 per cent. is levied by Canada on machinery from the United States, while all other machinery has to pay a duty of from 10 to 25 per cent. Canada puts a duty on coal oil especially high, 100 per cent.; also on anthracite coal. We have no duty on anthracite coal, while they have a high duty on it, fifty-six cents a ton. And so on through the whole list, which I have not time in my five minutes to recite.

When we come to lumber we have no duty on logs. If tea and coffee go from this country into Canada they have to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

I have a long list of discriminating duties against the United States which I have not time to read, but I will come to the question of lumber.

We have no duty on logs. They have a duty of $1.01 per thousand feet. Senators will remember that two years ago last spring a raft of logs came into this country known as the Joggins raft, and it paid $3,030 export duty to Canada. They have another method of getting even with us on lumber. Most of the lands belong to the public, and they charge a stumpage of $5 per square mile and a royalty of 5 per cent. on all sales.

Now, if you put lumber on the free list the Canadian government, according to its uniform practice, will add to this royalty and put on an export duty, so that you will get no gain whatever from it. You will injure the million people engaged in the business for the benefit of the Canadian people and the Canadian government. It is a square give away of the rights of the American people. It will benefit no one. It will not make lumber one cent cheaper.

You can trace it right through the whole list, and they will take advantage of every particle of this tariff which you give away. They will take it and give it to their people and to their government, and keep it there for the benefit of the Canadian people and the Canadian government as against our people, who take this tariff off. It will not benefit the people of this country one iota, because they will put on all the burden it will bear and come into our market, and if you take off any part of the burden they will put it on again, because they will put it at a point where they can compete with the American market. There is no use in oppressing our people for the benefit of strangers.

SENATOR MITCHELL.

Listening to some of the speeches made on the other side of the chamber, one not properly informed, not conversant with the bill and its provisions as they really are, would naturally conclude the effect of the passage of this bill would be to largely increase taxation, advance customs rates all along the line, swell the annual revenue and oppress the people. If such were, in my judgment, to be the effect of the pending bill it never could receive my vote. Such, indeed, is not the pending measure. And in this connection it may be properly stated that never, perhaps, in the history of legislation has there been such studied, deliberate, persistent attempt to misrepresent any proposed legislation—its nature, character and probable effect—such determined, yet poorly concealed, efforts to deceive and hoodwink the masses of the people as there has been in reference to the pending bill. The bill is precisely what it purports to be—a bill to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports—the effect of which will be, if enacted into law, most unquestionably to reduce the revenue to the extent of very many millions of dollars, and to equalize the duties on imports so as to operate more equally and fairly in reference to all the industries of the country.

SENATOR DOLPH.

As I understand the constitution, when the thirteen original states adopted it they agreed that we were to be one nation, and the right to regulate foreign and interstate commerce was to be given to congress, to a body which was to exercise its authority over the whole country and over all the people, over every foot of soil and over every citizen.

Therefore the duty of congress in legislating upon this question is to legislate for the good of the whole. It is a mistake to say that what injures Oregon does not injure Maine, or that what injures Maine does not injure Oregon, or that what injures Maine and Oregon does not injure Florida and Louisiana. You cannot injure one of the states of the Union or destroy an enterprise or a business in one of the states of this Union without injuring the whole; and all the talk about whether the tariff on this or that will be beneficial to this state or that is foolishness.

Sir, I am in favor of protecting every industry of the United States, and all alike, so far as I am able to judge of what is necessary. I am not ready to join the corps of sappers and miners in this body who are seeking to undermine the wall of protection which keeps out the cheap labor products of other countries from this country.

SENATOR SPOONER.

I have sat here day after day, week after week, voting fair protective duties upon articles in which my state and my people have no direct interest, keeping in mind the larger interest of the whole country and of its labor, not limiting my view to the lines of the state which sent me here.

The people of Wisconsin make, for example, no pottery, so far as I know, but that is a great industry in New Jersey, employing vast capital and labor. I have not been willing, Mr. President, that it should be overslaughed either as to that capital or as to the interest of that labor by throwing down the barrier which alone prevents an influx of that product made by capital carrying a lower rate of interest and labor earning infinitely less in other lands.

The people of Wisconsin have no direct interest in the duty on rice, but I voted for a duty to protect the rice farmer in the general interest in its relation to the system under which we have prospered, and in which I believe. If the principle is to be abandoned, however, by each one whose local interest does not seem to be directly subserved there will not long be much of it left.

Maine Votes for the Tariff Bill.

The splendid vote given to Speaker Reed Sept. 8 means more than anything else that Maine most heartily supports Messrs. Reed, McKinley and their associates in giving the country the best tariff legislation we have ever had. The campaign was really in Mr. Reed's district, though the vote of all the rest of the state was of course influenced. The following figures are most significant. During the fourteen years that the First district of Maine has sent Thomas B. Reed to congress it has done so by the following vote:

1876	Plurality	1,092
1878	Minority	
1880	Plurality	117
1882	Elected on general ticket	
1884	Plurality	925
1886	Plurality	1,188
1888	Plurality	2,433
1890	Plurality	4,500

The plurality in 1888 was up to that year the largest ever given Mr. Reed, and yet this year—an off year—with no material increase in the voting population, against the greatest effort of the Free-traders, against their money and their cry "Anything to beat Reed," he is returned by the magnificent plurality of 4,500. We congratulate Mr. Reed on this most significant victory. We congratulate Mr. McKinley and Mr. Lodge, who contributed so much to the result. We congratulate the country at large on the bright prospect ahead for the prosperity which is sure to follow the tariff bill which has now passed the senate and which will soon bear the president's signature.

The total of Great Britain's exports of tin plates during the thirteen years 1877-1889 amounted to 3,598,550 tons, of which the United States took 2,741,232, more than three times the combined amounts sent to all other countries.

FINE JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

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Billheads,

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Everything in the Printing Line

at 115 Hancock Street,

Green & Prescott, Proprietors.

TELEPHONE 54-8.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Car will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2 20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2 00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.33, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 25.

High water at 8.00 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.35; Sets at 5.36.
Moon sets 1.33.
Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Frost this morning.

Mr. A. J. Preston is building a house on Park street, First Hill, Wollaston.

The funeral of Mrs. Enos Costa was held this morning from St. John's church.

Merry Mount Park and Faxon Park were accepted by the city five years ago yesterday.

Heavy frost Wednesday night. Thermometer registered 36 degrees in Wollaston.

Mr. Charles Lorando is about to erect a building on Willard street for business purposes.

Mr. William Thomas of Providence, R. I., is visiting his uncle, Mr. H. F. Abbott, Quincy Point.

Mrs. H. M. Higgins of Quincy Point has gone to Cambridgeport for several weeks to visit her sister.

Miss Emma Biganess has accepted the position of book-keeper for Emond Bros., West Quincy grocers.

Mrs. T. B. Thomas of Quincy Point is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Jones of Chelsea.

Callahan Bros. have purchased from Tirrell & Sons, a new express wagon which they will use in the grocery business.

Mr. Andrew Rice of Jefferson, Me., a gentleman eighty years of age is visiting his son, Mr. Charles Rice at Quincy Point.

Mrs. W. H. North, Miss Lillie Dunbar and Miss Anna Goodridge were among the excursionists to the White Mountains today.

Rev. A. J. Torsleff, former pastor of the Universalist church in Quincy, is to be installed at Methuen, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, at 7.30 P. M.

Today is the fourth anniversary of the opening of the Quincy One Price Clothing Store. It is now one of the most prosperous business houses in the city.

Dominick Scanlan, while working around the Willard school, Wednesday, was struck by a bolt which fell from the third floor, cutting a long gash in his head.

Mrs. L. H. Holbrook and son, who have been visiting relatives in Quincy Point and Boston, for several weeks, leave today for their home in Kansas City, Kansas.

There is to be a base ball game at Merry Mount park on Saturday afternoon, between the Rice, Kendall Co. and Seccomb, Kehen & Sons, game called at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Melvin S. Young, bookkeeper for Mr. B. Johnson, met with quite a severe accident last Tuesday, by having a hatchet fall on his foot and cutting a deep gash.

Herbert M. Federhen, Jr., of this city, who recently passed the Suffolk bar examination has established an office in Hemenway building, 10 Tremont street, Boston.

Capt. Abbott, of Somerville, one of the injured in the disaster, is still at the residence of Mr. W. T. Babcock on Bigelow street. He is able to take short walks at noonday.

John T. Pope, real estate broker at 35 Congress street, Boston, has sold for E. P. Ripley of Chicago, Ill., 8354 feet of land on Appleton street, Atlantic, to Louisa M. Rogers of Boston.

John Driscoll, who was formerly employed as section boss on the Old Colony railroad between Harrison Square and Atlantic, was last week appointed track walker over the same section.

The Guild of the Great Teacher connected with the First Church will hold a business meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year at the close of the meeting on Sunday next.

Several names are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nominations for Representatives, viz:—Josiah Quincy, Samuel H. Spear, James F. Burke, Fred F. Green, William T. Shea, and others. The Democrats nominate two from Quincy this year.

Previous to their departure for the reunion at Woburn yesterday, the surviving members of Co. D, 39th Regt. M. V. M. sent Mrs. Barker a beautiful basket of flowers as a token of the love and respect which they held for their late revered friend and comrade, Lieut. George A. Barker.

The first meeting of the Board of Registrars for the season, for the purpose of registration, was held Wednesday evening. Thirteen new names were added to the list. But one young man of twenty-one came forward. The Registrars will meet again on Saturday evening and next week the lists will be printed and posted.

Mr. Daniel Griffin is taking his vacation and is on a trip to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The new paint on the Perry building gives it quite a vivacious and barberpolic aspect.

The meeting of the Driving Association which was to be held last night was postponed.

Mr. Charles and Miss Nellie Harper have returned from a two weeks' visit to North Sutton, N. H.

Mr. William Bartlett of Neponset is erecting three new dwelling houses at the corner of Highland and Lincoln avenue.

Granite Commandery initiated a candidate last evening and received four applications. An entertainment was provided for the members.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson of Wollaston are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Robertson was formerly Miss Florence Edgerton of Wollaston.

BRAINTREE.

In the Superior Court at Dedham, on Wednesday, Walter Hayden of Braintree was convicted of burning the dwelling-house of Melvin Thayer and sentenced to six years in State prison, one day solitary. The building was burned April 3, 1887, and the case was put in the hands of Constable Furnald of Quincy, he being hired by the town of Braintree. After a great deal of hard work on his part, the man was convicted. The case has been before the Superior Court three times. The first time exceptions were taken that the dwelling-house was owned but not occupied by Thayer. The second time the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. The third time, after the jury were out two hours, they brought in a verdict of guilty.

—John Adams, a shoe manufacturer of Holbrook, aged 84 years, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH.
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

One Dozen Fine Cabinet
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR $3.00
Bussell's Studio,
ADAMS BUILDING,
Hancock Street,
QUINCY.
June 3. 13t—Thu

BROCKTON FAIR
OCT. 1 OCT. 2 OCT. 3 OCT. 4
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. C. HOLMES, PRESS AGENT BOX
BEST AND BIGGEST IN NEW ENGLAND

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,
Offices and Wharf,
TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

IN ANSWER
To the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.
Boston Branch Grocery.
Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

HATS.
YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell
HATS
also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.
Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.
SAVILLE & JONES,
ADAMS BUILDING.
Look at Our Window Tonight!

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.
Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p.20,27

DANCING SCHOOL.
PROF. GARDNER
of Boston, Principal of the
Tremont Dancing Academy,
TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,
176 Tremont St.,
Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at
ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,
On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.
Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.
Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.
The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

DANCING CLASSES.
MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

J. JAY BANTA,
Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select
DANCING SCHOOL
—AT—
FAXON HALL, QUINCY,
—BEGINNING—
Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.
Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.
Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.
The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.
Sept. 10. tf

THE SWILL NUISANCE.

Dr. W. L. Faxon Thinks Boston Causes Many Bad Smells in the Suburbs.

The Quincy Board of Health have succeeded in driving most of the piggery nuisances from the city, but they are to be found just over the line in neighboring towns, and it is alleged that some contaminate our water supply. Then, many swill carts pass through the city daily, leaving behind offensive odors. Dr. W. L. Faxon writes to a Boston daily on the matter as follows:

Under the caption "A Menace from Everett," the Herald, a few weeks ago, published an account of the intention of that town to put its sewage into the Mystic river.

From the article, it appeared that Boston's mayor opposed the project, chiefly from a fear of unwholesome and vile odors that might arise from the sewage, even though for a good part of the time the sewer would be covered with water, and at all times the tide water would largely dilute the sewage.

It is very proper for the Herald, which has always worked in the interest of health and cleanliness, to oppose this project, but any opposition from the city of Boston officially is rather too much, because the city of Boston is cause for creating and maintaining more nuisances in the line of bad smells and polluting odors than all the other cities and towns of the state.

That Boston may sell its house offal, known as "city swill," to the inhabitants of the score of towns nearest surrounding her, these towns are obliged to put up with hundreds of piggeries, compared with the smell of which the odor of the Everett sewer would be sweet as a rose.

The income derived by Boston from its sales of swill is about $30,000 yearly, and that she may have this sum of money yearly at least 150,000 people are obliged to breathe a polluted and unwholsome atmosphere. Every one of these piggeries is a source of discomfort, disease and danger to the communities where they are located. The flies with which they swarm during the warm months carry putrefaction to every household, and it is quite probable that the cost of diseases engendered by these piggeries is much more than $30,000 yearly to the towns whers they are.

Every little while Boston appeals to the General Court for legislatioh to protect her water supply, and she is entitled to it. The real contest is over the dollar. When public health and public cleanliness run afoul of the dollar, the dollar wins. Boston officials in past years have told me that it would be difficult to influence the city government to cremate or bury its swill, on account of losing the income derived from its sale. When the poisoned chalice is held to her lips, she remonstrates. Let her remember and apply the proverb: "Reform yourself, and there will be one rascal the less."

☞ A novel epedemic has appeared at Frieburg, Silesia, the patients being attacked with stiffness in the neck which gradually increases until breathing becomes impossible. Several deaths have occurred already.

☞ In a case before a Tennessee justice one of the lawyers made fun of the other's grammar. The Court at once arose and said: "Mr. Perkins, if you air one of them what thinks grammar runs this Court you're barking up the wrong tree. If I hear any more sich remarks I'll fine you $10."

YE OLDEN TIMES. In the early days of New England the Sunday laws were rigorously enforced, and the Sabbath was made to begin at sunset on Saturday evening. The people were at first called to church by beating a drum in the streets. For more than a hundred years after the settlement of Massachusetts, people were not allowed to sit on Boston Common on Sunday, or to walk in the streets except to church, or to take a breath of air on a hot Sunday by the seashore directly in front of their own doors.

England's coal lands only foot up 12,000 acres, while the United States has 192,000 square miles, and more being constantly opened which of course is hardly the polite thing to do.

The movement for a hospital at So. Framingham is growing.

☞ A horse owned by Robert Breck of Bridgewater, a member of the board of selectmen, was taken sick on Monday last and the veterinary surgeon who was called pronounced it a case of hydrophobia and the animal was killed to put it out of its sufferings. Mr. Breck said he did not know when or how the horse was inoculated with the poison.

Says the Dedham Standard: "Ex-Gov. Ames makes shovels he wants free iron and free coal."

Messrs. Smith and Mitchell have taken a census of the fruit trees in Los Angeles county, Cal., and find there are 10,365,375. Among the large individual farms is that owned by Mme. Modjeska.

A woman at Hagarstown, Md., has a goose which came into her possession when she was married, twenty-one years ago. The fowl is in good health.

Of 50,000 guesses of the weight of a big cake of soap on exhibit in Detroit, only four, strange to say, were correct. The weight was 1122 pounds.

Samuel Murrell, the oldest Mason in Kentucky, and one of the oldest in the world, died at Bowling Green last week, aged 98. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Female clerks employed in the German postal telegraph service are from this time forward ordered to wear a uniform, which consists of a blue jersey, with orange collar and brass buttons.

TAIL-ENDERS WON.

The Boston League Team Still on the Down Grade.

A CLOSE BROTHERHOOD GAME,

In Which Boston Defeats Cleveland by One Run—McAuliffe and Slavin Will Fight Within Two Weeks—Nelson Goes a Mile in 2:12.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The Pittsburg team surprised the select few who attended the game to-day, by winning from the mighty Clarkson. He was opposed by Will Gumbert, and only four hits were made off the latter, although Sales tried hard to lose the game. The hitting of Captain Miller was the winning feature of the game. Attendance 281.

PITTSBURG	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Miller, 3b	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	0
Laroque, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	0
Berger, rf	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Decker, c	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
Sales, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Wilson, 1b	4	1	1	2	1	10	0	0
Hecker, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumbert, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Total	33	6	7	8	2	26	15	9

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Sullivan, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hines, cf	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Clarkson, p	4	1	1	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	32	3	4	4	3	24	15	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0		—6
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg 4. Two-base hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Pittsburg 3. Base on balls—Pittsburg 4, Boston 4. Base on errors—Pittsburg 1, Boston 3. Struck out—Pittsburg 3, Boston 3. Umpire—McQuaid.

Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The Cincinnatis presented to-day's game to the Brooklyns. Three times in the game the Reds had men on third and second with but one out, yet they were unable to score.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Terry and Daly, Duryea and Keenan.

Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 3.

Philadelphia	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	1		—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		—3

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Vickery pitched a very lucky game to-day, no less than thirteen Chicago batsmen going out on easy flies.

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Chicago 7. Errors—Chicago 4. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver; Stein, Luby, Cooney and Ansen.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—The New Yorks defeated the Clevelands easily.

New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—New York 8, Cleveland 7. Errors—New York 1, Cleveland 4. Rusie, Buckley and Clark; Beatin and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—The Cleveland and Boston clubs played a close game today, in which Boston was lucky enough to win. The fielding of the leaders in the brotherhood race was very poor, and it was only because of poor judgment on the part of the Cleveland batters that Boston won. Attendance 400.

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	0	2	3	1	3	2	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, c	4	1	2	3	1	3	0	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	7	0	1
Richardson, if	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
Nash, 3b	3	2	1	1	0	4	3	2
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	5	4	1
Irwin, ss	4	1	2	2	1	1	4	2
Radbourn, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Daley, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Totals	34	5	10	12	7	27	15	12

CLEVELAND	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Radford, ss	5	1	2	2	0	4	4	0
Brennan, 2b	5	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
Browning, lf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	0	2	2	1	14	0	0
Sutcliffe, c	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	0
McAleer, cf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Stricker, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carney, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Gruber, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Total	35	4	9	9	1	24	16	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0		—5
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston 3, Cleveland 1. Two-base hits—Brown, Kelly. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Base on balls—Boston 2, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 4. Struck out—Boston 2. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Brouthers; Brown and Nash; Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers; Quinn, Nash and Irwin. Umpires—Pearce and Snyder.

Buffalo, 6; New York, 4.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—The tail enders snatched a victory from the Giants in the ninth inning. Stafford outpitched O'Day and kept the hits well scattered.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3		—6
New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Buffalo 4, New York 2. Base hits—Buffalo 11, New York 8. Errors—Buffalo 4, New York 4. Batteries—Stafford and Clark, O'Day and Vaughn.

Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Chicago and Philadelphias played a close and exciting game. King and Sanders both did good work.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Chicago 10, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Chicago 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—King and Boyle, Sanders and Milligan.

Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburg, 6.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The Brooklyns had the game won in the second inning.

Brooklyn	1	5	0	2	0	3	1	0	—12	
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	—6	

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Hemming and Cook, Maul and Fields.

Other Games.

At Reading—Harrisburg, 10; New Haven, 7.
At Lebanon—Lebanon, 20; Newark, 9.
At Columbus—Syracuse, 3; Columbus, 2.
At Toledo—Baltimore, 7; Toledo, 6.
At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Rochester, 1.

M'AULIFFE IS THE FAVORITE.

He Will Fight with Slavin Within Two Weeks—Previous Bets Void.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The following special cable dispatch was received at The Police Gazette office;

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The arrangements for the international fight between Joe McAuliffe and Frank P. Slavin for £1000. The Police Gazette championship belt and the championship of the world, will take place within two weeks. It is understood that the gloves made in America will be slightly increased in size and that the pugilists will fight fifteen instead of thirty rounds. It is the general opinion that the battle will not last that long, and should it not be decided at the end of the fifteenth round, the referees, George Vize and B. J. Angle, will probably order additional rounds. McAuliffe and Madden are back at Barnes' cottage at Wells-in-the-Sea, while Slavin, Jack Lewis, Joe Start and Billy McCarthy have resumed training at Dover Court, Harwich.

The Lambeth police claim that the information that caused them to arrest the pugilists was furnished by E. Crichton Temple's request for police protection. Temple denies it and places the blame on the newspapers. All bets on the fight are declared void, as there has been police interference with the fight and the conditions that governed the original match have been changed. Betting on the fight has commenced at Tattersall's and McAuliffe is the favorite.

Nelson Trots a Mile in 2:12.

KANKAKEE, Ills., Sept. 25.—Nelson, a stallion owned by C. H. Nelson of Waterville, Me., trotted a mile over the Kankakee track in 2:12, equalling Axtell's record. The first half was made in 1:04 3-4; the last half against a heavy wind.

ARKANSAS TOWN DELUGED.

Part of Helena Under Water—Sixteen Inches of Rain in Two Days.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25.—This city was visited by the most terrific and destructive rain storm ever known in its history. At about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday a steady rain commenced and continued until 6 o'clock. A veritable cloud-burst occurred, and in an incredibly short time all that portion of the city bounded by Walker street on the north, Columbus street on the east, and College street on the west was one vast sheet of water. Fences were swept away, sidewalks torn up, outhouses upturned, and cellars inundated. The street car tracks were submerged. No estimate is made of the damage. The water spread rapidly and the lower portion of the city was soon submerged, and hundreds of people driven from their homes. The total rainfall Tuesday night was 9.20 inches, supplemented by 4 inches yesterday. The total rainfall the past two days has been 16.19 inches. It is still warm and cloudy, and prospects are good for more rain.

Death From Electricity.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—Thomas Lewis, a lineman, in the employ of the Thomson Houston company, cut into a live wire, and was instantly killed.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Forecast for New England: Fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds, becoming variable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails along the coast of Normandy.

An elaborate plan for the rebuilding of Aspinwall has been submitted.

The cutter Wolcott has been ordered to sea from Port Townsend, Wash.

A woman was burned to death in a burning house at Augusta, Me.

As a result of the rush of freight from Europe, freights have greatly advanced.

A Chicago horse car plunged into the river, but the passengers escaped by jumping.

The last performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau will occur Sept. 28.

The conversion of Cuban bonds is found a difficult undertaking under existing circumstances.

It is understood that Mr. Parnell will shortly call a convention of the Irish National party.

The old training ship New Hampshire is to be anchored in the Thames at New London, Conn.

Twelve persons were fatally scalded by an explosion at the steamer Pandora, at Newcastle, Eng.

The assistant postmaster at Chelsea, Me., has been arrested on a charge of stealing letters.

It is reported at Buenos Ayres that Dr. Celman, the late president, has $10,000,000 invested in London.

Turkish newspapers are forbidden to comment upon affairs of the orthodox and Armenian churches.

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillion are urged to "jump" their bail and appear in this country in the role of refugees.

Marshal Field, Jr., son of the Chicago dry goods prince, has become a Catholic. Hedid it to win the girl he loved.

Canned American lobsters are said to have caused typhoid fever amomg members of the Catholic congress at Fulda.

Patrick O'Brien, member of the house of commons, who was arrested at Dublin, Tuesday, is suffering from gastric catarrh.

Gen. Abram Duryea, the famous commander of the New York Seventh regiment in the war, is very low with paralysis.

The last descendant of the great Italian family of Farn se, Prince Farnese Arifbey, has died at Constantinople, aged 62. The family is now extinct.

The annual Indian conference will be held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 8, 9 and 10. The attendants will be the guests of Commissioner A. K. Smiley.

The executive committee of the World's fair national commission having finished their labors for the time being, adjourned last evening, subject to call.

German wine-growers have petitioned Chancellor Von Caprivi to attempt by diplomatic means to obviate the effects of the McKinley bill upon their export trade.

George H. Titcomb of Boston has entered suit against the Cape Cod Ship Canal company for $75,000 for salary, etc., alleged to be due him as chief engineer.

The Emperor of Austria has decided that the electric light shall be introduced into his palace at Vienna. Eight thousand incandescent lights will be required.

Three young men—Arthur Bowyer, Charles McDonald and Hugh Boney—were drowned in Stoney lake, Sunbridge, Ont., through the upsetting of a sail boat.

The king of Siam has entirely given up the oriental policy of secluding his person from the public gaze, and now goes as freely among his subjects as any European monarch.

Charles A. Brackett, 46 years old, took "rough on rats" at Chicopee, Mass., and died. He was fined for drunkenness at the police court, and took the poison immediately after.

Henry S. Ives is said to be making money as fast as any man in Wall street. He pays no attention to the past and is constantly adding to his large fortune. Everything that he touches now turns to gold.

The managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at the office of President Webb, in New York, and resolved to send out two of the general officers to make a visitation of all the state societies.

Peter Jacobs, the Indian who went to England in behalf of missions for his tribe, died at Rama, Ont. He was born in 1805, and after being educated at the Methodist church was sent as a missionary among his people. In England the queen gave him audience. In the United States he lectured, but on the latter trip took to drinking and finally died in destitution.

LONGING FOR HOME.

George M. Bartholomew Wants to Return to Hartford.

NOW A RESIDENT OF CANADA.

Friends of the Once Successful Capitalist Making an Effort to Settle with Those Who Lost by His Defalcation.

HARTFORD, Sept. 25.—It was just four years ago almost to a day that Hartford was shocked by the defalcation and flight of one of its most prominent business men and capitalists, George M. Bartholomew. He was indicted in the county superior court, and has not since dared to leave his Canadian retreat. When he fled he was president of the Holyoke Water Power company, and the Charter Oak Life Insurance company of Hartford, and had an income of more than $30,000 a year.

Within a day or two a rumor has gained currency that an effort is to be made to arrange matters with creditors and the courts, so that he may be enabled to return to his old home. Investigation shows that this is true. It is understood that he has proposed to settle with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. He is a relative by marriage of Cyrus Field of New York, but it is not thought that the Field family, though extending him substantial sympathy, would advance the large sum required to effect a compromise.

A petition has been presented to Chief Justice Andrews of the state courts, who will be asked to call a meeting of the judges in Hartford next week to consider the case. The state attorney will oppose the whole matter as without precedent and beyond the province of the courts.

Mr. Bartholomew is 74 years old.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

A Petition for the Release of Schwab—The Rest of the Gang Interested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Another legal step toward the release of the Anarchists now confined in the penitentiary has been taken in the federal court in the shape of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Michael Schwab. Moses Solomon, one of the attorneys for the prisoner at the time of the criminal court trial, says he has associated with him in this case Gen. B. F. Butler, and a letter from the latter makes the assertion that the prisoners are entitled to a discharge under the law. Should Schwab prove successful in his application, then the other prisoners will follow with similar petitions.

Yale's Big Freshman Class.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 25.—The freshman class that entered Yale to-day is the largest that ever entered. The academic freshman class has 250 members and the scientific freshman class numbers 150, making a total of 400 freshmen. The opening "rush" between the sophomores and the incoming freshmen class took place last night and was won by the freshmen after a hard struggle. The rush was followed by the usual wrestling matches between representatives from the two classes. The wrestling honors were about evenly divided.

The Worcester Festival.

WORCESTER, Sept. 25.—Interest in the music festival was still further increased by a fine performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" last evening. Miss Mary Howe, Miss Gertrude Edmands, Messrs. Whitney, Mockridge, Carl Duft and Charles I. Rice were soloists. The features of the afternoon concert were Gades' overture "In the Highlands;" Schumann's third symphony; and solos by Victor Herbert, cellist; Mrs. Clementine Devere and Henry Beaumont.

An Ontario Town Ablaze.

ODESSA, Ont., Sept. 25.—Fire broke out at 11:55 p. m. in T. W. Milsap's general store and dwelling on the north side of Main street. By 12:30 a. m. Milsap's store, Bond's dry goods and general store, and Murphy & Sons' boot and shoe store were totally destroyed. The fire is rapidly spreading and will likely wipe the town pretty well out. There is no fire protection except a pail brigade.

Outcome is Doubtful.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 25.—The Labor congress finished its work, after deciding to make a final appeal to the employers to hold a conference with the men. The congress adhered to its decision to call out the shearers, shed men and other employes in the wool trade. It is considered doubtful, however, whether the men as a body will respond to the call.

Elliot Gets a Renomination.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—The Democratic convention of the Seventh district renominated William Elliot, who was expelled from his seat in the house to make room for Thomas E. Miller. The nomination was by acclamation. The convention adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the house and cordially indorsing Elliot.

Halifax is Safe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—There was a mimic naval attack on the fortress here, and it is said to have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the military authorities that it is an utter impossibility for any hostile vessel or vessels to enter Halifax harbor in time of war. Had the attack been a real one the ships would have been blown to atoms.

Davitt's Sweeping Charge.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Michael Davitt claims to know that a trap was laid for Daly, and that he is able to prove that similar traps are laid for four other dynamite prisoners, and that an agent of Dublin castle purchased the dynamite and handed it to the police for the purpose.

A Terrible Charge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—Michael Grogan, a laborer, is suffering in the city hospital from burns received a week ago. His injuries will prove fatal. Grogan accuses his sister, Bridget Mehan, of pouring kerosene over his person, while he was drunk, and igniting it.

Bound for America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Among the passengers on the steamer Germanic, which sailed hence for New York, are the Count de Paris and party, Rev. Stopford W. Brooke of Boston, the Bishop of Nassau and the members of the Kendall theatrical company.

O'Brien's Case.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—R. N. O'Brien was formally committed to the court of queen's bench for having published a libellous story about Prince George's arrest during his recent visit here. O'Brien is held under $800 bail to appear

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 141. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FALL OPENING!

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years.

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf



'Tis a Sad Reflection

To think one has invested his or her money in inferior goods, or paid more than a thing is worth. We intend at all times to have some

Rare Bargains

on our counters. The trade of past weeks show that they are fully appreciated.

BARGAINS ON

BOOTS AND SHOES!

A regular $2.50 Ladies' Front Lace Shoe for $1.37; this shoe is manufactured by A. F. Smith, and is never sold at less than $2.50.

Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords for $1.50. These shoes have been used as samples by N. D. Dodge, the best manufacturer in New England. Every pair warranted.

Men's $3.00 Shoe, - - $1.75.

Besides these we have some great values in CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Reduction in Underwear!

Ladies' 87 cents Undervests, for - 49 cents.
Ball's $1.25 Corsets, for - - - $1.00
Ball's $1.00 Corsets, for - 87 1-2 cents.

Remnants of Carpeting!

Just the thing for Rugs, Mats, Etc.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

GAS EXPLOSION.

Dorchester Startled this Morning by Loud Report.

RUMORS OF MANY INJURED.

All the Doctors in the Neighborhood Were Summoned, but Fortunately Only One Was Seriously Injured—He the Night Watchman.

About 6.30 o'clock this morning the residents of Commercial Point, Dorchester, were startled by a tremendous explosion, and immediately after thick volumes of black smoke were seen issuing from the works of the Boston Gas Light Company. The works were completely shrouded, and rumors were current that a large number of workmen had been injured.

The police and firemen were early on the scene, and all the available doctors were at once summoned.

Upon examination it was found that one of the large stills used in the manufacture of ammonia water had exploded. The building in which it was contained was a small, wooden one, situated on the water's edge, and the flames were confined entirely to that building.

The watchman, James Conway of Boston, proved to be the only man injured. He was just completing his rounds for the night, and happened most unfortunately to be in the building at the time of the explosion. He was very seriously burned, and after having his wounds dressed, was taken to the City hospital in the police ambulance.

The extent of the loss could not be ascertained at this writing.

Taxpayers in Quincy.

The publishers of the DAILY LEDGER will commence next Monday to publish a list of all persons in Quincy, who are taxed on any real or personal estate in this city.

The list will be very full and complete; more so than ever printed before, except once in pamphlet form some fifteen years ago.

It will be the Assessors' valuation of each and every house in Quincy; every piece of land, shop, store, barn, carriages, horses, etc.

We shall endeavor to publish a double column each day, if we can get time to copy the taxes from the Assessors' books, which will be a long and hard job.

We may find the undertaking so laborious and expensive as not to be able to complete it. It cost the town several hundred dollars when it was printed in pamphlet form, and it would be much more expensive now.

Let those who wish to know how their neighbor's and their own property is assessed, procure the LEDGER daily, as we cannot promise to keep all back numbers on hand to supply future demands.

Missionary Meeting.

According to the custom inaugurated in Wollaston last year, a union missionary meeting will again be held this year, in the Baptist church. The object of these meetings is to create a general interest in the missionary cause. The services will be on Friday evening, Oct. 3, at 7.45 o'clock, and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, of Berkley Temple, Boston. No collection will be taken at this time. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present. The Congregationalist society will devote the morning service of the following Sunday, Oct. 5, to the missionary cause when their offering will be made.

Entertainments.

The Methodist society of Wollaston has secured an array of talent for their course, worthy the patronage of all lovers of literary and musical entertainments.

Hon. Elijah A. Morse, M. C., Rev. Chas. L. Goodell and one other, will lecture. The soloists engaged are: Miss Annie Belle Hinckley, Mrs. A. M. Williams and Mr. Waldo Cole. Readers: Miss Nellie Kingsbury, Miss Lilla Kelley and Mr. W. E. Elton. Musicians: Miss M. L. Sylvester, Miss Alice Lovett and Mr. T. Harry Sylvester.

Handicap Tournament.

At the grounds of the Quincy Tennis Club Thursday afternoon, there was an interesting handicap tournament, in which the following gentlemen participated for a silver mug: Mr. James F. Harlow, Mr. Fred B. Rice, Mr. William Swan, Mr. P. R. Blackmur and Mr. W. I. Dewson. The scores were as follows:

Blackmur beat Swan, 6—2, 5—6, 6—4.
Rice beat Dewson, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Harlow beat Blackmur, 6—0, 6—1.
Harlow beat Rice, 6—3, 6—2.
Mr. Harlow was awarded the trophy.

District Attorney.

The Plymouth County Republican convention, took ballots for District Attorney for this district Thursday. On the informal 120 votes were cast, of which A. B. Wentworth of Dedham received 64 and Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater 56. On the formal ballot, Mr. Wentworth had 68 and Mr. Harris 48. The latter owes his defeat to the fact that he supported a Democrat last year.

BROCKTON FAIR.

A Great Time Anticipated—Programme of Sports for Each Day.

One of the best fairs given in this State will be held at Brockton next week, to which our citizens will be delighted, if they can find time, to go. The following is the programme for each day:

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Gates open at	7.00 A.M.
Judging of horses, etc.,	9.00 to 10 00 A.M.
Children's sports,	9. 0 A.M.
Working oxen and drawing,	9.30 A.M.
Trial of draught horses,	10.00 A.M.
Family and matched horses,	10.00 A.M.
Kite flying,	11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.
Colt race, yearlings, stake $153,	1.00 P.M.
3 minute class, trotting, purse $200,	1.30 P.M.
Four-year-old colt race, stake $280,	2.00 P.M.
Two-year-old colt race, stake $220,	2.30 P.M.
Three-year-old colt race, stake $311,	3.00 P.M.

Thursday, Oct. 2.

Athletic sports,	9.30 A.M.
2.37 class, trotting, purse $200,	10.00 A.M.
2.30 class, pacing, purse $200,	11.30 A.M.
Free for all, trotting, purse $500,	1.30 P.M.
2.29 class, trotting, purse $300,	2.30 P.M.

Friday, Oct. 3.

2.50 class, trotting, purse $200,	10.30 A.M.
2.33 class, trotting, purse $250,	11.30 A.M.
Double team race, purse $300,	1.30 P.M.
2.26 class, trotting, purse $300,	2.30 P.M.

Saturday, Oct. 4.

Premiums awarded, horses, colts, etc.	9.00 A.M.
Consolation race, purse $100,	10.00 A.M.
Yearling colt race, stake $200,	11.00 A.M.
Three-year-old colt race, stake $380,	1.00 P.M.
Two-year-old colt race, stake $300,	2.00 P.M.
Four-year-old colt race, stake $525,	3.00 P.M.

MAGAZINES.

The October Delineator is one of the most valuable issues of that instructive magazine. As usual many pages are devoted to fashions, fabrics, trimmings and millinery. Mothers will find a readable article in "Fitting out the family" for winter. Chapters on "How to live wisely," "Housekeeping," "Window gardening," "Drawn work" and "Tea table talks" also appear. Butterick Publishing Company, New York.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

In Quincy.

Mrs. Nicholas Garbarino, to M. A. L. McDonnell, et al, trs, $1.

City of Quincy, to D. L. Murphy, $40.

Horace Cook, to Wm. H. Faxon, $1.

Mrs. Geo. F. Higgins, to Henry Von Emden, $0

Chas. W. Higgins, to Geo. A. Gray, $3750.

A. D. S. Bell, et al, trs, to Alice M. Horton, $1.

Comfort Christian, to Emma C. Prescott, $1.

Charlotte Fisher, to F. A. Sutermeister, $1.

Josiah P. and Josiah Quincy, trs, to H. J. Langelier, $300.

Charles Whittemore, to J. Q. A. Whittemore, $1.

In Weymouth.

Chas. A. Tirrell, et al, to Francis B. Tirrell, $1.

Chas. A. Tirrell, et al, to A. A. Wendell, $1.

Harriet A. Bickford, et al, to Ann Sawyer, $1500.

George O. Miller, to L. F. Wolf, $225.

John C. Fraser, to T. P. Willey, $1.

Theo. P. Willey, to Mary A. Fraser, $1.

Edward E. Dyer, to Wm. H. Dyer, $250.

Benj. W. Bowen, to L. B. Curtis, 493.

Levi B. Curtis, to Bradley Fertilizer Co., $1.

Our Invalids.

Mrs. George J. Jones, we are sorry to say, is still quite seriously sick, but we hope by another week to be able to announce that she is convalescing.

Miss Annie B. Gibson we are glad to learn is improving, being able yesterday to almost raise herself unaided in bed. We extend our congratulations.

Miss Lizzie Willett is very seriously sick, being now confined to her bed. She has the sympathy of her large circle of friends in her severe sufferings.

Miss Mabel Hodges we are pleased to say, is convalescing and if nothing new occurs, in a few weeks will probably be out.

Mr. E. E. Hall is still very seriously sick and not much hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Master Eddie Hodges has so far recovered from his serious illness as to be about his room.

Mrs. Ebenezer Harmon, who has been a confirmed invalid for many years, is very seriously sick, and but small hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Let Us Have It.

It seems hardly creditable that an old town and city like Quincy should have a bridge which has been in use upwards of forty-five years without any foot-way or sidewalk for the convenience and safety of pedestrians. The bridge referred to is one of the most frequently travelled bridges in Norfolk county,—President's bridge. For years and years the authorities have compelled pedestrians to dodge carriages and bicycles, to say nothing of mud, dust, and large puddles of filthy water. This bridge is so situated that at night time it is exceedingly dangerous to pedestrians, and many an escape from a serious accident has been narrowly averted. How much longer will the people be compelled to put up with this kind of economy? A raised plank foot-way can be built at a small expense, and should be done before the winter set in.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Quincy Doctors Summoned to Milton by Telephone.

BUT ONLY ONE MAN INJURED.

Freight Cars Piled up Beneath the Adams Street Bridge of the Old Colony, at Milton Lower Mills this Morning.

There are at the present writing, 1. P. M., a train of freight cars piled up under the Adams street bridge of the Old Colony Railroad at Milton Lower Mills.

The accident occurred about 11 o'clock this morning, and was at first thought to be quite serious. So much so, that doctors were summoned from Quincy. Fortunately many could not be found in their offices, and consequently they did not have a four-mile ride for nothing.

The only person injured was Mr. Samuel Hockaday, the telegraph operator, at the Milton station. He was at the switch directly in front of the depot when he was struck by the derailed cars of an outward freight. The cars had left the track about 300 feet before reaching him, and crashed into the stairs on the north leading to the street, knocking down Mr. Hockaday and carrying him some twenty feet ahead. The extent of his injuries are unknown. He was taken to his home in Milton, on the Brook road.

The cars righted themselves somewhat being confined by the walls supporting the bridge, but owing to the situation it will take some time to clear the wreck.

Patriot and Ledger.

There are a large number of subscribers to the PATRIOT who also feel desirous of having the news daily, but do not think they can afford to take both. They have been readers of the PATRIOT for a quarter, or perhaps half, a century; and the PATRIOT is one of the fixed articles of the household which they do not like to part with.

For this reason we propose to meet these old subscribers at least half way, if not more, by reducing the price so that they can have both papers.

We will furnish, after this date, the Quincy PATRIOT and the DAILY LEDGER one year for $6, in advance.

We make this large reduction for two reasons; first, to allow all who wish both papers to have them at a reasonable price, and second, to induce subscribers to pay in advance, as it is very expensive to collect newpaper bills.

MILTON.

Miss Esther Adelaide Williams, daughter of Mrs. Mary Williams of School street, was married Wednesday evening to Mr. Edwin P. Overmire. The ceremony took place in the First M. E. church, Dorchester Lower Mills, Rev. R. F. Holway officiating. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother. The happy couple left for a short tour. They will make their home in Milton.

Mr. John Troy, Jr., of this town, and Miss Annie M. F. Erhard, daughter of Mr. George Erhard, of Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, were united in marriage Thursday at St. Gregory's church. A wedding breakfast and reception followed, at the bride's parents.

On Friday of last week a number of the boys procured some powder and going into the woods placed it in a hole in one of the trees, expecting to have a grand explosion. The fuse was lighted but hearing no noise, Frank, the young son of Mr. Frank Kemp walked up to the place to investigate, and just as he reached the spot the charge went off, burning him severely about the face and head. Dr. McLennan of Quincy was called and relieved his suffering. It was thought at first that his eyes were badly injured, but luckily they were not, and he is now improving rapidly.

Mr. John B. Kendrick who has been on the sick list is improving.

Miss Fanny Davenport who has been ill for some time is slightly better.

William H. Rand and family who have been spending the summer here have returned to their home in Chicago. Mr. Rand is of the printing firm of Rand McNally & Co.

Rev. Franklin P. Chapin, Mr. Frank Kemp, Mr. W. H. Carter, Mrs. G. S. Webster and Mrs. W. Q. Baxter will attend the Norfolk Conference of the Congregational churches, to be held in South Weymouth, Sept. 30.

Edward Mellen, alias Warren, who formerly was station agent at East Milton, and who left under a cloud, was sentenced to thirteen months in prison at Manchester, N. H., on the 22, for obtaining money by fraud.

Mr. H. E. Sheldon has the sympathy of his many friends in the death of his daughter who died the first of the week.

The dance which was to be held by Charles Adams, Friday night, is postponed until Wednesday evening of next week.

Kemp & Tisdale have bought a four year old colt which they will use in their grocery business.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clare of Atlantic celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding Thursday evening, which was attended by a large number of their friends. They received a large number of presents.

Hospital Aid Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hospital Aid Association was held in the Council chamber, City Hall, Thursday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of ladies interested in the noble work. Mrs. Theophilus King presided and Miss Miller was secretary. Most of the afternoon was spent in arranging for a "Five o'clock tea" which the association will hold at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Rice, Adams street, Oct. 6. The following committee will have it in charge: Mrs. J. H. Stetson, Mrs. Wilson Tisdale, Mrs. G. W. Morton, Mrs. C. R. Sherman, Mrs. C. L. Coe, Mrs. Helen Fitts and Mrs. J. L. Whiton.

The Adjourned Meeting.

The point has been raised whether the City Council can legally confirm the election officers nominated by the Mayor at the meeting to be held next Monday evening. It will be a special meeting or adjournment of a special, and no business can be transacted except that contained in the call. The call for the meeting held last Monday evening read: "To *receive* appointment of election officers." That has undoubtedly been done. Now the question is, can they be confirmed at an adjournment of that meeting?

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good family Cows. One a new Milch. Apply to H. F. DOBLE, West Quincy. Sept. 25—6t



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE, 104 Hancock St.
Quincy, Feb. 15. 2tw—tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework; one who can read, write and hear. Apply at DR. J. A. GORDON'S, Hancock street.
Quincy, Sept. 25—3t 27th—1w*

WANTED,—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams.
Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

M. F. LYNCH,

Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now.
Address,

M. F. LYNCH,

Albertina Street, Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.



QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Reckless Use of Perfume.

"A society should be estabished," said a man who dislikes perfume, to a New York Tribune reporter, "for the suppression of reckless use of sickening, vile, penetrating and stifling perfumes. It is enough to make a man feel like murder to get into a car and have some one there who is simply deluged with an odor which nauseates one. There never was and never will be a scent that will equal the delicious fragrance of purity and sweetness. Soap and fresh water lavishly applied are the best perfumes. Why would not people use them? Well, they all don't; that's true.

Very true, but what say some of the men who talk thus, to the comments of the Worcester Times: A society should be established for the suppression of a reckless and utterly selfish use of tobacco, with its vile odors and disgusting filth. It is enough to make a clean man feel like murder to get into a car and have some one there who is simply deluged with the odor which is as much more sickening than the most stifling of perfumes than that is more offensive than the purest ozone; or to be compelled to mingle in walking the streets with the nauseating odor of vile cigars, sickening cigarettes and foul pipes. Society is abused in no other social manner so grossly and so persistently as by the users of tobacco, who in heartless and unmanly selfishness compel clean people to breath their stenchs.

In every city there are business men who will tell you that they cannot afford to advertise. While acknowledging that it pays the larger concerns to advertise extensively, they bewail their own small trade, not thinking that through judicious advertising the men whom they envy have built up trade.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury fixing the responsibility for the disaster on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad goes no further than a mere declaration of the negligence of the brakeman of the coal train.

The Provincetown Advocate recently appeared with a new heading, having a fine engraving of the town as viewed in the harbor. Other improvements in the paper are also noticeable.

The little town of Avon is hardly a taxpayer's paradise; the tax rate this year is $21 per $1000. In 1888, the year the town was incorporated, it was $14.80 and last year $16.10.

Cranberries are now being picked for Thanksgiving. The gobblers will be picked later on.

A Vegetable Wonder.

A remarkable vegetable or horticultural curiosity is to be exhibited at the next state fair in California. Several weeks ago a grapevine growing in close proximity to an apple tree was found to have a bloom similar to those on the tree. Finally a handsome apple has developed, which will be exhibited as above mentioned as proof of an abnormal growth, which seems to be natural grafting.—St. Louis Republic.

A veteran athlete, known as "Old Vetter Michael," although passed his eightieth year, recently climbed to the top of the spire of the parish church of Saar-Alben, Germany, which is 132 feet high, and stayed there some minutes, turning the weathercock round and round and performing a few gymnastic feats.

Lord Randolph Churchill is a great consumer of cigarettes, smoking almost as many as Henry Labouchere, the editor. Nearly all the men in public life in England, except Mr. Gladstone, use tobacco.

According to the secretary of the National Cranberry association the cranberry crop will be 20 per cent. larger this year than in 1889. The crop last year amounted to 135,000 bushels.

STORIES WERE STRETCHED.

Gen. Fremont's Widow is Poor, but Not in Abject Poverty.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The Tribune today has an interview with Lieut. Francis Preston, son of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., who says the published reports concerning the financial condition of his mother and sister in California, are greatly exaggerated. While they have no means of their own, yet they have a regular income out of his and his brother's salaries. Mrs. Fremont also looks for a restoration of seven acres of land in San Francisco, formerly owned by her late husband, and which the government seized and used for a military reservation, inasmuch as fifty-three others who were on the tract at the same time as Gen. Fremont, have had their titles restored. She is also hopeful that the $2000 pension for relief, now pending in congress, will be passed at an early date. Mrs. Fremont and her daughter reside in California on account of throat and lung troubles. Lieut. Fremont says he would have them make their home with him if they could endure the climate. The same is true of his brother, stationed at Philadelphia.

DOUBLE DEALING CHARGED.

What a Western Creditor Thinks of Eureka Silk Company's Failure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—On the application of John McCarthy, a creditor of the defunct silk house of Seavey, Foster & Bowman of Boston, Judge Shepard issued an injunction restraining the sheriff from disposing of the effects of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing company here. McCarthy states that he is a creditor to the amount of $11,397. He charges that President Seavey and Treasurer Bowman were guilty of double dealing. The firm, it is alleged, gave the assignees a judgment note for $93,332 and agreed to confer judgment on demand in the Illinois court. Such confession was made, McCarthy says, and a levy on the Eureka company's stock here followed to satisfy the claim. McCarthy's complaint declares that this confession was to enable Seavey and Bowman to convert the proceeds to their own use, and leave western creditors out in the cold.

A LIVELY WRANGLE

Between Rival Street Car Companies Over Electric Poles.

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Naumkeag and the Essex Street Railway companies had an exciting time putting up overhead electric wires across the square yesterday. Both companies use the same poles, which belong to the Essex, but the Naumkeag wanted to replace the poles with larger ones. The Essex company objected, and a lively wrangle ensued between the two companies, which continued all day. Each was represented by officers and counsel, backed by a gang of men. A Naumkeag lineman was badly burned by his arm coming in contact with a live wire on the Essex road. An Essex lineman was arrested for cutting down Naumkeag's span wire, attached to an Essex pole. Hostilities closed at nightfall, the Naumkeag having succeeded in crossing the square, and the Essex road having kept them off their poles. The controversy was resumed this morning.

The Denver Strike.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—There is very little change in the switchmen's strike in the Union Pacific yards. The company are working thirty-five new men and seven engines, and declare that they moved more freight yesterday than they did with the old force of 125 men and thirty engines in the same length of time. None of the strikers have signified their desire to return, and it is probable all their places will be filled by new men. It is likely, also, that the Switchmen's Brotherhood will refuse to take up the fight.

Cotton Brokers on the Hustle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There were lively times in the cotton exchange yesterday, the sales amounting to 171,500. The heavy rains in the south and the higher cables from Liverpool caused a scare among the shorts, and they climbed over each other in their efforts to cover. This and some buying for Liverpool caused an advance of 10 to 12 points in the first two hours, but after noon prices receded and the market closed steady at an advance of 10 to 14 points.

Verdict for Malpractice.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 26.—In the case of Jennie Lewis vs. Dr. M. K. Dwinell, both of Vassalboro, for malpractice, on trial three days, a verdict of $450 damages for the plaintiff was rendered. At a former trial the jury disagreed. The case has attracted much attention. Dr. Dwinell is a physician of the homœopathic school, but doctors of both schools testified in his favor. An attempt will be made to secure a new trial.

Serious Charge Against a Clergyman.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Rev. A. M. De Ford of Hortonville, Wis., was arrested in this city while on his way to attend the Wisconsin conference at Whitewater, on a charge of raising bank bills. On his person were found a number of mutilated $10 and $20 bills, together with a bottle of mucilage and a pair of scissors. He is 28 years of age, and has a wife and four children.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 26.—An Augusta, Me., special to The Argus says an attempt was made to wreck the east bound Maine Central train above Riverside. An iron plate was bolted on top of the rails. The train was to cross at that point with another going west, and having plenty of time was running slowly. This fact prevented serious consequences.

Wants $20,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Sophie A. Johnstone, a Westchester county school teacher, has brought an action in the United States circuit court against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company for the recovery of $20,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff on that road at Kinsman, Ills., on Aug. 26, 1889.

Acquitted.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 26.—Dr. George C. Richards, who was arrested Aug. 30, charged with the murder of Elsie Leach, who died from the effects of a criminal operation, was discharged by Judge Hough after a trial lasting several days.

Ice in the Adirondacks.

AMPERSAND, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Yesterday was the coldest day this fall and the first ice formed. The signal service thermometer registered 28. All the high peaks of the Adirondacks are covered with snow.

For Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Sherman Hoar in the Fifth district and Hon. Moses T. Stevens of North Andover in the Eighth district are Democratic nominees for congress.

UMPIRE'S DECISION

Gives a Game to Boston Leaguers in the Smoky City.

CLEVELAND AN EASY WINNER

In the Game with the Leaders of the Brotherhood—Chicago and Cincinnati Games Prevented by Rain.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The game to-day would have been a victory for Pittsburg, but for a decision that McQuaid made in the ninth inning. In the ninth Burke hit a ball for two bases four feet inside of first base, but McQuaid called it a foul, and this won for Boston. Both Smith and Nichols pitched a good game. Burke, McGarr and Miller did some great fielding. Attendance 234.

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, ss	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	9	0	0
Sullivan, lf	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brodie, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hardie, cf	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	1
Bennett, c	4	0	0	1	0	10	0	2
Smith, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	2	6	0
Nichols, p	4	1	1	2	0	0	6	1
Totals	35	4	9	11	2	27	16	4

PITTSBURG	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	4	0	1	2	0	4	1	1
Miller, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Laroque, 2b	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	0
Jordan, lf	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Berger, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sales, ss	4	1	3	3	0	2	3	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	1	0	7	1	1
Hecker, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	6	0	0
Smith, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	7
Total	36	3	10	12	3	27	16	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Two-base hits—Nichols, Hardie, Burke, Laroque. Stolen base—Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 6, Pittsburg 1. Base on errors | Boston 1, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 8, Pittsburg 6. Double play—Burke and Laroque. Umpire—McQuaid.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The New Yorks won again from Cleveland by better batting in an eleven-inning contest.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0 1—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0 0—3

Earned runs—New York 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—New York 11, Cleveland 6. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Sharrott and Clark, Young and Zimmer

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The game to-day between Cleveland and Boston was listlessly played by the latter team, and all the interest was knocked out in a few innings. The Clevelands hit the ball very hard and fielded perfectly. The Bostons could do neither. Game called on account of darkness. Attendance about 400.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Radford, ss	6	2	4	5	0	1	3	0
Browning, lf	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	10	2	0
Sutcliffe, c	4	0	1	2	0	6	1	0
McAleer, cf	5	1	3	3	0	2	0	0
Stricker, 2b	5	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Brennan, 2b	5	1	2	3	0	1	2	0
Carney, rf	5	2	3	3	0	1	0	0
Dewald, p	5	1	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	44	10	20	22	2	24	12	0

BOSTON	AB	R	1B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	2	3	4	0	2	1	0
Kelly, c	4	0	1	1	3	2	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	1	1	1	7	1	0
Richardson, lf	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	1
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	6	2
Irwin, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Gumbert, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Daley, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	30	4	9	11	4	24	13	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Cleveland	1	2	0	2	3	0	2	1	—10
Boston	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 8, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Radford, Stovey, Nash. Three-base hits—Sutcliffe, Brennan. Stolen bases—Boston 7. Base on balls—Cleveland 3, Boston 5. Base on errors—Cleveland 3. Struck out—Cleveland 1, Boston 2. Double plays—Larkin and Stricker; Irwin and Quinn; Irwin, Quinn and Brouthers. Umpires—Pearce and Snyder.

New York, 10; Buffalo, 6.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—The Bisons lost in the fifth inning, though they nearly won it back in the ninth. In the fatal fifth Cunningham gave three bases on balls and a wild pitch, and this, with an error and two hits, resulted in seven runs.

New York	2	0	0	1	7	0	0	0		—10
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1		—6

Earned runs—Buffalo 2. Base hits—New York 10, Buffalo 6. Errors—New York 4, Buffalo 7. Batteries—Crane and Brown, Cunningham and Clrak.

Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The local team won a game in the ninth on errors by the visitors.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1, Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—Staley and Fields, Weyhing and Kinslow.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At Chicago, Philadelphia-Chicago.

National—At Cincinnati, Brooklyn-Cincinnati; at Chicago, Philadelphia-Chicago.

Students and Soldiers in Collision.

LISBON, Sept. 26.—There was a serious conflict at Coimbra between students and police. Some were killed and several wounded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 25.

In the Wall street stock market there was a fair degree of feature in Sugar Trust and a three point decline carried the rest of the market along through sympathy. With the exception of Sugar Trust, Boston trading presented little new feature.

The New York Market.

Atchison	29½	Nor Pac. pref	75⅜
Central Pacific	31	Oregon Navi	96
Chi & Northwest	108	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	144¾	Pacific Mail	44⅜
Del & Hudson	157¼	Reading	41¼
Illinois Central	107½	Texas Pacific	19½
Lake Shore	106⅝	Union Pacific	56⅝
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	11
N. J. Central	117½	do pref	23½
N. Y. Central	105⅞	Wheel & Lake Erie	3⅛
Northern Pacific	30	Western Union	83⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8⅛	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	1⅝	Flint & Pere Marq	20
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25½	Mexican Central	25
Atchison	29½	N Y & N E	44⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	56⅝
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	96½	American Bell Tel	227
Central Mass	19	New England Tel	....
do pref	39	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	1

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—FLOUR—Heavy: city mills $4 10 to 5 15; city mills patents $5 25 to 5 85; Winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 75; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 5 15; do patents $4 50 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 85 to 5 15; do straights $4 65 to 5 50.

WHEAT—No 2 red $1 05⅝ to 1 01 elevator; No 3 red 96c.

CORN—Quiet; No 2, 55 to 55¼ to 55¼c elevator.

OATS—Easy; No 3, 43c; No 2, 44¼c; mixed western 41 to 46½c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20¾c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined quiet; granulated 6⅝c; cubes 6⅞c.

POTATOES—Quiet; Long Island $2 to 2 25; Jersey $1 50 to 2 00.

PORK—Steady; mess, $11 50 to 12 25; extra prime $10 50 to 11 00.

WHERE IS SUSIE PAINE?

A Young Girls' Mysterious Disappearance Causing Much Alarm.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 26.—Last Friday evening a girl named Susie Paine, stopping at the Winthrop house, in Winthrop, left the hotel in company with a man named James Powers at 7:30 in the evening, they going toward the town of Wayne, he returning at 12 o'clock that night. She had lived in Wayne, where she had an aunt, and had been keeping company with Powers, and said they were engaged. Three weeks ago she left her home in that town, saying she was going to the town of Abbott. She was away from home two weeks, and then came to Winthrop. Her aunt by accident learned yesterday that she had been in Winthrop, she not having come home. Powers says he knows nothing about the girl, and gives no account of her. She cannot be found high or low, and there is much excitement in Winthrop. She appeared to be in great distress last Friday, and once told a friend how to dispose of her rings when dead. She is 21 years old and pretty. Various conjectures of foul play or suicide are offered.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' CLOSE CALL.

Almost Successful Plot to Assassinate Him During the National Celebration.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio special gives this story of the attempt on the life of President Diaz during the national celebration on the 11th inst.: At the climax of the festivities, while bands were playing and fireworks popping and sizzling the loudest, the president, accompanied by his personal staff, stepped out on to the front piazza of the palace, in response to deafening calls. No sooner had he appeared than a volley of musketry was fired. He retreated hurriedly to his room, followed by his staff. Three bullets whizzed dangerously near him. Forty men are known to have been concerned in the murderous plot, fifteen of whom are now in jail and the others are fleeing precipitately from the country, with militia on their track. The news has been suppressed in Mexico by government officers.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, followed by light rain in northern Vermont; warmer; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a $60,000 lumber fire at Bay City, Mich.

The White mountain range is covered with snow.

Mr. Gladstone has a library of about 25,000 volumes.

The Baptist parsonage at Hampden, Mass., was burned.

A death from cholera is reported to have occurred at Bristol, Eng.

A rumor prevails in Pittsburg that the Iron City bridge works is embarrassed.

The government has prepaid interest on the public debt to the amount of $9,280,000.

Criminal proceedings against Walter Potter and W. D. Lovell have been postponed.

Hon. John C. Linehan has been appointed insurance commissioner for New Hampshire.

The editor of an Austrian paper has been to prison for libelling a member of the privy council.

A young man at Manchester, N. H., married a young woman whose husband appeared three days after.

Joseph Daniels is to be arraigned at Holyoke, Mass., for manslaughter in causing the death of Nelson Bolduc.

Santa Fe officials admit that they have purchased the Colorado Midland and will control the Rio Grande Western.

Professor Bryce fails to see wherein Canada would secure any advantage by political union with the United States.

The Berlin Post announces that Gen. Leszcynski has been appointed Prussian minister of war to succeed Gen. Verdy du Vernois.

An arrest was made at Lynn, Mass., for an assault made on a non-union morocco factory employe. More free shops are to be opened.

Andrew McLean's storehouse in New Haven, in which were stored about 10,000 empty barrels, were destroyed by fire. Loss $3000.

Capt. George F. Leavitt, a retired sea captain, well known throughout New England, died at Biddeford, Me., aged 69. He leaves a wife.

The Fowler Brothers company, an English corporation, has absorbed the various packing interests of the Fowler Brothers in this country.

The selectmen of Revere, Mass., are endeavoring to compel the Revere Street Electric road to live up to its charter and to run cars in the winter season.

The trial of the arrested Irish leaders drew a big crowd into Tipperary, and there were some sharp battles between the police and the excited people.

In a duel at Hatzburg, Prussia, between Lieut. Blethstasser and Lieut. Garder, the former was killed. The duel was the result of a quarrel in a restaurant.

An official of the British government, after a trip through Ireland, declares the stories of an impending famine, through failure of the potato crop, imaginative.

It seems that Daly, the alleged dynamiter, was sentenced under the Gladstone administration and any disclosures would not be regretted by the present government.

Lieut. Bonny having insinuated that there were some things about the Emin expedition not adapted to see the light, Stanley calls on him to speak out in plain words all he knows.

Hugh Connelly of New Haven fell into Lake Whitney and was drowned. Connelly struck work several weeks ago, and has since been tramping around Connecticut on a protracted spree.

Senator Edmunds has attached to his handsome residence in Washington an outside stairway, built on purpose for his favorite dog, which is not allowed to meander through the main hall.

The twentieth annual convention of the National Prison congress opened at Cincinnati, and the president, Rutherford B. Hayes, made an address on the history and purpose of the association.

President Woodruff of the Mormon church denies that plural marriages are being contracted or advocated, and claims to have insisted upon compliance with the law on the part of his church people.

Arthur J. Stace, professor of civil engineering at Notre Dame (Ind.) university, is dead. Professor Stace was born in Sussex, Eng., in 1838, and has been connected with the University of Notre Dame since 1860. He was one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition in 1889.

NEW PRINTS

— AT —

5c., 6 1-4c., 7c., 8c.

NEW CAMBRICS

AND PERCALES

At 12 1-2c.

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

IN ANSWER

TO the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M.
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	"	3.15 P.M.
"	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	"	5.15 P.M.
"	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "	"	5.15 P.M.
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A.M. (12.30 P.M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P.M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A.M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

THE BOYS WHO TAG ON BEHIND

With a clash, and blare, and boom, and beat,
The big procession marches
Through the lane of applause, through the shouting street,
And under the towering arches;
They march as grand as a conquering host.
With many a plume and banner,
As Sherman's army marched to the coast,
And into the streets of Savannah.
And the sun that glints from their helmets bright
Will dazzle, and gleam, and blind,
But there follows them, like a string to a kite,
The small boys who tag on behind.
The small boys who tag on behind, the small boys who tag on behind;
The best of the show, I would have you all know,
Is the small boy who tags on behind!

A rabble that wabbles and tumbles about
Like bummers who bring up the rear.
They jostle, and giggle, and quarrel, and shout,
And hoot, and jangle, and jeer;
But I watch for the glad ragamuffin parade,
For the brave little barefooted bummers,
And I leave the crowd for the Boys' brigade,
And I leave the fifers and drummers.

March on, my lads, for the route is long,
And the way is hard to find;
There's a long march ahead for the brave and strong,
And small boys who tag on behind.
The small boys who tag on behind, the small boys who tag on behind;
Long, long must you tread through the grim days ahead,
You small boys who tag on behind.

—Yankee Blade.

WAITING.

In the summer of 187- I visited a schoolmate of mine whose husband had lived some distance from the home of her girlhood in one of the rich parishes of Louisiana.

They lived out in the country, about twelve miles from the Mississippi river, and on the border of the loveliest sheet of water I ever beheld. It was a lake in reality, but the native inhabitants called it a river. They seemed to attach very little importance to the beauty of its scenery; indeed, it was ignored, except by strangers who visited the country. In the midst of this lake was an island, at times fairy like in the hazy atmosphere. From the residence of my friend it was my delight to contemplate the shifting reflection of droll houses and tall trees mirrored on the water's glassy surface. On fine evenings I sauntered on the banks and watched these changing aspects of sunset. Sometimes we drove around the shore that we might catch a glimpse of the orb extending itself into a fiery column across the waves.

During several of these rides my attention was attracted by a dilapidated dwelling which stood at some distance from the road. It was partly concealed by dense shrubbery, resembling in foliage the Cherokee rose.

Each time we passed the house I noticed the figure of a woman sitting at the top of the front steps. Her general appearance struck me as that of a creature in a forlorn condition. She seemed emaciated in form, was wretchedly clad, and wore over her head something which seemed to be a colored handkerchief. At first my curiosity was not in the least excited, for often on our excursions round the lake I had met women in similar attire. But when evening after evening we rode by and I saw the creature in the same position, her elbow upon her knee and her chin resting in the palm of her hand, I began to wonder whether she ever vacated her seat at the head of those stairs. The idea even occurred to me that she might be some permanent object which my vivid imagination had transformed into an aged crone.

"Who is she?" I ventured to ask my friend; "that ancient dame who has stationed herself over there?"

"Ancient dame!" she exclaimed, "why she is only a few years older than I am."

I scrutinized the youthful figure and well preserved features beside me.

"Impossible! she seems old enough to be your grandmother."

"Indeed she is not. I remember the time when we went to balls together. She was then an acknowledged belle, and so charming in appearance that she excited the envy of all the girls in the country."

"And, pray, what manner of evil has befallen the woman and reduced her to this untimely state of decrepitude?"

"Her history you may find sadly interesting. Shall I tell it to you now?"

"By all means," I replied, "and meanwhile I will watch the last rays of the sun sporting among the peach orchards and shanties on the island. The scenery demands admiration."

"You would not believe," began Estelle, "that the crazy old house we have just passed was once the residence of a planter who lived in 'grand style,' according to the opinion of his contemporaries, in antebellum days. Its appearance would justify you in doubting my statement, for there is no vestige left of its departed glory. It was, nevertheless, once considered a comfortable and attractive home, where the young people of that period often met for social enjoyments. I perceive from your face that it is difficult for you to associate those crumbling walls with a home once comfortable and pleasant. But you must bear in mind that this portion of the parish was settled by a class of people very simple and primitive in their mode of living.

They were under the impression that they had been blessed with the good things of life, and they accepted their lot with contentment. Old Mr. Jacob, the owner of the place, was a man of that sort. Although uneducated and somewhat uncouth in his manners, he was kind hearted and sociable, and always anxious to have his friends about him. He took particular pride in a flower garden, where jasmines and olives embalmed the air, and where choice roses and a variety of shrubbery flourished in reckless profusion! You now find no trace of this old fashioned garden; shrubs and plants have all been swept from existence."

"All but the Cherokee rose," I teasingly suggested. "Was that classed among the rare plants?"

"That thick growth which you have taken for the Cherokee," continued Estelle, "is a species of climbing rose, much like the cloth of gold. It once trailed over a summer house, and is, perhaps, the only relic left of the pleasant past. It is evident that the rose has grown wild, for it is rioting over the premises. Cecile, that 'ancient dame' of yours, was the youngest of Mr. Jacob's family. Just at the close of the war she was in the bloom of youth and a splendid type of Creole beauty—tall and lithe, and the grace of every motion gave one an undefined impression of the indolence and voluptuousness of her nature. She was a brunette with a rich color, and her dark eyes were as melting as those of a gazelle.

"The girl was not considered intelligent, and her education had been sadly neglected; but there was in her manners a native refinement which gave her entrance in the best society. I remember so well her appearance at a party given in honor of a company of recruits on the eve of their departure for northern Louisiana. Ball costumes in those days were not elaborate affairs, nor had fashion much voice in our little community. Estelle wore a satin robe somewhat antiquated in style, but it fitted her nicely and brought into strong relief the freshness of her beauty.

"You may imagine the disastrous effects of such a combination of loveliness on the rest of us maidens who had been less favored by nature. That evening Cecile received the homage of many a handsome and gallant cavalier. Among the number was Capt. Lymon, a Texan, whose regiment had done some service in the state. The reason of this officer's return to the parish was a matter of conjecture. He lingered, however, under a plausible pretext, spending most of his time flirting with the girls.

"But after his acquaintance with Cecile he changed his conduct and devoted himself exclusively to her. He was a man of education and apparently of high standing in life. Cecile was elated and accepted his attentions with unfeigned satisfaction. She renounced her life of frivolity and wrapped herself in a mantle of reserve at the approach of her former admirers. You must know that some time previous to this she had either engaged herself or given great encouragement to a cousin of hers, a Creole youth, also an officer in the army.

"Victor was dark and of small stature, but he possessed a sort of wild beauty which fascinated most people. There was a glint in his black eyes which reminded one of the leaping light in Algol. The boy was madly in love with his beautiful cousin, and there had been a time when she had given him every reason to believe that his affection was returned. But since her late infatuation she had grown cold, and would turn from him her luminous eyes each time he sought an explanation of the change which had overtaken her. He was determined not to relinquish his prize without a struggle; hence there were several meetings at the paternal home, where the antagonistic propensities of the suitors were exhibited in personal remarks. Capt. Lymon's assumption of haughtiness in the presence of his rival irritated Victor beyond endurance and aroused the demon of jealousy in his breast.

"One evening, as it often occurred, Cecile and her two lovers were pacing slowly up and down the garden walk. She held in her hand a bunch of violets which her cousin had gathered for her a few moments before. Several times she unconsciously raised it to her red lips, burying them in the odorous mass.

"'Pray, Miss Cecile,' said the captain, 'will you give me those flowers pressed so warmly to your lips?'

"Cecile looked inquiringly into her cousin's face.

"'Je te defends,' Victor muttered in a peremptory tone.

"The girl had been spoiled, and, unaccustomed to be dictated to, that voice of authority drove her to a hasty decision. Without a moment's hesitation she turned to Capt. Lymon and laid the flowers in his hand. Victor's eyes flashed with indignation at this unmerited blow to his manly pride. His cousin's cruelty clove to his heart as with a knife. He gave her a scornful look, turned upon his heels and departed. A week after this occurred Capt. Lymon was recalled to his post of duty. Thus Cecile found herself suddenly bereft of both her lovers.

"This circumstance was not calculated to enliven her situation. She now eschewed the gayeties of life, and relinquished further association with her old acquaintances.

"The country was then full of young girls, whose exuberance of spirits could not be checked even by the sad tidings which reached them from the closing scenes of war. We had little to do except to amuse ourselves, and we resorted to every possible means of satisfying our natural propensities for pleasure. We took great delight in horseback rides. There was a lack of cavaliers, but we did not care, and rode out in gay parties, half a dozen in a 'squad,' as we called it. Cecile had generally accompanied us in these jaunts, either along the river or down Grosse Tete lane to the woods, where the pungent odors of wild plants and flowers filled our senses with exhilarating delight.

"Before the complications of her love affairs

Today's Anniversaries.

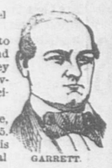
Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 26.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1871—Wollaston Baptist Church received into Boston South Association.

World Wide.



GARRETT.

1777—British occupied Philadelphia.
1815—Holy alliance entered into between Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles.
1830—Death of Daniel Boone, Kentucky pioneer; born 1735.
1848—Louis Napoleon took his seat in the French national assembly.
1850—Liberty of the press restricted in France.
1854—The allies occupied Balaklava in the Crimea.
1861—Fast day in the loyal states.
1870—All Frenchmen between 20 and 25 years of age prohibited leaving France.
1873—Prince Jerome Napoleon joined the Republican party in France.
1879—Fire destroyed the greater part of Deadwood, Dak.
1881—President Garfield buried.
1884—Death of John W. Garrett, aged 64; formerly president Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Blunted His Dignity.

Fountaine, of Narford, is a name of worthy associations in the minds of Norfolk men, and one which must be familiar to all readers of Swift's correspondence, but its present holder's latest achievement has certainly not added anything to its luster. Mr. Fountaine, of Narford Hall, is a justice of the peace, deputy lieutenant and master of the West Norfolk foxhounds, and he appears to have been under the impression that these accumulated dignities entitled him to the privilege of having an express train stopped whenever he pleased for his especial convenience.

The station master at the little station of Eastwinch not seeing things in this light, Mr. Fountaine stepped out at once upon the four foot way, and by gesticulating and throwing his arms aloft contrived to stop the train for himself. The driver not unnaturally inferred that something serious was the matter until he pulled up, on which Mr. Fountaine coolly climbed into a first class carriage and gave the word to proceed. This curious escapade has imposed on the magistrates of the Swaffham quarter sessions the painful duty of fining a brother justice and deputy lieutenant £5, and binding him over to keep the peace. The punishment cannot be said to err on the side of severity.—London News.

A Game Old Hen.

A game hen died on R. W. Gamble's place at Cuthbert, Ga., a few days ago. This hen had reached the age of 14 years, lacking only a few weeks. She continued to lay eggs until a year before she died. For several months she had been totally blind, but was fed and watered regularly by Miss Mary Gamble. In 1888, when Mr. Gamble moved to Macon, this hen was carried there and brought back when he returned to Cuthbert. In the spring of 1882, when the cyclone struck Mr. Gamble's place and tore things up, this old hen was setting in a box on the kitchen hearth. The kitchen was blown away, the chimney was missing, but the hearth remained, and there sat the old hen in her box, as composed as though nothing had happened.—Chicago Herald.

In an Indian Mound.

Dr. J. F. Snyder, a Virginia, Ills., archaeologist, has just returned home from Schuyler county, Ills., where he opened an Indian mound. The corpse was in the tumulus of a chief. It had been laid with the head to the east. On the forehead of the decayed skeleton was found a crescent shaped ornament of thin, hammered copper. On the breast had been placed a large sheet of mica that no doubt had served as a mirror. On one side of the skull was a small pottery vase of peculiar form. In one hand was a small stone ax, and in the other several arrows and spearheads of flint, a few bone awls and fragments of a large sea shell.—Chicago Herald.

Old Coin Discovered.

A laborer around the grounds of Henry Miller, of Chappaqua, N. Y., is reported to have found a short time ago beneath a large stone a considerable amount of money in gold coin, which evidently was hidden long ago, as many of the coins bear dates over 100 years old. The coin is mostly in British gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The value of the find is variously estimated at from $100 to $300.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Neat Kick.

"Isn't ice very high just now, Mrs. Cobhooker?" inquired the young gentleman boarder anxiously of the landlady at breakfast.

"I should say it was," she gushed. "My ice bills are so frightful I don't know which way to turn to meet them."

"I was going to say," responded the young gentleman boarder hesitatingly, "that these boiled eggs are so cold they would keep meat."—New York Tribune.

Jupiter and Venus.

Jupiter is the evening star, and exceeds in radiant light every other star in the heavens excepting Venus, while he has the advantage of his rival in remaining much longer above the horizon, as well as in shining from the dark background of the midnight sky. Jupiter is not in the most favorable conditions for observation, for he is receding from the earth, and like Venus is low down in the south.—Youth's Companion.

COMING ACROSS.

Every sail is full set, and the sky
And the sea blaze with light,
And the moon mid her virgins glides on
As St. Ursula might;
And the throb of the pulse never stops
In the heart of the ship,
As her measures of water and fire
She drinks down at a sip.
Yet I never can think, as I lie,
And so wearily toss,
That by saint, or by star, or by ship,
I am coming across.

But by light that I know in dear eyes
That are bent on the sea;
And the touch I remember of hands
That are waiting for me;
By the light of the eyes I could come,
If the stars should all fall;
And I think if the ship should go down
That the hands would prevail.
Ah! my darlings, you never will know
How I pined in the loss
Of you all, and how breathless and glad
I am coming across.

—Helen Hunt.

Man's Perversity.

The perversity of man is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote told by Max Muller in the course of a recent lecture at Oxford:

I was lecturing at the Royal institute in London. The audience there is the most enlightened and critical one has to face in the world, but it is mixed. It being necessary to prove that Hebrew was not the primitive language of mankind I had devoted a lecture to this subject. I explained how it arose, and placed before my audience a genealogical tree of the Aryan and Semitic languages, where everybody could see the place which Hebrew holds in the pedigree of human speech. After the lecture was over one of my audience came to thank me for having shown so clearly how all languages, including Sanskrit and English, were derived from Hebrew, the language spoken in Paradise by Adam and Eve!

The learned philologist was overwhelmed with dismay, and thinking the fault lay in his inability to elucidate his point told Professor Faraday he must really give up lecturing. But the distinguished physicist consoled his friend with an anecdote from his own experience. He said:

"I have been lecturing in the institution many years, and over and over again, after I have explained and shown how water consists of hydrogen and oxygen, some stately dowager has marched up to me after the lecture to say in a confidential whisper, 'Now, Mr. Faraday, you don't really mean to say that this water here in your tumbler is nothing but hydrogen?'"—Boston Transcript.

Work of the Associated Press.

"No," said William Henry Smith to a reporter, "you are mistaken when you say there is less news in summer than in winter. The quantity of news, as demonstrated by our association, is about the same the year around. But there is this distinction, that in the summer there is more sporting news, naturally enough, while in the winter you have your congress, your parliament and your reichstag. All in all, however, we handle about the same amount of news the year around.

"The daily average amount of telegraphic matter received in our New York office is fully 100,000 words. This is transcribed and edited by our corps of 150 men, who prepare it in circuits, to be distributed to our subscribers all over the United States. We strive to select news with reference to its adaptability to the district in which our subscriber lives.

"All this fund of news is collected by our local correspondents. Our aim is to have a man in every place of importance throughout the Union, with special men constantly on the call for emergency work. Thus at the time of the Louisville cyclone we at once sent out a corps of men from Indianapolis. They had their special car hurried to the scene of disaster, and in a few hours comparatively had prepared many columns of intensely interesting matter. Such is an illustration of the workings of our system."—Detroit Free Press.

The Moving Stone of Buenos Ayres.

The "moving stone of the south republic," one of the most remarkable geological formations on the South American continent, is located on the Tandil mountains, in the southern part of the republic above mentioned. It is known far and near as "the moving stone," and was to the Indians an object of great veneration at the time of the advent of white men in that locality.

This enormous bowlder appears to be sustained on its base by an almost invisible axis, and has an oscillating movement east and west, or to and from the mountain, the power of a single man being sufficient to put it in motion. It measures 24 feet in height, and about 96 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth. It represents a volume of over 5,000 cubic feet. Its figure is that of an irregular cone, and the base upon which it rests has the form of a cone also, its diameter being but 10 inches. When the wind blows from the southeast the "moving stone" may be seen rising and falling, after the manner of the waves on the ocean.—St. Louis Republic.

Didn't Accord.

It is remarkable to what extent refinement may be carried. There is in this city a young man who eats crused violets and wears a searzueck tie every time he feels an attack of the blues approaching. The other evening he awoke in the middle of the night, and, rousing his room mate, said:

"This is simply agonizing."

"What is the matter?"

"Those two mosquitoes that are singing in the room."

"Well, what do you care so long as they don't bite you?"

"They are not singing in harmony."—Washington Post.

A new element named "damaria" is said to have been discovered in the crater of an extinct volcano in Damaraland. It is reported to have an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen, and therefore it is the lightest known substance.

WAGES AND DUTIES.

A CASE WHERE PROTECTION DOES NOT MAKE HIGHER WAGES.

Statements Which Were Made Before the McKinley Committee, with Some Later Developments of the Subject—Wages in England and Germany.

One of the most remarkable examples of the stupid and blind way in which the average protectionist bows down in worship at the altars of his idol protection is seen in the continued use that all protectionists make of the "pauper labor" argument.

They keep up the old cry that we must have a protective tariff in order that labor may get high wages. In order to prove that a tariff keeps up wages they always get together tables of the daily wages paid in various industries in this country and in Europe.

One comparison, however, you can never get the average protectionist orator or so called statesman to make—a comparison between wages in free trade England and in neighboring countries on the continent of Europe where there is a perfect paradise of protection. The fact that wages is much higher in England than in the protected countries of France, Germany and Italy has been pointed out and proved over and over again. This fact places it beyond all question that protective duties have substantially no influence on wages, and yet protectionist stump speakers go up and down the country asserting that protection is needed for the workingman, and rich manufacturers go before Maj. McKinley and talk the same rot.

One of these men, Mr. James Gillinder, of Philadelphia, was heard by the McKinley committee last winter in favor of higher duties on glassware for the benefit of his workmen, who "do not average over nine months' work in the year." Mr. Gillinder is a benevolent man. He said, "I do not want to see our well paid labor put on the same footing with those who are said to get meat only once a week."

The workmen who "get meat only once a week" are the German workmen, as Mr. Gillinder had just been explaining to the committee. He knew all about the wages of glass workers in Germany and in England; but he did not seem to be able to draw any conclusion from his stores of knowledge on that subject, except that he was in need of higher protection against the protected German workman. The following interesting dialogue will show that Mr. Gillinder was well acquainted with the facts as to wages in England and Germany, but that he was blind to the meaning of those facts:

Mr. Flower—Some statement has been made as to the efficiency of the German labor?

Mr. Gillinder—I have not been in Germany myself, but my brother visited there and was very much astonished by the skill and quickness displayed by the German glass blowers.

Mr. McMillin—Does not your competition come more from Germany, where they have a protective tariff, than from England, where they have not?

Mr. Gillinder—I think that is true. The reason for that is that labor in England is as two to one in Germany. Where a workman gets $12 in England he gets $6 in Germany.

Mr. McMillin—And yet Germany is protected and England is not.

Yes, Germany protects her "pauper labor" against the better paid labor of free trade England. Germany puts up her tariff wall, which runs, in the glass duties, from 35 cents to $3.50 per one hundred pounds; and yet her glass makers, as Mr. Gillinder himself confesses, receive only one-half as much as those in free trade England!

If Mr. Gillinder would use the same geographical argument as all protectionists are in the habit of using he would not have asked for any protection at all—not for his labor at least. For the argument runs this way: We with our protection have higher wages than England with her free trade; therefore protection is the cause of our higher wages.

Now, if Mr. Gillinder had applied precisely the same method of reasoning to the case of Germany and England he would have been compelled to put the case thus: England with her free trade has wages twice higher than Germany with her protection; therefore protection is the cause of Germany's lower wages.

As a matter of fact the reasoning is false in both cases, but if protectionists wish to use it between England and America they must show cause why it may not be used between England and Germany. They must show why the Englishman may not say: We have higher wages than the Germans with all their protection; therefore free trade makes higher wages.

One curious fact deserves to be noted. Mr. Gillinder's plea for higher duties was heeded by the obliging McKinley, and the senate, while cutting down McKinley's work considerably, left the duties at a figure somewhat above the present rate. It would naturally be expected therefore that under increased protection labor would get increased wages and would be very happy at the prospect of those new duties. But it is not so. Here is a report just published by a protection paper:

"More boys at the glass houses of Swindell Bros. and Baker Bros. & Co., in Baltimore, went on strike. A number of persons were thrown out of employment by the strike. In the afternoon the boys got an American flag and, forming line, paraded the streets in the neighborhood of the glass works, shouting as they marched, 'More pay or no work,' and whistling the popular airs. The boys went out of the city and into the country where there are no police, and organized a mass meeting which was addressed by the embryo Demosthenes and Garsides of their number, who declaimed vehemently about the oppression of capital and the slavery of labor."

HOW VOLAPUK SOUNDS.

Opinions of a Listener at the Recent Convention in Boston.

The convention opened with an address in volapuk by the president of the association, Col. Charles E. Sprague, of New York. Of course his address was received attentively, but it cannot be said that he was speaking to people in their own language. His listeners doubtless understood part of his remarks, for he was applauded two or three times, but to the majority of the people it was evident that understanding came only with difficulty. Now, how did the new invention sound? Well, there was a great predominance of the European a and i (or ee) and of the long o. In every sentence each one of these vowels seemed to outnumber all the others put together. Consonants were obscure as Col. Sprague spoke them, and it was noticeable that the sibillant s was very frequent. The letter l also seemed to be a hard worked member of the volapuk alphabet.

From the prominence of these few vowels and consonants and from the obscurity of other consonants one can get an idea of how volapuk sounds. The pronunciation follows the French in having no accent. That is, Col. Sprague talked with just about the same stress on each syllable, and I paid close attention to this feature of the flow of sound after noticing it. Lacking accent, volapuk lacks the force which is so strong a characteristic of English, and it also shows sadly the need of the virile consonants, which are the life of German. Perhaps nothing better could be expected of an invented tongue, for the English and German are the result of genius and struggle, of wars and disputes, of orations and poems, of business sharpness and philosophical contemplation. They are alive. Volapuk is wooden and dead. That is the impression made upon me by hearing Col. Sprague's address in his vernacular—no, not his nor anybody's. It was a convention of English speaking people using neither their own vernacular nor that of any other people under heaven. It was just hashed up Choctaw.

Col. Sprague talked seriously, but his wordmaking had its bumorous aspect. He was wonderfully proficient, and is to be praised highly for his ability to talk in that which has no dialect and no every day vocabulary, and so is above the usual perils to translators. In a book translated into English from German by a Dutchman who had to learn both the former languages I have seen the most curious mistakes and odd combinations, yet not in violation of rules given in the books. But there was no one to criticise the colonel, who was born and bred a Volapuk. He was not perfect, however. He would go wrong sometimes, and then step back for a fresh start, like a boat bumping up to a float bow on, and then rebounding for a second approach. But he got through very creditably.

A delegate from the floor said something in Volapuk in a labored way and soon struck into English. It was as if he had been stumbling across lots in a bog meadow and had come out into the traveled road again. He certainly seemed much relieved and got along much easier in English.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Lay Your Foundation First.

Here comes a youngster with the question, "How shall I get into vegetable gardening?" Well, it is a very simple thing. How would you begin to build a smoke house? Why, of course, begin at the bottom. All right. So it is with a garden; you must begin at the bottom. Now the bottom of a garden is never less than one foot below the surface, and from that depth up to the top the soil must be at least one-quarter manure to begin with, and must be kept up by yearly renewals to that proportion. If you have got a multiplication table, a slate and pencil and a good, sound head on your shoulders (you will want all these in growing vegetables) you can soon find out how much manure it will take to lay the foundation. Mix in all through that foot of depth, and then you can build any kind of a crop on your land you choose. Lay your foundation, young man, and we will tell you how to put up the structure afterward.—Germantown Telegraph.

Eat Before Going to Bed.

Most students and women who are troubled with insomnia are dyspeptic, and they should therefore eat before going to bed, having put aside work at least an hour before. If they are not hungry they should simply be instructed to eat, and if they are hungry they should eat whatever they want. A glass of milk and a biscuit is sometimes all that can be taken at first or mashed potato buttered. If possible, the night meal should be taken in another room than the sleeping apartment, and for men in the city it will be found advantageous to go out to a restaurant. Before eating, however, a bath should be taken, preferably cold or cool, which should be given with a sponge or stiff brush, and the body thoroughly rubbed off with a coarse towel afterward.—Somerville Journal.

A Boy with a Prodigious Appetite.

Whatever credit is due to the possessor of the largest appetite on record must be given to a boy named Matthew Daking, who, after recovering from a fever, exhibited an extraordinary craving for food. If not fed he would gnaw the flesh off his bones. Dr. Mortimer, secretary of the Royal society, kept an account of the food eaten by the boy, and states that in six days he swallowed of bread, meat and various substances 384 pounds 2 ounces. J. Cookson, M. D., who gives further particulars of the case, says the boy looked pretty well in the face and was always cheerful, but had lost the use of his legs.—Nottingham (Eng.) Sun.

Of the entire human race 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250 000,000 virtually have no shelter.

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Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.33, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M* 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 26.

High water at 9.00 A. M. and 9.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.36; Sets at 5.34.
Moon sets 2.51.
Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Rural Lodge held its regular monthly meeting last evening.

Mrs. Charles Wilson added $25 to the Hospital Aid Endowment Fund.

Miss Annie Stancombe, of Coddington street, is confined to the house with typhoid fever.

The National Granite Bank has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable after Tuesday next.

Mr. Richard Talbot and Mr. Patrick Desmond, both employed at J. R. Wild's, are sick with typhoid fever.

Ex-councilman Shaw spoke before the Home Market Club at its dinner at Parker's on Wednesday last, on Tariff matters.

Mr. C. H. Hardwick, wife and daughter, and Mr. C. Theodore Hardwick and wife, have gone to the White mountains for a week.

The Epworth League will give a first-class entertainment in the M. E. church, Wollaston, on Tuesday evening, at 7.45 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Plumer has gone to Northampton, N. H., for a few weeks. His health is much better than it was in the summer.

Rev. W. F. Whicher of Malden will preach at the M. E. church at Wollaston, on Sunday at 10.45; Sunday school at 12. At 6 P. M., Epworth League.

Mr. Frank P. Luce and family of Wollaston move to Fitchburg next week. Mr. Luce accepts a responsible position from a furniture company located in that city.

Commodore Shaw's schooner "Christine" flagship of the Quincy Yacht has gone out of commission, and will be hauled out on Lelois marine railway, her muster quarters.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Quincy, will hold its regular monthly meeting, Thursday, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Spear.

The friends of Mr. E. W. Souther, will be pleased to learn that he can once more be found at the carpet store of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Washington street, Boston.

Mr. F. P. Luce and family are to remove to Fitchburg, he having accepted a very flattering offer from a business house in that city. They will be much missed among their many acquaintances.

Several members of the Wollaston M. E. Church attended the convention of the Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents' Union held at the First M. E. Church, Somerville, Thursday.

This Friday evening there will be held at St. Paul's church a service in the English language and the presiding Elder of Providence district, Rev. S. O. Benton, will preach at 7.30. All cordially invited.

A convention of all the Swedish preachers connected with the different conferences in New England will be held at St. Paul's church from Oct. 7 to 12. To the meetings in the afternoons and evenings the public are cordially invited. Further notice will be given later.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in the Trinity M. E. church, Main street, Worcester, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 15, 16 and 17. Horse cars from the depot pass the church.

Rev. Geo. Benedict of the Congregational church, Quincy Point, will exchange next Sunday with Rev. J. L. Harris of New Market, N. H. Rev. Mr. Harris was a former pastor of this church and his friends, will be pleased to learn that they will have an opportunity of hearing him again.

A union meeting will be held in the Congregational church, Wollaston, on the first Sabbath evening in October at 7.30. The speaker of the evening will be Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin of Boston, who will address our home protection; she is a gifted speaker and will well repay an evening's attention. Everybody is invited to be present.

Mr. H. M. Federhen, Jr., having passed successfully the Suffolk Bar examination and been admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in any of the courts of Massachusetts, has opened an office in the Hemenway Building, at 10 Tremont street, Boston. Mr. Federhen graduated last June from the Boston University Law School, completing a three years' course in two years. He is a young man of excellent ability and has a bright prospect before him, and his many friends wish him much success in his profession.

Mr. Corcoran will build a dwelling house on Bates avenue soon.

Mr. Jonathan has returned from Maine, where he has been for several weeks.

Mrs. P. P. Coombs of Atlantic who has been ill for some time is improving.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Musical Club will be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 2.

But a few more days to enjoy a ride on the Manet Electric Railway to Houghs Neck.

The Atlantic engine house is about finished, and will be the handsomest in this city.

Miss Ida M. Owens held a whist party at her home on Willard street, on Tuesday evening.

That famous old land mark, the Vinton barn, situated on the Quincy estate, is being torn down.

Business is rushing with T. J. Lamb of Copeland street. He has put out a nice sign and a new express wagon.

Mr. Michael Driscoll and Miss Kate Chisom of Atlantic, were married on Tuesday evening and will reside on Hancock street.

Mr. George McClintock and family who have been residents of Atlantic for a number of years have moved to Beale street, Wollaston.

Mr. Sanford Small, of Timberlake & Small, has returned from his trip to Maine, and on Monday left for Montreal on the grocers' excursion.

The Thomas Crane public library grounds are very attractive. The numerous rains make the grass and trees look as green and beautiful as in the spring of the year.

Miss Lucy Johnson, the nurse of the Fenley family, injured in the Quincy disaster, who is now at the Wollaston Hotel, is convalescent. On pleasant days she may be seen on the piazzas.

Mr. Henry E. Rich and Miss Margaret E. Tutty of this city were married in Boston, Thursday, and held a reception that evening at their new home on Payne street, South Quincy. His fellow workmen in the employ of Austin & Winslow presented the couple with a pretty hanging lamp, and there were numerous other presents.

Social Union, West Quincy.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Social Union connected with the M. E. church was held Thursday evening in the vestry of the church. The following officers were elected:

President,—Mrs. Hill.
Vice President,—Mrs. C. H. Bearce.
Secretary,—Miss Flora Shackley.
Treasurer,—Miss J. V. Doble.
Directors,—Mrs. Lizzie Badger, Mrs. Nellie Cragg, Miss Annie Miller, Miss Louisa Shackley, Mrs. C. M. McCormick, Mrs. Samuel Ames.

WEYMOUTH.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the contents of several cesspools and vaults are emptied into the Smelt brook, so called, at Weymouth Landing, and sooner or later steps will have to be taken on the part of the Board of Health to have it discontinued. There is a law on the statute book which makes it unlawful for any one to contaminate a stream by throwing any decaying substance into it. This stream, persons say that reside near it, smells very badly at times, and what prevented some contagious disease from showing itself the past summer is something surprising.

Mme. J. Arcan is to open classes in dancing in this town the coming winter. She has taught here before and is well and favorably known to many.

William Rooney who has been very ill with pleurisy is improving every day and will soon be out again.

There is but little building going on in this town just now. Carpenters however are kept quite busy jobbing. The general opinion is that it will be a dull winter for them unless business in the building line takes an unexpected start.

Joseph Hewitt is the party that has purchased the Joy place on Summer street.

Tonight occurs the benefit ball of William Fogarly, Jr., at Reynolds hall, East Weymouth.

The Landing Children's Temperance Band now numbers forty members.

Albion Hall and J. F. Welsh have been drawn as jurymen from this town for the next civil term of the Norfolk County court that convenes October 7.

The Weymouth Agricultural Society was favored with excellent weather on Thursday, and made an auspicious opening. The exhibits surpass that of previous years, and altogether it looks like a financial success. Many colts were exhibited including one one-year-old, three three-year-old and two stallions, by J. B. Benson of Quincy. F. A. McAnarny's "Black Dan took three straight heats in three minute class. In the 2.35 class "Frank Wilkes" took the first two, "Classmate" the third, and "Chester" the fourth. The Weymouth Centres won the ball game, 31 to 9. A successful balloon ascension was made, but the ropes became entangled and prevented the parachute jump.

Conference.

The Norfolk conference of the Congregational churches holds its 64th semi-annual meeting at the Union church, South Weymouth, Rev. William H. Bolster, pastor, on Tuesday, Sept. 30. There will probably be a number in attendance from this city.

Political Issues.

The Massachusetts Reform Club will have a banquet this evening. Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will be a guest and will speak on the tariff and force bills. Josiah Quincy, Esq., and Dr. William Everett, of this city, are among the possible speakers.

BORN.

ROBERTSON—In Wollaston, Sept. 19, May Ethel, daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson.

MARRIED.

MARSH—HAYNES—In Sturbridge, Sept. 24, by Rev. M. L. Richardson, Mr. Wilson Marsh of Quincy to Miss Alice M. Haynes of Sturbridge.

TROY—ERHARD—In Dorchester, Sept. 25th, by Rev. Fr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. John Troy, Jr., of Milton, to Miss Annie M. F. Erhard of Dorchester.

DIED.

CROCKER—In Atlantic, Sept. 25, Mr. Ezra P. Crocker, aged 59 years 1 month and 15 days.

BATCHELDER—In Milton, Sept. 25th, Mr. Joseph Batchelder of Brook road, aged 75 years and 9 months.

LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED.—A small Skye Terrier, without collar, answering to the name of Tou-tou. Whoever will return the same to MRS. BIGELOW'S, South street, will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner. Quincy, Sept. 26—2t

LOST.—A Lady's Pocketbook, containing a small amount of money and cards of owner. Reward offered by leaving at the LEDGER OFFICE. Sept. 26—1t

LOST.—Between the little bridge on Liberty street and S. Penniman's stable, on Pleasant street, a nice blue Carriage Robe. Finder will please leave it at the stable, 11 Pleasant street, and be rewarded. Quincy, Sept. 26. tf

BANK BOOK LOST.

Lost on Saturday last, in Quincy, a Savings Bank Book having the subscriber's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JAMES MAHONEY. Quincy, Sept. 27. 3t

Manet Street Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Cars on the Manet Street Railway will stop running for this season on **MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1890,** at 9 o'clock A. M. Per order.

GEORGE W. MORTON, *Supt.*
Quincy, Sept. 24, 1890. d,p—1w

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS

Express Business,

BETWEEN

West Quincy and Boston.

It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

J. C. WHITE,

West Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t*



HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

LIST OF

Taxable Property!

Commencing in The

DAILY LEDGER

—OF—

MONDAY NEXT.

A List of all the Taxable Property in the City will be Published.

Each Letter will be taken up Separately, and completed for the six Wards.

It is the purpose to make a transcript of the Valuation of the Assessors' books, showing the assessed value of each person's stock in Trade, Money and Income, Horses and Carriages, Land, Buildings, etc., together with the total Tax.

The Publication will be continued daily, and cannot fail to be of interest to the Taxpayers.



ALL KINDS

—OF—

OYSTERS

OPENED DAILY,

—AT THE—

Temple St. Fish Market.

By the Pint, Quart or Gallon,

Or on the Shell.

Orders taken and Delivered!

Sept. 26. 6t

4500 FEET HIGH.

One issue of the

BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD,

Piled, folded, one on top of another, would make a pile sixteen times as high as Bunker Hill Monument.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

Defaulter Woodward, Who Fled from Boston, is in South America.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—In October, 1890, John A. Woodward, cashier in the office of the treasurer of the city of Boston, disappeared, and an investivestigation showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of more than $80,000. Although every reasonable effort was made to ascertain in what direction he had fled, nothing satisfactory was learned as to his whereabouts, and even his relatives and intimate friends declared that they had received no tidings of him. It has now been ascertained that his objective point was Buenos Ayres, where he is engaged in business. When arrest stared him in the face if he delayed his departure another hour, he boarded his yacht at South Boston and sailed for Quincy, at which place he boarded a local train and reached Fall River, where he took the boat for New York that night. His intention was to take a steamer from New York for Europe, but fear of being apprehended led to an immediate change of his plans. He accordingly sailed up the Hudson river to Albany, and from that city rapidly made his way to Canada. After a short stay in that country, he sailed from Montreal for Europe. He went to Paris, and after remaining there a short time returned to England, and at once embarked for South America, where he has since remained.

BACKED BY THE GOVERNOR.

High-Handed Atrocities Committed by Troops in Goa, India.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Chronicle's Calcutta correspondent says: It is reported that the troops in Goa are committing the wildest excesses and shooting people indiscriminately. Several popular leaders have been arrested and shot in their residences. The residences of others are besieged. Numbers of people have fled to the sanctuary of the cathedral in Olf Goa. It is rumored that the governor general is hiding in the palace and is deaf to petitions from the inhabitants. Many women and children who fled thither for protection, have been bayonetted by the palace guard. Several dynamite bombs have been thrown into the palace by a band of citizen soldiers. The governor justifies the acts of the troops on the ground that a revolution had been declared. It is estimated that 300 persons were killed and wounded in two days' fighting. Meetings of Goanese have been held in Bombay to denounce the government of Goa and to ask for British annexation.

Mrs. Rankin's Claims.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Rankin (Kitty Blanchard) has obtained an order from Judge Lawrence of the supreme court, requiring her husband, McKee Rankin, against whom she has an action for divorce pending, to show cause why he should not support her and their 13-year-old daughter. Mrs. Rankin alleges that her husband is making from $500 to $700 a week from the "Canuck," which play, she says, is worth $50,000, and also has valuable property at Spokane Falls. On the other hand she states that her own property is heavily mortgaged and the condition of her health will not permit her to support herself in her profession.

Governor's Day at Rhody's Fair.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26.—It was governor's day at the state fair at Narragansett park yesterday. Thirty thousand people were present. Governor Davis made an address and was followed by Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who spoke upon the "Diversities of American Agriculture." President Andrews of Brown university spoke upon the "Future of American Agriculture." Professor Jenkins dropped about 4000 feet from his balloon by the aid of a parachute. Miss Louise Bates also dropped in the same manner from a great distance.

Socialism in Europe.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Herr Sonneberg, a Socialist, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment because he remarked that Emperor William himself would in time become a Socialist. The Prince of Carolath-Beuthen, who is a prominent Conservative, made a speech recently at Breslau on the Socialist question. In the course of his remarks he said that the middle classes, which saved the Fatherland in 1813, were again called upon to exercise the threatening dangers of socialism.

Wouldn't Work Without Beer.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—A gang of Italians who were at work on the new Riverside park in Brookline were furnished with beer by the man who employed them. A raid was made by the Brookline police on the shanty occupied by the men and the employer was fined $50 and costs for maintaining a liquor nuisance. The men, finding the supply of beer cut off, left the place and sought work elsewhere, and work on the park was suspended.

Choice of Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—The Democratic state convention adopted a platform and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Judge Caldwell Yeaman; congressman, Hon. T. J. O'Donnell; lieutenant governor, Hon. Platt Rogers; secretary of state, William F. Forman; state treasurer, J. N. Carlisle; auditor, W. T. Skelton; attorney general, J. H. Maupin; superintendent of public institutions, N. B. Coy.

Foolish Boys.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 26.—Two cadets at the Virginia military institute, Frank W. McConnico of Texas and W. T. Taliaferro of Gloucester county, Va., fought fifteen rounds yesterday. Two hours afterwards Taliaferro died, it is presumed from the punishment received at the hands of McConnico.

In a Dangerous Position.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamer Raleigh, from Daboy, Ga., reports that at about 9 o'clock last evening, while coming up the lower bay she passed the Hamburg-American steamer Wieland, from Hamburg, hard and dry aground on the Romer shoal with her screw exposed and a big list on.

Hon. Mr. Jay Meets with an Accident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Hon. John Jay, ex-United States minister to Austria, was knocked down by a cab at the corner of Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue and seriously injured. Mr. Jay was taken to St. Luke's hospital. Mr. Jay is 75 years old.

New England Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Fourth class postmasters appointed: Connecticut—G. H. Judd, Morris. Maine—Miss E. B. Walker, Crystal; H. R. Norton, Livermore Centre; Mrs. E. Conners, St. Francis; C. C. Warren, South Deer Isle.

Get Your Coal in Now.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The eastern coal agents have ordered an advance of 40 cents on stove, 20 cents on nut and 10 cents on broken, to take effect Oct. 1.

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,

ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

SWEET POTATOES

$1.00 Per Bushel.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

Registration of Voters.

CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization.

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p.20,27

DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. GARDNER

of Boston, Principal of the

Tremont Dancing Academy,

TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,

176 Tremont St.,

Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at

ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,

On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.

Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.

Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.

The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

—AT—

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

—BEGINNING—

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

TWINE AND SUGAR.

Conferrees Agree Upon the Two Disputed Points.

REPORT WILL BE MADE TO-DAY.

Prospect That the Bill Will Be Disposed of at Once—House Postmaster Charged with Levying Blood Money.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of the tariff conference were in session at McKinley's room until a late hour last night. After the meeting a member of the committee said this: "We shall probably report the bill to-morrow to the house at 12 o'clock. The indications now are that the report will be an agreement upon everything except binding twine, and there may possibly be an agreement as to that."

It is learned that if there is any agreement as to binding twine it will be put on the dutiable list at 1-10 of a cent a pound. It is thought that rate will carry. It is believed that a higher rate would not be accepted, and that to report a higher rate would certainly result in free binding twine. It is also the understanding in the conference that not to agree would result in a vote for free binding twine in both houses.

Mayor Fitler and others who were here yesterday, and who are interested in binding twine, consented that the low rate should be put upon it rather than that twine should be made free. The house conferrees knew that if the question was left open to a vote of the house, free binding twine would carry. The senate conferrees stated that they could not listen to the suggestion of the house conferrees that the duty on twine should be 1 1-4 cents, for the reason that the vote in the senate was so strong for free twine that they would not be sustained. There seemed for the conferrees no other alternative except to report this low rate of duty, or to report a disagreement on twine.

As to sugar, no agreement has been reached, but a proposition has been made to the conference, which is now under consideration, which will probably be accepted at the meeting of the committee to-day. The exact terms of that proposition cannot be officially stated, but there is good reason to believe that the proposition is based upon an acceptance of the house schedule up to No. 16, with the rates above that more agreeable to the refiners than those in either the house or the senate bill. It is said that that rate is 6-10; but this is not official.

It can be said as a technical fact that there is actually no agreement on twine or sugar. But the probabilities are as here indicated. One member of the house conference says: "I expect to see the bill passed through the house to-morrow night. If so, we shall report a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday. The bill will probably take effect Oct. 6."

It will hardly be possible to do any more business in the house after the passage of the tariff bill, as the quorum of Republican members cannot be maintained beyond Saturday night.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Serious Charges Preferred Against the Postmaster of the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—In the house Mr. Enloe brought up his resolution reciting that it is alleged that the postmaster of the house, J. L. Wheat, whose duty it is to let contracts for the carrying of the mails, let the contract to one Samuel Culbertson for $5000 a year on one condition, that Culbertson should pay to him (Wheat) $150 a month out of the money received from the government for his services, and that Wheat did receive that sum for five months, and directing the committee on postoffices and post roads to investigate these charges, and such other matters as pertain to Wheat's administration of the postoffice of the house of representatives.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania suggested the difficulty of procuring a quorum of the committee on postoffices and post roads, and advised that the committee on accounts be substituted as the investigating committee.

Mr. Enloe modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois further suggested that the resolution be made broad enough to include an investigation of the action of the last postmaster in regard to the same matter.

Mr. Enloe remarked that if any gentleman had evidence that there was anything wrong in the action of the late postmaster, he would have no objection.

Mr. Hopkins remarked that he understood that this contract, which the gentleman claimed was unlawful, had come down from the postmaster of the last congress.

Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin said that his information was that this practice on the part of the postmaster had obtained during several congresses. The postmaster had become satisfied that this money was not a proper and legitimate perquisite. He had, therefore, covered every dollar into the treasury.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment extending the investigation into the practices of the postmaster in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses.

Mr. Heard of Missouri desired to still further amend by extending the investigation to all previous congresses, but a demand for the previous question, made by Mr. Hopkins precluded the reception of this amendment.

Mr. Houk of Tennessee protested that time should be given for amendment. If a Republican had been stealing, let him be exposed and punished. Let no one seek to shield him.

Mr. Hopkins said that there was no attempt to shield any one, but the postmasters of the last and the present house were so interlaced that one could not be investigated without the other.

Mr. Struble of Iowa suggested that Slicott was also interlaced.

The previous question was ordered: Yeas, 108; nays, 88.

Mr. Hopkins' amendment was adopted and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Kittery Yard Not Included.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It is stated at the navy department that the circular issued in regard to the increase of force at the various navy yards did not include the Kittery, Me., yard. It appears from the returns received at the department that the increase of force at that yard from June 1 to Sept. 6 aggregated 142. This increase was in response to a certificate published July 23, caused by delay in completing plans and obtaining material. The certificate was republished Sept. 3.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 142. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FALL OPENING!

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

These Suits are strictly all--wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf



'Tis a Sad Reflection

To think one has invested his or her money in inferior goods, or paid more than a thing is worth. We intend at all times to have some

Rare Bargains

on our counters. The trade of past weeks show that they are fully appreciated.

BARGAINS ON

BOOTS AND SHOES!

A regular $2.50 Ladies' Front Lace Shoe for $1.37; this shoe is manufactured by A. F. Smith, and is never sold at less than $2.50.

Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords for $1.50. These shoes have been used as samples by N. D. Dodge, the best manufacturer in New England. Every pair warranted.

Men's $3.00 Shoe, - - $1.75.

Besides these we have some great values in CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Reduction in Underwear!

Ladies' 87 cents Undervests, for - 49 cents.
Ball's $1.25 Corsets, for - - - $1.00
Ball's $1.00 Corsets, for - 87 1-2 cents.

Remnants of Carpeting!

Just the thing for Rugs, Mats, Etc.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

BRAINTREE FIRE.

Works of the Columbia Rubber Company Damaged this Morning.

East Braintree people were all early risers this morning occasioned by the blowing of the fire alarm whistle connected with the Jenkins Manufacturing Co.'s works.

Fire was noticed exactly at 5 o'clock by the night watchman, Michael Preston, in a brick building occupied by the Columbia Rubber Company, and used for vulcanizing the cloth employed in the manufacture of rubber coats, etc. The watchman gave the alarm and the Thomas South Hose Company of East Braintree responded promptly. Advantage was immediately taken of the Water Supply Co.'s hydrant system and there was an abundant and powerful stream turned on the fire, which soon brought it under control.

There was not much valuable machinery in the building, but what there was, we should say, was completely ruined. The building being of brick with a flat gravelled roof was not seriously damaged. We do not know at this time of writing, the amount of insurance on either machinery or building. The same building was damaged by fire in February, 1883; was rebuilt and considerably enlarged. There is no doubt but it will be put in repair again pretty soon. There will be a few thrown temporarily out of employment. We were pleased to see the members of Thomas South Hose Co. do their duty bravely and so successfully.

OUR SUBURBS.

Braintree Rejoices while Weymouth and Randolph are Quiet.

The official declaration of the census has been published and the population of Braintree is stated to be 4,848, a pretty good showing and highly satisfactory. In 1880 the population was 3,855, showing an increase in ten years, of 993 or upwards of 25 per cent.

We are sorry to see Randolph and Weymouth cut such a poor figure in the returns. Why the former has lost 84 and the latter gained only 273 in ten years. Braintree with a population in 1880 of 3,855 gained in ten years 993, while Weymouth with a population in 1880 of 10,570, gained only 273. If Braintree had had in 1880 a population of 10,570 the increase would have taken place estimated on the bases of the gain that she has made, of 2,748 and a little more. This shows the amount of *life* there is in Braintree, and the amount of *death* there is in Weymouth, and that kind of death we are afraid that a gymnasium and palaver will not resurrect.—*Braintree Observer.*

Wedding.

The Southbridge Journal says one of the pleasantest events occurring in Sturbridge this season, was the wedding of Miss Alice Haynes and Wilson Marsh of Quincy, in the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. L. Richardson, of Brimfield, who was for a long time pastor of the society here, assisted by the present pastor, Rev. T. Beaizley. The bridesmaids were: Miss Julia Haynes of Sturbridge, Miss Belle Haynes of Springfield, cousins of the bride, and Miss Marsh of Quincy, sister of Mr. Marsh. The ushers were: George Haynes and Allie Wight of this town, Lincoln and Everett Haynes of Springfield, and Everett Kimball of Worcester, all cousins of the bride. The church was very prettily decorated with wild flowers, sumac, juniper berries, and evergreen, and the pulpit and steps were literally a bower of pines. A reception was held at the home of the bride immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will reside in Quincy.

Important Changes.

The double summer service of the Fall River Line will be discontinued after this week: the Puritan and Pilgrim will remain in commission. Commencing September 28th, Pullman vestibule trains connecting with steamers at Fall River in eighty minutes will leave Park Square station at 6 P. M. week days, 7 P. M. Sundays. Correspondingly fast trains connect with steamers from all other points on the Old Colony system. A general reduction of fares via this route, will go into effect on the 1st of October. The steamers of this line touch at Newport, R. I., in each direction between Fall River and New York throughout the year.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Letters advertised September 27:

Barhe, John	Jones, M. E.
Bee, George	Jenkins, T. N.
Burke, Daniel	Lundberg, A. G.
Bergeron, Geo.	Lewis, Charles A.
Buttler, James	McDonald, James
Breen, Stephen	McLean, John
Carlson, Anders	Marsden, Henry W.
Connelly, William	McKenzie, D. H.
Campon, Michael	McGrath, Miss L.
Chase, Miss Sue	McTergue, P.
Carlson, Sophie	Mundin, Tom
Dewey, Peter	Mahoney, Timothy
Dhoohie, Simon	Murray, William
England, G.	Mahoney, M. D.
Frary, E. H.	Normand, Eugene
Fayes, John	Nilsson, N.
Hurley, T.	Newcomb, N.
Hersey, Mrs.	Pellow, James
Holbrook, Jason	Perry, Lottie
Hennessy, J.	Petterson, Patrick
Jones, Kate	Seenan, S. K.
Spargo, Stephen	Talbot, Maria
Solaway, George	Turner, W. H.
Smith, Henry	Wingren, John
Starrett, E.	Williams, Richard
Tange, Eliza	

—The Isaac Hose Company of Hingham will attend the field day of the veteran firemen at Pawtucket, R. I., next Thursday.

WEYMOUTH.

The South Shore Commandery, Knight Templars, at its annual meeting this week, elected these officers:

E. C.,—George Cushing.
Gen.,—T. J. Evans.
C. Gen.,—H. E. Raymond.
Prelate,—C. H. Pratt.
S. W.,—Andrew J. Garey.
J. W.,—Emery L. Crane.
Treasurer,—Edmond G. Bates.
Recorder,—Charles N. Marsh.
S. B.,—James A. Roarty.
Sword bearer,—Howard Poole.
Warder,—William B. Fearing.
First guard,—David D. Randall.
Second guard,—Fred N. Bates.
Third guard,—Bela P. French.
Armorer,—John Nelson.
Organist,—Herbert A. Newton.
Trustees,—Z. L. Bicknell, William Fearing, 2d, William Humphrey.

The Weymouth and East Braintree Business Association will meet Thursday next at the office of the late Elias Richards.

The funeral services of Miss Mary N. Blanchard who died Thursday, aged 80 years, will be held this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Miss Blanchard was a highly respected lady, and was thirty-three years clerk at the National Bank.

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church occurs next Wednesday evening, and in connection with it a re-union and roll-call of members. A supper will follow, after which addresses will be made and instrumental and vocal music rendered.

Supt. Dizer and Selectman E. A. Hunt have done a good job on Washington street, where in the past the brook has overflowed and caused considerable damage.

The balloon ascension and parachute jump, were a success at the Weymouth fair yesterday. The Woven Hose nine defeated the J. P. Lovells, 11 to 5. "Frank Wilkes" won the 2.35 race an "Joe Moulton the 2.50 race.

The first anniversary of the Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the First Universalist church, will be held Monday evening. Rev. Charles Conklin, of Boston, will give an address, to be followed by a reception.

Ex-Governor Long will address the Weymouth Club at Masonic hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 7.

BRAINTREE.

Prof. Packard of Whitman, will open a dancing school next Wednesday, and Mme. Arcan Saturday, Oct. 11.

The Universalists will have a harvest supper and sociable next Tuesday evening.

Members of W. R. Corps, No. 94, are invited to visit the Soldier's Home Thursday, Oct. 2.

Members of the Entre Nous Club have formed a dramatic company and have two dramas in progress.

The collection in aid of the City Mission of Boston, whose claims Rev. Mr. Waldron pleaded so eloquently last Sabbath morning in the First Congregational church, amounted to $33.50.

The registrars of voters at their meeting on Saturday evening last revised the list of voters preparatory to the coming election, and struck off the list 83 for non-payment of taxes for the year 1889, 30 for removal from town and 3 by death; total 116.

There was a bad break in the water pipe at the corner of Jersey avenue and River street on Thursday afternoon. By the appearance of the sidewalk, considerable water must have escaped. The Water company immediately closed the gate at Washington street, and put a gang of men to digging out the damaged pipe. It was only cracked, but the nature of the soil is very springy, and there is no doubt but the pipes must lay on a bed of mud, which of course makes a greater strain upon them, than other sections have when they are full of water.

The Auditors in the case of the suits of the mill owners against the towns of Braintree, Holbrook and Randolph showed yesterday to the various counsel employed a draught of their report to the Supreme Court which appointed them, but there was nothing shown or said about the amount of damages agreed on by these three gentlemen. This, however, is expected to be known today.

The heirs of the late Mr. John Long have built and have in process of building six large handsome dwelling houses. One of these is intended for the family residence and the others, all double houses, intended to let. Besides these, four others of a like character and intended for the same purpose are going to be built as soon as the carpenters and masons can get at them. Operations are being pushed looking towards the erection of a large block on the corner of the square of land on which the above houses and shoe factory are situated.

St. Paul's Church.

The presiding elder, Rev. S. O. Benton, held the second quarterly conference last evening. All the officers were present and gave their reports, which were encouraging to all. Since May last, nearly $1,500 has been paid on the church, together with the running expenses, and the best brotherly love prevails in that church. After the quarterly conference was closed the presiding elder preached a powerful sermon, which was listened to with much interest.

—The Sherwood Club of Neponset gave a ball in Woods' Hall last evening, which was an enjoyable event.

The Quincy Schools.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

The Boston papers are having considerable to say about the public schools, and Quincy may as well come in for her share. In the first place many people believe that there is more money spent on our schools than there is any need for, in fact that a great deal of money is wasted that would do more good if spent on our roads. It is the rule now to furnish the scholars with books, etc., which is all very well, but when it comes to giving the books to the pupils when they graduate, for them to take home to stow away in the attic as was done last June, why then it is time to reduce the appropriations for school expenses. This was done in some, if not all, of the grammar schools last spring. Can the city afford it? Our scholars are not any brighter or more thoroughly educated now, with the amount of money spent on them, than were those of twenty-five years ago, neither do they compare favorably with children from other cities. That there is something woefully wrong with the Quincy system is evident to any careful observer, else why should so many parents take their children from the public schools and send them to private schools, or why should parents be so anxious to fit their children for Adams and Thayer academies, to say nothing of the Boston schools, that receive so many pupils from Quincy. Making our schools a school for training teachers is not beneficial to the scholars, nor does it add to the support of the schools. Having so many young teachers is not likely to improve the temper or forward the education of the children to any great extent. The principals in the different buildings are held up to the younger children as bugbears, resting like a black cloud over them all the time, so that it is with dread rather than pleasure that they look forward to being promoted. The teachers, with few exceptions, in the lower grades lack discipline, for instance, if a child drops a pencil or does not keep in line in the march, instead of correcting him in a proper manner, the teacher says: "You will have to be sent up to Mr. ——, or Miss ——. Do not have the children sent to the principal for every trifle, let the teachers in the lower grades exercise their common sense and have some self-control. Our principals are kind and just and it is not right to them that they should be made such bugbears of by the teachers under them.

Perhaps the superintendent or the school committee will say in answer to the query why so many pupils prefer Adams or Thayer academy to the High school is because they are higher grade and fit them for college. Whose fault is it that the grade has been low? Many answer, the system, the school committee, the superintendent, and a few the teacher. Considerable unnecessary talk has been made the past year over a change of principals for the high school and a change has been made, but I doubt if the present teacher, although very much liked by the scholars, would have made any marked improvement if the grade of the school had not been raised; and the grade could have been raised on the former salary as well as on the present increase. We do not propose to question the justice or injustice of the discharge of Mr. Keith, although it seems as though there was some personal spite back of it all. Other school boards appreciate him if Quincy's does not, as I hear he has received an offer of $1500 a year.

School committee and superintendent raise the grade of our schools, teach grammar, arithmetic and geography in the grammar schools, let the pupils learn how to study before they enter the High school, and not take the first year at the High for that purpose.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN UNDER BOTH SYSTEMS.

Shameful Neglect.

To the Editors of the Ledger:

Were it not that I consider it to be my duty as a citizen, I would not take the trouble to write a line, nor to ask you to publish one, regarding the condition of our sidewalks at Wollaston. Let me try to use plain words, and put these questions, which I wish all our residents would think over. *Is it really true that the city of Quincy has not sufficient financial ability to do better by Wollaston sidewalks than it does do? Or, is it true—I write seriously—that there is not legislative capacity enough in our City Council to bring the matter to pass*, without delaying month after month, until we all become disgusted and disheartened. I don't hesitate to say that there is a grave piece of short-coming somewhere. It has become unbearable. I hate to complain to my fellow-townsmen,—it is distasteful in the extreme to me—but I tell you, we will have a meeting in Wollaston pretty soon and take this "bull by the horns"—Beale street is in a dangerous condition for women to travel after dark. This is a true statement, and it is a wrong state of things. In the name of common sense can't it be remedied at once? If I had the power, I am certain I would remedy the matter, or tell the people of Wollaston just why I couldn't do it, and ask them to apply the remedy. I always stand by Quincy, and love the city, and vigorously try on every public occasion to see that no discredit is put on its good name; but we must "turn over a new leaf" pretty soon, or it will do us great harm, and justly so, too. There is somewhere a want of judgment or ability, it seems to me, and to hundreds of others, I am confident. Somehow or other let us bring this sidewalk matter to a head.

E. E. WILLIAMSON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good family Cows. One a new Milch. Apply to H. F. DOBLE, West Quincy. Sept. 25—6t



The Estate belonging to the heirs of the late John Page, consisting of a one story and a half cottage house, and about 14,000 feet of land, situated on Foster street.

JOHN PAGE, 104 Hancock St.
Quincy, Feb. 15. 2tw—tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework; one who can read, write and hear. Apply at DR. J. A. GORDON'S, Hancock street.
Quincy, Sept. 25—3t 27th—1w*

WANTED,—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams.
Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED.—A small Skye Terrier, without collar, answering to the name of Ton-ton. Whoever will return the same to MRS. BIGELOW'S, South street, will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner. Quincy, Sept. 26—2t

LOST.—A Lady's Pocketbook, containing a small amount of money and cards of owner. Reward offered by leaving at the LEDGER OFFICE. Sept. 26—2t

BANK BOOK LOST.

Lost on Saturday last, in Quincy, a Savings Bank Book having the subscriber's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JAMES MAHONEY.
Quincy, Sept. 27. 3t

Five O'clock Tea!

The Hospital Aid Asso.

Will give a Five O'clock Tea and Entertainment at the

RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. B. RICE,

ADAMS STREET,

MONDAY, October 6th,

FROM 5 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. J. H. Stetson, Chairman; Mrs. Wilson Tisdale, Mrs. G. W. Morton, Mrs. C. R. Sherman, Mrs. C. L. Coe, Mrs. Helen Fitts, and Mrs. J. L. Whiton.
Quincy, Sept. 27. p&l—2w

Manet Street Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Cars on the Manet Street Railway will stop running for this season on MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1890, at 9 o'clock A. M. Per order.

GEORGE W. MORTON, *Supt.*
Quincy, Sept. 24, 1890. d,p—1w

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

Dancing School.

At the request of many former Pupils

PROF. J. F. HOLMES,

OF BROCKTON,

Will open a Private Class in Ball Room Dancing in

Robertson Hall,

QUINCY,

Wednesday Even'g,

October 15, 1890,

To be Continued for 12 weeks.

TERMS:

GENTLEMEN, $6.00.
LADIES, $4.00.

As a Teacher of Parlor and Fashionable Ball Room Dancing, Mr. Holmes ranks high; is a member of the National Society of the Professors of Dancing, and is one of the most successful in the profession.

For fnrther particulars apply to Frank A. Souther and L. R. Taber.
Sept. 27. 1t

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

AT

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

AT THE

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.00; one month, $3.50.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Massachusetts gains 450,000 inhabitants by the official figures of the new census over the figures of ten years ago. This is better than any estimate yet made, exceeding by 39,000 the figures given out by Mr. Wadlin in August, and by 13,000 the more liberal estimate made by the Census Bureau in Washington as the count progressed. The cities have come forward with great strides and the neighborhood about Boston has more than kept pace with the growth of the metropolis. These figures mean that Massachusetts is not likely to lose any of her Representatives in Congress by any apportionment that is likely to be adopted. On the basis of 180,000 inhabitants to a district, she would retain her present twelve and have a large fraction of 73,000. The reapportiontment will throw power farther into the eastern part of the State. The percentage of gain in the State since 1880 is 25; in Norfolk County, 33; and in the city of Quincy, 58. But two cities in the State have made a larger percentage of increase since 1885 than Quincy, namely, Fitchburg and Malden.

It is reported that the Beverly divisionists will present their usual petition to the next Legislature, but will not push for action thereon, asking only for its reference to the next general court. They do not look for success as long as Governor Brackett is in the gubernatorial chair, and will therefore save their powder for a more favorable opportunity at some later date. If the governor is the cause of the state's being relieved from the repetition of this case which has occupied so much attention of our legislators for several years past, he should be given ample credit therefor.

The newspapers have not for a long time found a topic so full of opportunities for fun and sarcasm as the effort of a school official in Brooklyn to debar the works of Longfellow from the public schools, upon the ground that the poems contained sentiments improper for youthful minds.

A New York publisher offers to sell Dickens' works, complete in twelve paper-bound volumes, for fifty-five cents. Of course, the paper of the books is cheap, and the type with which they are printed is ruinously small, but even then the offer is a marvellous one, as an illustration of the possibilities of modern publishing.

Who says prohibition cities are not prosperous? Somerville has voted no-license for many years. When incorporated in 1872 the city was only one-third as large as now.

Taxpayers in Quincy.

The publishers of the DAILY LEDGER will commence next Monday to publish a list of all persons in Quincy, who are taxed on any real or personal estate in this city.

The list will be very full and complete; more so than ever printed before, except once in pamphlet form some fifteen years ago.

It will be the Assessors' valuation of each and every house in Quincy; every piece of land, shop, store, barn, carriages, horses, etc.

We shall endeavor to publish a double column each day, if we can get time to copy the taxes from the Assessors' books, which will be a long and hard job.

We may find the undertaking so laborious and expensive as not to be able to complete it. It cost the town several hundred dollars when it was printed in pamphlet form, and it would be much more expensive now.

Let those who wish to know how their neighbor's and their own property is assessed, procure the LEDGER daily, as we cannot promise to keep all back numbers on hand to supply future demands.

THE TARIFF BILL

Makes Its Appearance in the House at Last.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES,

Showing How Various Conflicting Interests Were Treated.

GOES INTO EFFECT OCT. 6.

Sugar is Free Beyond No. 16 Dutch Standard and the Duty on Binding Twine is One-Tenth of One Per Cent.—Expected to Be Passed Promptly in the House—Senators Primed with Speeches on the Bill When It is Reported to That Body.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The conference committee on the tariff bill completed its work late yesterday afternoon. The committee had to deal with 464 amendments, many of them involving cardinal differences of principle in treatment and many the subject of bitter controversy between conflicting interests. In the more important items of this kind the result of the committee's action was as follows:

The date when the bill is to take effect was made Oct. 6. Feb. 1 next is fixed as ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before Oct, 1 may be withdrawn at the old rates of duty.

Sugar.

In the case of sugar the conference, in place of the uniform bounty of 2 cents on grades of 80 and above, provided by the house, included maple sugar, and adopted the following provision:

That on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid from any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3689 of the revised statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane, grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2c a pound; and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 1 3-4c a pound, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe.

In the case of imported sugars, the house line of 16 Dutch standard, below which sugar is to be free, is adopted, but on higher grades the result was a compromise, as follows:

All sugars beyond No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of .5 of 1 cent a pound; provided that all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay .1 of 1 cent a pound in addition to the rate hereinafter provided for, when exported from, or the product of any country, when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay directly or indirectly a bounty on the exportation of any such sugar which may be included in this grade, which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength; and the secretary of state shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

And provided, further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet sugar factory and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from beets produced therein, shall be admitted duty free until July 1, 1892;

Provided, that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above indicated since Jan. 1, 1890, shall be refunded.

On glucose, the house rate of 3-4 cent a pound is retained. Whereas the senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provision was to take effect March 1 next, the conference fixed upon April 1 as the date of operation, with a proviso that No. 16 sugar may be meantime refined in bond without duty.

Fish.

In the case of fresh or frozen fish from American fisheries, made free by both houses, the conference has imposed the limitation that they must be caught by American vessels in fresh water. Other fish are made duitable at 3-4c a pound, a split between the house and senate rate.

Twine.

On binding twine the rate is fixed at 7-10c, but on other manila cordage the rate is advanced from 1 1-2c to 1 3-4c a pound, more than was agreed upon by either house.

All of the paragraphs inserted by the senate providing for a "customs commission" were stricken out by the conference.

Glass.

In the case of glass bottles where the senate reduced the rates, the conference adopted a medium, fixing the rates on sizes above one pint and more, at 1 cent a pound, and on smaller sizes down to one-quarter pint at 1 1-2 cents. The 45 per cent. house rate struck out by the senate, on chemical glassware, is reinstated. Sixty per cent. is fixed for thin and heavy blown glass; in porcelain glasses, a uniform 60 per cent. rate is established. Spectacles and eye-glasses or frames are to pay 66 per cent. instead of 50 cents or 30 per cent—a compromise.

Iron, Steel and Tin.

On boiler and other plate iron and steel, new grades are established valued at 2 cents or less a pound. The senate rate of a further additional duty of 35 per cent. on manufactures of tin plate is replaced by an absolute single duty of 55 per cent., and its stipulation for free 63 pound tin after 1896 in case of failure of domestic works to produce one-third of the consumption, is retained. In steel ingots and blooms the senate rate (lower by 1-10c a pound) is retained on grades below 1 8-10c in value, and above that the higher house rate prevails.

Lumber.

In the case of sawed boards and lumber of white pine, the house recedes from its $1.50 rate, the senate rate of $1 is adopted, and the provision for the retention of the old duties to cover a foreign export duty is retained. The duty on cedar posts is fixed at 20 per cent., on hard cabinet wood board at 15c per cent, and on veneers at 20 per cent. The senate rate of $1 on pine clapboards is allowed to stand, as well as its rate on shingles of 20c per 1000 for white pine and 30c for others.

The senate provision including rattan cane in the 10 per cent. duty on chair cane is retained.

Internal Revenue.

Of the changes made in the internal revenue sections the conferrees' statement is as follows: The senate struck out all of the provisions of the bill as passed by the house, providing for the reduction of internal revenue taxes and the abolition of the special taxes or annual license on dealers in tobacco, cigars and peddlers of tobacco and cigars. The conference committee restored these provisions, and those reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff to 6c a pound instead of 4c as provided by the house bill. The paragraphs relating to the sale of tobacco grown by small farmers without being required to pay a special tax have been restored. By the restoration of these paragraphs nearly 700,000 persons are relieved from the payment of the annoying special taxes which are now imposed by law. The reduction which will be made to the revenue by these changes in the internal revenue laws, will be over $6,000,000 on the bases of the receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and nearly $5,000,000 on the basis of the receipts for the preceding fiscal year.

Wool.

The rates established in the wool schedules where amendments were made were as follows: On woolen or worsted yarns made from the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, valued above 30c. a pound, 3 1-2 times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class; on woolen or worsted cloths, valued above 30c. a pound, 3 times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class; on clothing, ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act; felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, and plushes and other pile fabrics, all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, alpaca or other animals, be 4 1-2 times the duty imposed by this act on unwashed wool of the first class, and 60 per cent. ad valorem; carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, not specially provided for, 50 per cent. ad valorem; spun silk, 35 per cent. ad valorem; velvets, plushes, or other pile fabrics, containing exclusive of selvedges, less than 75 per cent. in weight of silk, $1.50 a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; containing exclusive of selvedges, 75 per cent. or more in weight of silk, $3.50 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; but in no case shall any of the foregoing articles pay less rate of duty than 50 per cent. ad valorem; clothing and articles of wearing apparel, when composed in part of India rubber, 8c. an ounce and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Paper.

Copying, and all tissue paper made up in any form, 8c. a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem: albumenized or sensitized paper, 35 per cent. ad valorem; paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Silk.

The senate struck the bounty provisions proposed in the silk schedule of the bill as passed by the house. Other amendments which restore the language and rates of the present law were made. In these the committee concurred.

Liquor.

In the liquor schedule the senate made increases on the various forms of wines and liquors. The house rates were restored, except on champagne and spirits, leaving still wines and malt liquors at the existing rates of duty.

Cotton.

The senate's action striking out the proviso that all cotten cloths valued at more than 8c a yard, shall pay 30 per cent. ad valorem is agreed to; cotton cloth, bleached, dyed, stained or printed, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for, 10c a square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem. The senate action striking out duties on corsets, is agreed to; flax, not hackled or dressed, 1c a pound; flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 3c a pound; tow, of flax or hemp, 1-2c a pound. The senate action striking out duties on vegetable, hair, ramie, rhea, or China grass, agreed to; jute yarns, 35 per cent. ad valorem; bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar materials suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts, valued at 6c or less a square yard, 1 8-10 a yard; at more than 6c, 1 8-10 a yard; flax netting and seines, when composed of yarn not finer than 20, 15c a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; finer than 20, 20c a pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem; oil cloth valued at above 25c a yard, 15c a yard, and 30 per cent. ad valorem; brown and bleached linen cloth, containing less than 100 threads to the square inch, 35 per cent. ad valorem; yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or both, valued at 15c or less a pound, 6c a pound; above 15c, 45 per cent. ad valorem; all manufactures of flax or hemp, 50 per cent. ad valorem; provided that until Jan. 1, 1894, such manufactures of flax, containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, shall pay 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of the above duty.

Chemicals.

The changes in the chemical schedules are as follows: Tannic acid or tannin, 74c a pound; chloroform 25c a pound; all coal tar colors or dyes, not specially provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem; all preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes, and specially provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, extracts of sumac and extracts of barks, such as commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for, 7-8c a pound; extracts of hemlock bark, 1-3c a pound; glycerine, crude, 1 3-4c a pound; refined, 4 1-2 cents a pound; licorice, extracts of 5 1-2c a pound; alizarine assistant, or solution oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil containing 50 per cent. of castor oil, 80c a gallon; less than 50 per cent, 40c a gallon; all other, 30 per cent ad valorem; peppermint oil, 80c a pound; castor oil, 80c a gallon; flaxseed, linseed and poppy seed oil, 32c a gallon; opium, containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia, $12 a pound; barytes, unmanufactured, $1.12 a ton; manufactured, $6.72 a ton; blues, containing ferrocyanide of iron, 6c a pound; chrome yellow, green and all other chromium colors, in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, 4 1-2c a pound; artists' water colors paints, 30 per cent. ad valorem; acetate of lead, white, 5 1-2c a pound, brown, 3 1-2c; white paint containing lead or zinc, same duty as the lead or zinc; phosphorus, 20c a pound; caustic lc a pound; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per cent. ad valorem; sulphur of soda or salt cake or nitre cake, $1.35 a ton; sulphur, refined, $8 a ton; sublimed, or flowers of, $10 a ton; sumac, ground, 4-10c a pound. Paintings and statuary are retained on the dutiable list at 15 per cent. ad valorem, which is one-half of the present duty.

The aggregate reduction of revenue by the bill is estimated at $60,000,000.

The conferrees agreed to the senate reciprocity and retaliation amendment, making but one change, which was in the date—made January, 1892, instead of July next.

Agriculture.

Of the changes made in the agricultural schedules the conferrees' report says: In the agriculture schedule the house rates are mainly retained. Garden seeds have been reduced from 40 per cent. as proposed by the house, to 20 per cent., the rate substituted by the senate, and turnip seed, which the senate placed on the free list, transferred to the dutiable list. On oranges, lemons and limes, which the house made dutiable at double the present rates in order to afford protection and encouragement to the planters of California and Florida, the senate reduced the rates somewhat above the present law.

The Bill's Chances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The long contest over the tariff bill has ended. The bill will be taken up in the house to-day, and it is expected will be brought to a vote in one day. That is the intention of the managers. It will be sent to the senate forthwith, with a resolution which has already been agreed upon by the committee on ways and means, fixing the time of the final adjournment of this session on Tuesday next, Sept. 30.

It is probable that the tariff bill can be disposed of in the house in one day. Whether or not it can be discussed as speedily in the senate may be doubted. There are a number of set speeches to be made upon it, and it is not quite certain whether those who intend to speak can be induced to forego their efforts, notwithstanding they know that the great majority of the members of both parties have already packed their grip sacks and have them convenient to start for the train.

It is said that seven senators have arranged to make set speeches upon the conference report. Four of them are Democrats and three of them Republicans. That was the program which was arranged at the time the bill was sent to conference, and is one of the reasons why the bill was sent by the senate to conference without debate. It will be remembered that neither Mr. Allison Mr. Aldrich nor Mr. Carlisle spoke upon the bill at that time. The expectation is that they will now speak, and that three other senators have prepared elaborate speeches which they desire to print. Leave to print does not prevail in the senate, and it is expected that a whole day and possibly a night session will be requested to complete these speeches.

Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In the house Mr. McKinley offered for reference to the committee on ways and means the following resolution: That the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall declare their respective houses adjourned on next Tuesday at 2 p. m.

In Brief.

A new precedent was established in the house through the efforts of Gen. Cogswell, in the payment of $6000 to a Gloucester citizen for damages to property in 1863.

E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey has been appointed minister to Spain, and Edwin A. Conger minister to Brazil.

The house at its evening session passed 112 private pension bills and at 10:30 adjourned.

BIG SUIT FOR BRIDGE TOLLS.

Uncle Sam Wants $200,000 Damages from a Western Railway.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Suit for $200,000 damages has been brought on behalf of the United States, in the United States circuit court, against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company. The suit is for tolls on 100,000 cars carrying freight over the government Mississippi river bridge from Rock Island, Ills., to Davenport, Ia., and covers a period from March 3, 1881, to Sept. 24, 1890. Included in this case are the tolls collected from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, the Rock Island and Peoria Railway company, the Rock Island and Mercer railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company. It is said that 50,000 cars were carried for these companies at the rate of $2 a car.

WHO IS GOVERNOR?

A Question Which is Greatly Bothering Public Men in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 27. — The recent death of Governor Stevenson has resulted in the question who will succeed him. Lieututenant Governor Davis died a year ago and Frank Bell, who was then president pro tem. of the senate, has been regarded as lieutenant governor since. Some persons hold that Bell becomes acting governor, but owing to the constitutional provision he cannot draw any salary. Others hold that Governor Stevenson and Lieutenant Governor Davis being dead, the present president of the senate takes the place; while there are still others to urge that Secretary of State Dormer is the party who really is governor. Considerable trouble may result on this account.

Satisfaction for Gibbs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. — Assemblyman Frederick S. Gibbs, who was lately expelled from the Republican county committee, scored a victory last night in the primary held in the Thirteenth assembly district. Ex-Alderman Gaine, who ran on what was termed the regular organization ticket, was beaten by a vote of 565 to 364. Gibbs, in a speech after his victory was declared, said he felt proud that his independent stand taken in the legislature against "Boss" Platt had been so enthusiastically upheld by his constituents. Republican primaries in all the other election districts passed off harmoniously.

A New Jersey Crime.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 27.—A horrible crime, resembling in its details the murder one year ago of Annie Leconey, was brought to light by the finding of the mutilated body of Mrs. John Miller in a dense wood near her home in Delaware township, this county. Frank Lingo, the burly negro who was suspected of the murder of Miss Leconey, is locked up charged with causing Mrs. Miller's death. Robbery is believed to have been the object of the murder.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain; slightly cooler; northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the coast, shifting to northwesterly; fair Sunday.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain; stationary temperature; brisk to high easterly winds, becoming variable; fair Sunday.

Cautionary signals are displayed from Narragansett section to Portland section.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 26.

The New York stock market opened this morning with a moderately active business. Boston was inclined to buy Atchison at the opening this morning, but it soon yielded to Wall street domination.

The New York Market.

Atchison	38⅛	Nor. Pac. pref	....
Central Pacific	....	Oregon Navi	96
Chi & Northwest	107¼	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	42⅞
Del & Hudson	....	Reading	....
Illinois Central	....	Texas Pacific	19
Lake Shore	107	Union Pacific	56½
Missouri Pacific	....	Wabash St. L. & P.	10½
N. J. Central	....	do pref	30⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅝	Wheel & Lake Erie	35⅛
Northern Pacific	30	Western Union	83

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9¼	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremo's Bay Land	5½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25⅜	Mexican Central	24½
Atchison	38⅜	N Y & N E	43⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6¼	do pref	117½
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	169
Boston & Maine	208	Union Pacific	55¾
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	....
Chicago, B & Q	96⅛	American Bell Tel	207
Central Mass	18¾	New England Tel	....
do pref	39	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Heavy; city mills $4 90 to 5 15; city mills patents $5 25 to 5 85; winter wheat, low grades, $3 35 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 5 25; do patents $4 50 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 85 to 5 15; do straights $4 65 to 5 50.

WHEAT—Strong; No 2 red $1 00¾ to 1 01⅛ elevator; No 3 red 90½ to 97c.

CORN—Firmer; No 2, 55 to 55¼ to 55½c elevator.

OATS—Dull; No 3, 43c; No 2, 44¼c; mixed western 41 to 46½c.

COFFEE—Rio Steady; fair cargoes 20⅝c.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12; the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the ridiculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

LIST OF

Taxable Property!

Commencing in The

DAILY LEDGER

— OF —

MONDAY NEXT.

A List of all the Taxable Property in the City will be Published.

Each Letter will be taken up Separately, and completed for the six Wards.

It is the purpose to make a transcript of the Valuation of the Assessors' books, showing the assessed value of each person's stock in Trade, Money and Income, Horses and Carriages, Land, Buildings, etc., together with the total Tax.

The Publication will be continued daily, and cannot fail to be of interest to the Taxpayers.

4500 FEET HIGH.

One issue of the

BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD,

Piled, folded, one on top of another, would make a pile sixteen times as high as Bunker Hill Monument.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Two Colorado Towns Have a Curious Squabble.

A COURT HOUSE BUILDING

Is the Bone of Contention, and After Considerable Shooting It is Set on Fire and Destroyed—The End Not Yet.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—A special to The Republican from Lamar, Col., says:

Word has been received of a serious trouble between the town of Boston and Springfield in Baca county. Since Baca county was made from Los Animas county by the last general assembly there has been strife between these two towns as to which would have the seat. The act organizing the county provided that Springfield should be the county seat, and at the election held last fall, it is alleged, by the manipulation of the ballots, it was made the permanent county seat.

The only available building for a county court house was a hotel building in Boston. A few weeks ago this was sold at a sheriff's sale and was bought by Springfield people. Saturday night a party left Springfield for Boston, with machinery costing $1000, intending to move the building to the former town for use as a court house, and thus prevent the county seat issue being raised again this fall. Rollers were put under the building, which is the finest in the county, and three stories high, and twenty teams were hitched to it. Inside the house were stationed twelve men with Winchester rifles.

The building was moved about five miles toward Springfield, which is about twenty-five miles from Boston, when the people of the latter place discovered the trick and immediately organized. All available horses and rifles were brought into requisition and pursuit was made. Upon overtaking the Springfield party they commanded a halt, which was answered by a volley of shots from the men in the building. The Boston crowd then fired and a fierce battle raged, which ended in the Springfield contingent being driven from the building. Coal oil was then procured and the building was set on fire and entirely consumed.

Great excitement prevails, but owing to the isolation of the towns, Springfield being over fifty miles from Lamar—which is the nearest railroad station—news is hard to obtain. Several parties arrived here from Springfield last night and departed hurriedly after buying all the cartridges they could find in town. It is reported that several parties were seriously wounded and two killed during the fight, but the news is not authentic.

The Pope Praises Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—In an interview with an English Catholic nobleman, the pope said he fervently hoped for a renewal of permanent diplomatic relations with England. Under the beneficent rule of Victoria, he said, the church had enjoyed throughout the British empire substantial liberties. Reports received at the Vatican from bishops and vicars apostolic, showing that justice and protection were accorded to the church everywhere in the empire, caused him the livliest satisfaction. He had the deepest personal regard for the queen, whose thoughtful care for the poor and suffering won golden opinions throughout the world.

A Wicked Youg Girl.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 26.—Nellie Fish, aged 16, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Fish of Cheshire, was lodged in the New Haven jail, charged with attempting to poison her foster mother. The girl admits putting "rough on rats" in the tea three times, the first two times without effect, and the third time in such large quantities as to overdo the matter, the doctor by prompt work saving the woman's life. The girl, who has been somewhat wayward, cannot explain what prompted the attempt.

"Kel's" Mother-in-Law is Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The dead body of Mrs. John Headiffin, mother-in-law of Mike Kelly, the base ball player, was taken from the Passaic river. Half an hour previously she was seen to fall or jump from the Wesel bridge. If the case be one of suicide, no cause whatever can be assigned for it unless it be insomnia. She has been ill since her return from Mike Kelly's new home, where she and her husband had been visiting. The deceased was about 60 years old.

Bondsmen Will Be Sued.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Chief Engineer John P. Derrenbacher, who confessed to the defalcation of $4000 as treasurer of the Kingston City Firemen's association a few days ago, is said to have fled to escape punishment. A warrant for his arrest, charging him with grand larceny has been issued. Actions to recover the amount embezzled will be brought against his bondsmen, all of whom are respected men.

Scheme Didn't Work.

LISBON, Sept. 26.—The police have discovered the authors of a circular distributed Wednesday, assailing the stability of well known banks with the object of creating a financial crisis. The plot failed. The usual issue yesterday of treasury bonds for the floating debt is amply covered by Portuguese bonds.

New Brunswick Affected by Strikes.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 26.—The recent strikes in building trades and brick making concerns in the United States have demoralized the lime quarrying and burning business of the St. John river. A number of the works have already closed down and operations are restricted in all of them.

State Prison Birds.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 26.—John E. Hanscom, who was arrested on a charge of attempting to burn the sash and blind manufactory of Gregg & Son, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the state prison. Sidney F. Shirley of Manchester was sentenced to the state prison for two years for embezzlement.

Dion Boucicault's Will.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The will of Dion Boucicault, which was made March 17, 1887, was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves all his property to Josephine Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, his widow, and makes her and John Peter Caddagan executors.

Both Sides Yield.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A compromise has been effected between the Illinois Central railroad and the trainmen who made a demand a few weeks ago for an increase of wages. The matter has been settled, both sides conceding points.

NEW PRINTS

— AT —

5c., 6 1-4c., 7c., 8c.

NEW CAMBRICS

AND PERCALES

At 12 1-2c.

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

IN ANSWER

TO the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West, Cape Cod, Quincy Point,	4.45 P.M. 7.00 " 8.30 A.M.
"	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
"	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West, Cape Cod,	7.55 P.M. 7.45 A.M
"	8.15 P.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
"	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
"	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	7.45 A.M.

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep fowls healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

PRINTS
— AT —
-4c., 7c., 8c.
CAMBRICS
PERCALES
2 1-2c.
— AT —
S. Hubbard's,
ancock St.,
- Mass.
NSWER
which is asked us so
e you built up so large
say that it is by buying
selling at the smallest
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Grain Store.
RADES OF
HAY AND STRAW,
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Fertilizer.
Russell,
ETOR.
, cor. Coddington.
Quincy. near Rail
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" 9.35 "
" 12.25 P.M.
" 4.40 "
" 6.25 "
N. Y., South and West, 7.15 A.M.
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" " 3.15 P.M
Quincy Point, 8.30 A.M
" " 5.15 P.M
Houghs Neck, 7.30 A.M
" " 5.15 P.M
South Shore, 7.45 A.M
Collections.
From Boxes at 5.45,
00 A.M.(Business Sec-
on 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.
AMS, Postmaster.
KE
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ion Powder.
ms lay like it. Highly
worth a pound of any
one daily. Cures all
n good to keep them
ree. Sold everywhere.
stamps. 24-lb. cans, by
prepaid, $5.00.
son House St., Boston

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 27.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1791—Braintree chose another committee to oppose petition to set off Quincy.

World Wide.

1687—Birth of Bossuet, famous French preacher; died 1704.
1768—British troops arrived in Boston.
1792—Birth of George Cruikshank, famous caricaturist; died 1856. Much of Cruikshank's work would be judged crude if measured by modern standards, but he possessed great knowledge of human nature and facility in expressing the emotions with his pencil. His illustrations of Oliver Twist are, perhaps, best known in America of any of his works.
1832—First railroad in the United States completed.
1840—Thomas Nast, the artist, born.
1854—Loss of the steamship Arctic; over 300 lives lost by collision in a fog off Newfoundland.
1862—Princess Maria Pia of Italy married by proxy to king of Portugal.
1889—Cheyenne selected as the capital of Wyoming, and Pierre as the capital of South Dakota.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries—Sept. 28.

1630—Town of Roxbury incorporated.
1823—Birth of Henry H. Faxon.
1850—Quincy twelve days without a death.

World Wide.

490 B. C.—Battle of Marathon.
1641—New Hampshire made a royal province.
1742—Death of Massillon, celebrated French preacher; born 1663.
1746—Birth of Sir William Jones, Oriental scholar; died 1794.
1835—Attempt upon the life of the French emperor by Pianori.
1864—Battle of Newmarket, Va.; Union loss 6,429, Confederate loss 2,003.
1870—Strasbourg surrendered, Franco-Prussian war.
1871—Destructive fire in Providence, R. I.; loss about $700,000.

Patriot and Ledger.

There are a large number of subscribers to the PATRIOT who also feel desirous of having the news daily, but do not think they can afford to take both. They have been readers of the PATRIOT for a quarter, or perhaps half, a century; and the PATRIOT is one of the fixed articles of the household which they do not like to part with.

For this reason we propose to meet these old subscribers at least half way, if not more, by reducing the price so that they can have both papers.

We will furnish, after this date, the Quincy PATRIOT and the DAILY LEDGER one year for $6, in advance.

We make this large reduction for two reasons; first, to allow all who wish both papers to have them at a reasonable price, and second, to induce subscribers to pay in advance, as it is very expensive to collect newspaper bills.

The Waste at a Summer Hotel.

In accordance with the long established and destructive idea which has prevailed in the best hotels of the United States from time immemorial, at least twice as much food is served as the guest can eat. The result is that at least fifty barrels of waste are carted away from this hotel each day by a man employed for that purpose. In the rush consequent upon the feeding of so many persons silverware and other articles in use in the dining rooms are constantly being thrown into the receptacles for this waste material, and consequently the services of one man are required to search and rescue these utensils.

At a certain seaside hotel 3,000 persons can be fed at one time. One Saturday and Sunday nearly 20,000 persons were catered to between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. Judging from the amount of food devoured, every man, woman and child visiting the beach that day must have been hungry. The value of the silverware and crockery used by this immense crowd amounted in the aggregate to $30,000. Each one required three napkins, one for personal use and the other two for the waiter's use. Five plates were used with each order, no matter how trivial, which ran the total number of pieces of crockery up to 75,000.—New York World.

Millions of Crickets.

For the past three years about the middle of August Dallas was visited by a flight of small hardshell beetles, which at night would strew themselves over the sidewalks and occasionally crawl down the backs of passersby. This year there has been a change in the programme, and instead of beetles there has come a visitation of crickets of the singing variety, which has been immortalized by the poet who wrote "The Cricket on the Hearth." A single cricket hidden away behind a large firebrick occasionally touches a tender chord, but when the horny looking things cluster by millions, frying in the electric lights and crawling over the sidewalks, the idea of the poetic gives way to that of the hideous. The creatures seemed to descend from the clouds, as if attracted by the electric lights while migrating in the upper regions of the atmosphere. The dip of their descent was toward the south, indicating that they came from the north.—Dallas News.

Capt. Tillman, the leader of the farmers' movement in South Carolina, owns 1,800 acres of land, runs twenty plows and has a dairy supplied by forty thoroughbred Jersey cows.

Frederick H. Hassam, the antiquarian, of New York, is to make ex-President Cleveland a present of Daniel Webster's rod, reel, wicker flask and fishing hat.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

Law Passed by the Last Massachusetts Legislature May Impose Unexpected Duties Upon Town Treasurers.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The judges of some of the inferior courts of the state are somewhat uncertain as to the construction to be placed upon one of the statutes passed by the legislature last winter. It is understood that the statute was enacted at the suggestion of Comptroller Loring, and was prepared by him, although reported by the committee on county accounts. Its particular provisions not only passed that committee, upon which there were several lawyers, without notice, but also went through the legislature unchanged.

Section 10, chapter 27 of the public statutes provides that "where no other provision is especially made" the town treasurer "shall prosecute for all fines and forfeitures which inure to his town." Chapter 440 of the acts of 1890 provides "that all fines and forfeitures imposed and paid in any district, police or municipal court shall, where no other provision is made by law, be paid to the city or town in which the offense was committed."

The question then arises whether any person other than a town treasurer can make any complaint where there is a fine imposed in those courts. In a town within the jurisdiction of one of these courts a person charged with illegally selling liquor may be fined $50 or more. This fine, under the law passed last winter, must be paid to the town where the offense was committed. Hence it inures to the benefit of that town. But by the provisions of the public statutes all fines that inure to the town must be prosecuted by the town treasurer. If this view of the law is sustained it is evident that town treasurers in many towns will have duties imposed upon them not contemplated by them when they were elected.

THE DEADLY ELECTRIC WIRE.

Two Young Men Meet with Instant Death at Winchendon, Mass.

WINCHENDON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Edward Tryan, aged 18, and George Barnard, aged 20, were instantly killed last night by an electric light guy wire coming in contact with an incandescent circuit on Pond street. The wire had been taken from the Boston and Albany depot to allow a building to be moved, and was left hanging in a coil by the side of the pole. Both had hold of the wire. Barnard's hands were badly burned, and it is supposed that Tryan attempted to assist him and himself fell a victim. Word was telephoned to the station, where the current was cut off, so the men could be released. Both belonged in Granville Corners, Mass., and were employed in the Converse toy shop.

The Doorkeeper Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The sub-committee, to which was referred the Enloe resolution to bring before the bar of the house one of the doorkeepers to answer for a breach of a member's privilege, in attempting to arrest Mr. Enloe while the latter was going out of the chamber, has completed its investigation of the affair. The incident occurred about six weeks ago while a call of the house was in progress. The sub-committee will report to the full committe that although the doorkeeper may have laid his hand gently on Mr. Enloe's shoulder, yet no attempt was made to arrest nor stop him, except for the purpose of explaining to him what his (the doorkeeper's) instructions were; consequently no offense was given. The subcommittee will therefore report the resolution adversely.

The Tribune's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In view of the charges and criticisms concerning the management of the pension office that have appeared in The New York Tribune from time to time recently, the house special committee, investigating the charges against Commissioner Raum, has decided to conduct an examination into the source of and grounds upon which The Tribune charges are based. For this purpose the committee has issued subpœnas for M. G. S. Eckendorff and Maj. S. N. Clark, the correspondents of that paper, to be present for examination at the meeting of the committee.

Boulanger's Promise.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Prominent Socialists declare that Boulanger promised to cast his lot with the revolutionaries in the first civil commotion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Worcester musical festival closed last night.

Potatoes have increased 300 per cent. in price in Kerry, Ire.

Hanlon and Teemer are to row at East Liverpool, O., Oct. 2.

The estate left by Samuel J. Randall is valued at about $5000.

Berliners are enthusiastic over Dr. Carver's skill with the rifle.

Count de Sainville expects to spend another winter in the Arctic region.

The letter of the Count of Paris is received with general disfavor in Paris.

An army officer predicts the approach of the greatest Indian fight of recent times.

M. Mermeix is said to be dying from a wound received in one of his many duels.

The Prohibitionists and Farmers' Alliance of North Dakota held a fusion convention.

A special government commission is to consider the situation of the Jews in Russia.

George S. Graham, the millionaire merchant of Baltimore, tried to commit suicide.

The steamer Wieland, which ran aground in New York bay, has been floated.

A German officer who died by suicide at Berlin was buried without military honors.

Reforms in criminal law in Boston have been recommended to the National Prison congress.

A large number of German delegates to the International Iron and Steel congress have sailed from Hamburg.

A Scotch gingham manufacturer is considering the advisability of erecting a gingham mill at Fall River.

William H. Walker of Westboro is the Prohibitory nominee for congress in the Ninth Massachusetts district.

Emperor William has issued an order that will put a stop to turf indulgences on the part of German army officers.

A dispatch from Algiers says that a cyclone has swept over a large portion of Algieria, doing an immense amount of damage.

John F. Gaffey, deputy collector of internal revenue at New Haven, has resigned his position in consequence of the press of other interests.

To intercept the smuggling of opium and Chinamen into the United States is said to be the principal mission of the cutter Wolcott, under sailing orders at Port Townsend, Wash.

THE SUNSET.

Red, tangled in with blue, purple and gold;
'Tis thus, in colors, the Day's life is told,
As't nears its close, ere Twilight's dusky bars
Are nailed in place by Night's close driven stars.

The crimson tells its tale without my word
Of bleeding hearts, whose moans the Day has heard;
The blue of Hope, which from Grief's font doth rise
In more transplendent life toward the skies;

The purple Earth's ambitious ones bespeaks
As't proudly wraps from sight the mountain peaks
Its tint has softly touched, and yet ascends
Till all the gathered glory with it blends.

Then, o'er it all a shining glory gleams;
Yea, in the red of suffering it streams,
And rims the blue; a prophecy as well
Of bliss beyond as limit to Hope's spell.

And, yes, the purple mingles with the gold,
And its career the lips of light have told;
And then in conscious grandeur sinks away
At the approach of Night—another Day!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

BURIED IN THE OCEAN.

It was in my twenty-sixth year that my ship, the Osprey, owned by Fowler Brothers, was chartered to come to San Francisco for wheat. We arrived here safely, loaded wheat, and soon were outside of the Golden Gate heading for home. Everything went smoothly, and nothing occurred to forewarn me of the terrible adventure the future had in store for me.

We were to the southward of Valparaiso when I fell ill. It was a kind of faintness that would suddenly and without warning come upon me, so that I often fell on the deck and lay there until some one could come to my assistance. This continued without my getting much worse until we got down off the Magellan straits, in the latitude of Cape Pillar or thereabouts.

One day, a gloomy, forbidding day, such as the mariner often meets with down there, I had the afternoon watch, and was superintending one of my men who was fixing a ratline in the weather mizzen topmast rigging. The fellow was very clumsy, to say the least of it. I got annoyed watching his awkwardness; more annoyed, in fact, than was warranted, I think, now that I look back. But I was growing more and more irritable every day, which was probably owing to my fainting spells. Suddenly I became so excited that I jumped into the mizzen rigging, and was into the top in a trice. I was about to pull the fellow away from his job when a fit came on. A sudden mist clouded my eyes. My senses left me; I reeled and fell from the top to the deck. In my descent I struck once or twice, which caused me to turn over, with the result that I fell on my head.

When I recovered consciousness I was lying in a bunk in the hospital. Still there was a thick mist before my eyes. I could indeed see everything so as to recognize where I was, but somehow my eyes refused to move about, and I could only stare straight up at the deck. I tried to turn in my bunk, but I could not. To raise my arm, but I could not. To sit up, but my muscles failed me. At last the truth struggled into my darkened mind. I perceived at last that I was in a perfectly cataleptic trance. The strange part of it was that my mind was almost as active as ever. I knew all that was going on about me, and I felt an overwhelming terror at my possible fate.

It was soon made known to me. The captain entered my room. I could hear indistinctly, as if it were afar off, his footstep on the deck. Then the steward also came in. I heard them consulting together, and both came to the conclusion that I was dead, that my neck was broken by the fall.

"Tell Sails to come in and take his measure. We must bury him to-morrow while the fine weather lasts," I heard the captain say, and presently the sailmaker came in and measured me for the last hammock I should ever sleep in. I could not feel him, but I knew by his motions what he was doing. I will not describe how they laid me out on the cabin table and left me there, while Sails, close by, made my shroud. Stitch, stitch, stitch went his needle, seeming to enter into my brain every time instead of the thick canvas. I can distinctly remember that while I lay there the steward tried to close my eyelids, but, thank God, they flew up every time and left me the poor consolation of seeing the preparations for my doom.

At last all was finished. The canvas was spread on the deck and I was laid in it. Then the sailmaker began to stitch me up. He had stitched up all but my face when I heard him say he had lost his knife. A rigid search was made everywhere, but it could not be found, so Sails returned to work, and all that time I was thinking in my dull way what fools they were for not looking into my shroud for the lost knife. As I afterward learned, it was next day at noon that I was carried on deck and laid on a plank preparatory to being shot overboard. The men one by one took a look at my face, and then it was covered up forever. The burial service was read by the captain, there was a little delay, and then the plank was tilted, and I shot into the bitter cold water off the Diego Ramirez. It must have been the shock that brought me to my senses, for as I sank down, dragged lower by the shot at my feet, I felt my feeling and action return.

At the same moment my right hand, released from its dread inertia, grasped what I instantly knew to be a knife. Mechanically I forced the blade and ripped my canvas shroud so that the shot fell, and I began to rise to the surface. In a few seconds, I suppose, although it seemed years, I opened my eyes—for it is a curious fact that while I lay in a state of coma they remained open, yet when my feelings returned with the shock I closed them at once—and saw once more the light of day, which I had never expected to see again. I was an excellent swimmer, and had soon regained my breath, and cast from me the canvas which impeded my movements. Then I looked around over the waters, and saw that my miraculous escape had been all for nothing. The ship, looking like a great swan, was several miles away, getting smaller and smaller even as I looked.

There arose from my lips a frenzied curse against God that had abandoned me thus, but almost immediately afterward, as if to rebuke me for my wickedness, I noticed a piece of wreckage floating toward me. Hope once more filled my breast, and I swam toward the piece of deckhouse, as it proved to be, and clambering on top threw myself on my face and wept for very wretchedness.

Alone on the wide ocean, a piece of wood the only thing between me and death, dazed and weak from my last terrible experience, what else could I do but weep? Soon I began to feel an intense hunger. By the lowest calculation I must have been comatose for three days, so for that time I had had no nourishment.

The thick mist that suddenly came down satisfied my thirst, but there was nothing to eat, nothing to eat. I nearly went crazy as the day wore on.

At last night fell and added the terrors of the blackness of darkness to the pangs of hunger. I could never tell the horrors of that first night. It was a wonder I was not stark, staring mad when day broke. The second day passed like the first. Nothing to eat, something to moisten my lips, but no sail in sight. The third day broke with an angry sky and angrier sea, and I saw that before the day closed a Cape Horn gale would be raging, with its attendant sleet and cold. I trembled then, for even though I was almost dead and quite without hope I wanted to live. By noon the sea had risen tremendously, and it was with great difficulty that I managed to keep on my raft. By nightfall the gale was raging fiercely, and I was expecting every moment to be engulfed in one of the terrible abysses into which my raft slipped constantly.

This was the most awful night I ever spent—worse even than when I lay to all appearances dead on the cabin table of the Osprey. The flying spoondrift cut me to the bone. The great waves rolled their crested, phosphorescent heads high above me, who, sunk in a black abyss, heard the gale shrieking overhead. I felt soon that it could not last much longer. Numbed and weak as I was I clung to my refuge with the energy of desperation and waited bitterly for death.

Finally an immense wave, higher than all that had gone before, raised its wild head and rolled down on me.

My time had come. I was swept like a child from my raft and carried on the crest of the monster as I supposed to death. But once again the hand of the Almighty was stretched out to save me. I was dashed with inconceivable violence against something solid as a rock. Ropes were floating all around me. I grabbed several and then swooned.

I awoke and recognized the old hospital of the Osprey. Then I thought my burial and subsequent adventures were all a wandering fancy, and that I had never left the hospital. But I was soon undeceived. A kind face bent over me and I saw once more the features of my good captain. He would not permit me to speak at all that day, but on the next I was allowed to relate my story, which I did in a weak and quavering voice, I can assure you. Then the captain told me that, after burying me, as they thought, they had kept on their course for two days, when they encountered a heavy head gale which drove them back on their course again. They shipped a terrible sea, which carried away boats and houses forward, but it was the last exertion of the gale, for after that it died away.

When the waist was sufficiently clear of water to enable the men to walk there they had discovered my body entangled in ropes lying in the lee scupper. At first they thought my corpse had been washed aboard again, as has been several times done, but on lifting me up they saw unmistakable signs of life, and with great awe and wonder carried me into the cabin. As to my comatose sleep, the captain said he had never seen anything more like death. He had doubted if the most skilful doctors could have discovered any life in me. He was confident my neck had been broken.—F. D. B. in Alta Californian.

The Young Kaiser at Ostend.

The Emperor William has never yet received a more delicate compliment than that paid him by the king of the Belgians, who vacated the royal chalet at Ostend in his favor, and allowed the imperial standard of the Hohenzollerns to replace for twenty-four hours the national tricolor. At the last moment the projected military display in the streets and the presence of the German consuls at the wharf were abandoned, but the first visit of the impetuous ruler of Germany to Belgium created, on the whole, a very favorable impression.

The unwieldy Hohenzollern experienced some difficulty in approaching the landing stage, but King Leopold, who, like his brother and nephew, had donned the somewhat unpicturesque uniform of the Prussian cavalry, lessened the tediousness of the wait by conversing with his guest across the bulwarks in stentorian tones. The bluff geniality of the young kaiser won all hearts, and his progress through the streets was marked by an amount of enthusiasm which Belgium is altogether unaccustomed to. The emperor never fails to make his strong individuality felt.—London World.

That's What It Spelled.

A farmer's man brought the village doctor a note the other day, and with some difficulty Medicus spelt out, "Please send me a bottle of fizzic."

"Hello!" exclaimed the doctor, "f-i-z-z-i-c doesn't spell physic."

"Don't it?" answered the rustic; "what do it spell, then?"

The doctor gave it up.—Chatter.

The income derived by French people who rear fowls, according to official returns, is 337,100,000 francs, of which 153,500,000 francs represents the value of the flesh and 183,000,000 francs that of the eggs.

WAITING.

It was not the intention of the publishers to have made a continued story of the one begun Friday, but part of it was misplaced and is given below. The reader was left at a clump of trees near Mr. Jacob's dwelling. Continuing the story:

One evening, on our return from a long and dusty ride, we passed the place at about sunset. The sight of the cool retreat reminded me of a spring which bubbled from the bank a few feet below it. I suggested the idea of dismounting in order to quench our thirst, and I was the first to leap from my pony and penetrate the shadowy recess. Guess my surprise when in the gathering twilight I perceived our deserted Cecile.

"She stood in the subdued light like a Calypso ready to resent an intrusion within the sacred precinct of her grotto.

"'Why, Cecile,' I exclaimed, 'I took you for a ghost!'

"For answer she burst into a little irritable laugh—'Thanks for your compliment.'

"I knew she was not in amiable mood, but went up to her and kissed her lightly on the cheek. She did not change her attitude nor unlock her arms from behind her. Her airs provoked me, and I walked to the bank, saying, 'I hope there is no law prohibiting people from quaffing a draught at the spring?'

"At that moment I heard the chatter of our little cavalcade. 'Oh, gracious, here's Cecile!' 'We thought you were dead and buried!' 'What have you been doing with yourself, Cecile?' 'Turning nun, I suppose, to expiate for the sin of breaking hearts.' 'What have you done with your lovers?' 'Where is poor Cousin Victor?' 'And the gallant captain?' These were some of the questions which fell upon her like a hail storm.

"I pitied the girl and rushed to her rescue. 'Girls,' I cried, at the same time struggling up the rugged steps in the embankment, 'come on—the water is deliciously cool.'

"But my invitation was unheeded; Cecile stood in the midst of her tormentors, more beautiful than I had ever seen her before. Notwithstanding her increasing anger there was in her eyes an expression which aroused my compassion. It was evident that the girl had suffered, and that she was anxious to hide the fact from us. Her struggles to control her emotions were vain; the color fled from her cheeks and her lips quivered. The conduct of her friends was rude and ungenerous, and she considered herself affronted.

"'How does that concern you? I must say I consider you most unmannerly,' were the words which fell upon us like a clap of thunder. Our astonishment knew no bounds, and without further ceremony we hastened from the scene where our pride had met so shocking a blow.

"This little incident happened about a month after Cecile's quarrel with her cousin Victor. No one had received tidings of him since his disappearance.

"We afterward heard that a few weeks after Capt. Lymon's departure Cecile had been the recipient of a document which proved beyond doubt the duplicity of the man for whose sake she had forfeited the love of a worthy man. Imagine her humiliation, her vain regrets and the remorse which must have gnawed at her heart like a worm. The evening we surprised her under the trees we were ignorant of this important state of affairs. Her incivility toward us proved that she misconstrued our motives in stopping; she supposed we had heard of her troubles, and to tease her we had purposely intruded upon her.

"This was the end of our association with her. The war was now ended and I returned to the convent to complete my education. One by one the soldiers came straggling home. Many were missing, but they were all accounted for; some had fallen in battle and others had succumbed to the hardships of war. But Victor, the handsome creole, never more gladdened with his presence the hearts of his friends.

"At first Cecile awaited his return with a patience pitiful to see, but when month after month went by and no tidings came of him, she gave vent to her despair in violent and uncontrollable grief. To this day no one has ascertained his fate. Some believed that the unfortunate youth was killed in an encounter with Capt. Lymon. It is certain that he never rejoined his company after he left the parish.

"And Cecile, during all these years, has been brooding over her secret sorrow. She is now a wreck, on the borders of insanity. They tell me that there is in her face a wistful, longing look which appeals to the heart. Sometimes it is wild and despairing and overshadows her once beautiful eyes. She has lost all interest in life, and passes her time wandering over the premises, or else she sits where you have often seen her, apparently watching for somebody. Mr. Jacob, ever kind and faithful, has been her guardian.

"Soon after the close of the war he withdrew from the society of his friends and consecrated his life to the service of his beloved Cecile, once the pride of his heart."

On our homeward ride we passed the old house in the dusk of evening.

"Look!" exclaimed my friend, suddenly checking the horse. "There is Mr. Jacob now, walking toward the banks with his daughter."

I scanned the couple with curiosity.

The old man was barefooted, and walked in a stooping posture like one carrying a heavy burden. His shabby clothes hung loosely about him, and the brim of his old hat partially concealed his long straggling locks.

Just as we passed them Cecile turned her face in our direction and silently beckoned to her father.

I shall never forget that weird figure silhouetted in the light of a dying day.—Epsilon in New Orleans Times-Democrat

Wife (emphatically)—"That dog of Smith's across the way bit mother again this morning, and I want to know what you propose to do about it?"

Husband (brutally)—"I think I will buy the dog."

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER

LESSON XIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 28.

The Cases of Those Who Failed to Accept the Gospel—The Rich Young Man Whom Jesus Loved—What Was the Sin of Dives?—The Personality of St. Luke.

The teachings comprised in the twelve lessons preceding are so many, varied and important that a specific review, or even satisfactory mention of each principle advanced, is manifestly impossible. A few salient points, however, should be noted: The development of Christian doctrines; the fact that these lessons deal chiefly with teaching and very little with personal history, and especially the instances given illustrating the reasons why men do not accept the gospel and order their lives in accordance therewith. In the cases of those bidden to the supper, one was kept away by his wife, and another by his oxen; one by an unreasonable fondness, and another by mere love of property.

Again, in the case of the wealthy young man we have a very peculiar and affecting instance. The text plainly shows that he was a youth of much nobility of character, and another evangelist adds that Jesus loved him. He was no doubt "one of the most popular men of our community," as the modern phrase has it, and yet he had not abused his wealth or popularity, for he was chaste, temperate and just. And yet even he failed to accept Christ—he had too much money, or at any rate thought too much of it.

Other characters are the greedy rich man, the lazy and voluptuous man, the merely indifferent man, and finally Dives, against whom no serious allegation is made—he seems to have been what some call "a downright good fellow," "a jolly dog," eating and drinking and having a "good time," "never bothering his head about reforming the world," but "letting each fellow look out for himself."

And on him a special condemnation falls—and what a fearful condemnation! Out of all who rejected Christ, as recorded in the quarter's lessons, he alone is followed beyond the grave and selected as an instance of final and complete reprobation. Not the murderer, not the extortioner, not even the impenitent thief—simply the man who had drifted along and enjoyed himself and never inquired about the sick and sorrowing. Are we at liberty to conclude that the state of society in the Roman empire at that time and the luxury then beginning among the wealthy were considered in this parable? And surely there never was a time when the lesson was so applicable as now; for there never was a time in the world's history when so many great fortunes were so suddenly acquired as in the United States in this generation. Never was the moral responsibility of the wealthy so great as now. Wealth is not sinful; but as to a life of mere enjoyment Christ has given us the divine view in His account of Dives. Of all the sinners mentioned during the quarter's lessons Dives is selected as the utterly hopeless case.

It should also be specially noted that the work of the last quarter is practically a study of Luke's gospel; the student should, therefore, as occasion serves, examine the authorities as to Luke. Here it is sufficient to state that he was a physician and man of learning, a companion for some time of St. Paul and author of the "Acts of the Apostles." Other facts of his life are not clearly proved, but the primitive Christians received by general tradition the statement that he was a native of Antioch, a Greek by blood rather than a Jew, or, at any rate, of Greek rearing and culture, one of the earliest converts and a very careful and diligent student of all things connected with the earthly life of Christ. The style of his writing shows that he had the "historical sense" very well developed.

The first mention of this gospel is alleged to be by Clement of Rome, about the year 100; and it is spoken of as a work already generally known to Christians and accepted as authority. For these and many other reasons the best judgment is that Luke wrote his gospel not long before the destruction of Jerusalem, and with the assistance of St. Paul. Tradition adds that he died a natural death at the age of 84, after preaching in various countries. As to the style of Luke it should be noted that he is careful to fix the time of each important event by mentioning the rulers in power at the time. The construction is artistic: First is the address to Theophilus and a citation of authorities, then the advent of John the Baptist and events in historic order to the beginning of Christ's ministry, and then the development of doctrines and lessons in regular order.

The quarter now closing opens with an impressive lesson on the proper use of the Sabbath; it is not to be kept by mere rigid formalism, as the Pharisees kept it, but with a joyous devotion. The old Jewish Sabbath is done away with. The parable of the supper follows, and here, as in many other places in Luke, the fact is emphasized that those who held rule among the Jews, with very rare exceptions, had no welcome for Jesus. The beginning of a Christian life—"taking up the cross"—the finding of the lost sheep and the lost piece of money and the prodigal son as an example of forgiveness follow as regular chapters in a serial discourse upon the work of grace. The parable of Dives and Lazarus is the most vivid picture of the life beyond the grave given in Christ's teachings, and appropriately closes this division of this gospel.

The miracle of the ten lepers, the parable of the widow who prevailed by prayer and the contrasted prayers of the Pharisee and publican logically come together as containing our Lord's teaching on the power of prayer in healing for the soul. Other parables and incidents follow, each introducing an important principle of the Christian faith, and the quarter closes with another and most emphatic lesson upon the hostility of the chief priests and the scribes. The student curious upon such matters should consult some of the recent discussions on the prophecy concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, and especially the question lately debated with some heat as to whether St. Luke recorded the prophecy before or after its fulfillment. As the city was destroyed in A. D. 70, and as Luke was traveling with St. Paul as late as 61 (in the spring of that year they reached Rome after the shipwreck), the question is one of great interest.

A Careful Georgian.

A wealthy Georgia man died recently, and after the last sad rites the family made a search for the will, but could not find it. Finally some one suggested that the body should be exhumed. This was done, and in the inside pocket of the grave coat the will was found. The careful citizen had put it there for safe keeping.—Chicago Times.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has made a gift of $2,350 to the Toronto university for the encouragement of the study of physics.

MANET STREET RAILWAY.

[ELECTRIC.]

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 15. Car will run as follows between

QUINCY AND HOUGHS NECK.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Neck	
7.30 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	7.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
9.30 "	2.30 "	8.00 "	3.00 "
	3.38 "		4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 M.	5.00 "
	5.35 "		6.00 "
	6.35 "		7.00 "
	7.35 "		

SUNDAY TIME

Leave Quincy.		Leave Houghs Nec	
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M
9.30 "	1.30 "	9.00 "	2.00 "
10.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	3.00 "
11.30 M.	3.30 "	11.00 "	4.00 "
	4.30 "	12.00 "	5.00 "
	5.30 "		6.00 "
	6.30 "		

Subject to change without notice.

Special arrangements can be made fo transportation for late parties or hops.

Fare 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Superintendent.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.33, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point. Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.06, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.40 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.23, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth
Post Office,	Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 27.

High water at 10.00 A. M. and 10.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.37; Sets at 5.33.
Moon sets 4.09.
Full Moon Sept. 28.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Registration meeting tonight.

Another Saturday with rain.

No cases in the District Court today.

A wedding in the First church next Tuesday.

The Democrats hold their Councillor convention today.

Mr. C. Very Starrett of Wollaston has returned from a three weeks visit to Worcester.

The dance which was to be held by the "socials" last night in Hancock hall was postponed.

Won't some professor start dancing classes on Tuesday and Friday evenings. These are the only open dates.

Pinel Bros. of Quincy gave Bible readings in Brockton last evening on the subject, "The Kingdom of God.

It is reported that the large factory at Quincy Point built as boiler works, is to be occupied by street car builders.

The St. Marys play the Actives of South Weymouth on the Weymouth fair grounds this afternoon for a purse of $40.

Mr. and Mrs. George White of School street, are receving the congratulations of their friends on the arrival of a young son.

Ex-Councilman Shaw is most prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Representative.

Merry Mount Kennels report the sale of a rough coated St. Bernard puppy by Champion Beaucamp, to Mr. George E. Frost of Neponset.

The lost robe advertised in yesterday's LEDGER has been returned to its owner; which again shows the value of the paper as an advertising medium.

Miss Lizzie Sullivan of this city was bridesmaid at the wedding in Canton, Thursday, of Mr. Edward Coveny and Miss Abbie Sullivan, both of Canton.

Capt. Abbott of Louisville, who was seriously burned in the Quincy disaster, returned home today in company with Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The truth is out. The Advertiser gives the Commissioner of Public Works taffy to get the city printing. It frankly acknowledges he is not a model.

J. H. Roberts of Wollaston, district deputy, made a visit to the Hyde Park Lodge Knights of Honor, Thursday evening. Two candidates were initiated.

The Democrats of Quincy and Weymouth will hold their representative convention on Saturday, Oct. 11. Two will be nominated from Quincy, and one from Weymouth.

J. F. Rooney, manager of the St. Mary's base ball club has made a deposit of $50, and renews his challenge to the Atlantics for a purse of $100. He is anxious to find out where the bluff is.

Prof. J. F. Holmes announces in today's issue that he will open a private class in dancing in Robertson hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. He had a large and very successful class last winter.

The Advertiser says; "It is rumored that Mayor Porter understands that the Republicans will drop him this fall and that he is seeking a nomination from the Democrats. Can't ride two horses."

Councilman W. T. Shea of Quincy has been appointed an aid on the staff of Chief Marshall Fay of the parade of the Total Abstinence Societies in Boston, Oct. 10. Mr. Thomas H. McGrath of this city will be marshal of the Norfolk County division.

At the M. E. Church, Wollaston, tomorrow, communion service will be held at the close of the morning service. The Epworth League meeting will be at 6.30 in the church and will be followed by a praise service. This will take the place of the usual evening service. Every one invited.

☞ A correspondent to the Weymouth Gazette from North Weymouth says, four generations attend meeting in the Pilgrim church in that town, sitting in one pew; it is the mother, son, granddaughter and great granddaughter; all but the youngest are members of the church.

A Great Boon.

Without doubt the greatest boon that has ever come to the laundry profession is Wax Starch. It is the latest product of the fertile and inventive mind of J. C. Hubinger, the genius of the laundry world. Nothing heretofore has been discovered that will impart such a handsome polish. Ask your grocer for it. 27—6t

Another Prize for Mr. Kent.

Mr. H. H. Kent owner of the Merry Mount Kennels, Wollaston, has had his St. Bernard dog, Bula in the Bench Show of Dogs at Ottawa, Canada, the past week. He has just received word that she has succeeded in carrying off the first and a special prize. Mr. F. M. Connolly of Field's Corner, who handled Bula for her owner, also secured a first prize on his well known mastiff, Wyoming Count.

Hayti is only a part of the island of San Domingo, having 10,000 square miles out of the 32,000 of the island, yet she has a revenue yearly of $7,888,000, and ships 70,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. Her government costs $5,000,000, and she has $2,000,000 to spend on improvements.

MARRIED.

LEVANGIE—FRASER—In Quincy, Aug. 25, by Rev F. A. Friguglietti, Mr. William D. Levangie to Mrs. Lucy J. Fraser both of Braintree.

WALSH—MURPHY—In Millbury, Sept. 18, by Rev. W. H. Goggin, Mr. Patrick H. Walsh of Braintree, to Miss Josie M. Murphy of Millbury.

LAWRENCE—GOVERN—In Quincy, Sept. 22, by Rev. F. A. Friguglietti, Mr. George St. Lawrence to Miss Eliza Govern both of Braintree.

JONES—HOWE—In Dennis, Sept. 9, by Rev. C. A. Bradley, Mr. Horace A. Jones, of Braintree, to Miss Marinda S. Howe, of Dennis.

DIED.

PACE—In Braintree, Sept. 22, R. Andrew, son of Mr. Charles A., and Mrs. Mary Pace, aged 9 months and 23 days.

FRAZER—In Braintree, Sept. 22, Mary A., daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Rosanna Frazèr aged 1 day.

WHITE—In Brookville, Holbrook, Sept. 25, Mr. Cornelius White, aged 83 years.

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION!

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Enos S. Coster, No. 8 Phipps street, his entire Household Furniture, consisting of 1 Large Tapestry Carpet, nearly new; 1 Hub Range, 1 Nice Parlor Stove, Hair-cloth Parlor Suit, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Marble Top Table. Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Wash Tubs, Saw and Saw Horses, Lamps, Crockery and Glass Ware, and numerous other articles for housekeeping.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, rain or shine.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 27. 4t

LIST OF

Taxable Property!

Commencing in The

DAILY LEDGER

—OF—

MONDAY NEXT.

A List of all the Taxable Property in the City will be Published.

Each Letter will be taken up Separately, and completed for the six Wards.

It is the purpose to make a transcript of the Valuation of the Assessors' books, showing the assessed value of each person's stock in Trade, Money and Income, Horses and Carriages, Land, Buildings, etc., together with the total Tax.

The Publication will be continued daily, and cannot fail to be of interest to the Taxpayers.

"FREE SHOP" SYSTEM

Appears to Be Growing Popular with Lynn Manufacturers.

LOTS OF NEW MEN ARRIVING.

Most of Them Come from an Association Factory in New Jersey—Outline of the Morocco Industry and Its Importance.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 27.—A. B. Martin has opened his factory in Lynn to non-union men. Ten men arrived yesterday noon and went to work at Moulton's factory; the force of non-union men there now numbers thirty. Powers & Co. have secured a lot of cot beds, and will probably open a free shop on Monday; other manufacturers will probably follow suit. The manufacturers already claim a practical victory.

The case of Carl Christiansen, the striking morocco dresser of Lynn, who is charged with assaulting a non-union man named Clements, was called in the police court and was continued for one week.

It is now certain that the Germans who have reached the Moulton factory are from another association factory at Newark, N. J., and are sent by that manufacturer to Mr. Moulton. The men say that they had plenty of work at Newark and are only in Lynn temporarily. Thirty more arrived last evening.

The workmen have not made their appearance outside of the factory since their arrival.

H. A. Pevear & Sons have secured a large force of workmen, but from whence they came in unknown. The striking and locked out workmen state that the men secured in the factory are all green hands.

There have been only two general strikes before in any of the morocco manufacturing centers of this country. March 30, 1886, a general strike was inaugurated in Wilmington, Del., and was declared off Oct. 15 of the same year. Nine hundred and fifty workmen discontinued work in a body.

The demands of the men were for an increase in wages equal to 33 per cent. The shops were declared free, and the manufacturers, with such help as they could obtain, worked out the skins which had been left in a perishable condition.

Business was then continued on a reduced scale, and new men were gradually instructed, as at present in Lynn, how to do the work. During the first few weeks of the strike the men received $5 a week; it was soon reduced to $3, however, and then for a while the striking workmen received nothing.

In 1874, a general strike of the workmen was witnessed in Lynn, all the men quitting work at an announced hour, leaving hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of skins in the vats to perish. Several manufacturers were nearly ruined. The workmen were defeated.

Lynn has been for half a century the largest morocco manufacturing center in this country, with the exception of Philadelphia. During the past decade Wilmington has forged ahead so as to dispute Lynn's prestige for second place.

The money product of Wilmington factories is probably larger, for Lynn manufacturers finish more skins of a cheaper grade.

The bulk of tanned skins imported are finished in Wilmington. Particularly interesting, in view of the present difficulty, are the following official figures, compiled with the greatest care:

During the first seven months of the current year there were $2,121,155 worth of tanned skins imported against $1,771,941 for the corresponeing year of 1989.

These skins, mostly tanned in the East Indies, approximated 4,000,000 in number, and paid 10 per cent. duty. There were 30,500,000 raw and tanned skins imported in 1889. These made, when finished, 2,544,000 dozen kid, equal to 190,000,000 feet, or sufficient to make 63,000,000 pairs of shoes. The stock is mostly used in ladies' goods, though considerable of it is put into tops of men's shoes.

The value of product, number of hands employed and the manufacturing centers are as follows:

Philadelphia—Manufacturers, 36; hands employed, 9950; skins tanned and finished yearly, 12,600,000.

Lynn (before the strike)—Manufacturers, 17; hands employed, 1200; skins tanned and finished yearly, 5,500,000.

Haverhill, Peabody, etc.—Manufacturers, 9; hands employed, 400; skins tanned and finished yearly, 1,500,000.

Wilmington, Del.—Manufacturers, 18; hands employed, 1600; skins tanned and finished yearly, 5,150,000.

Brooklyn and Newark, N. J.—Manufacturers, 14; hands employed, 1500; skins tanned and finished yearly, 4,000,000.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Manufacturers, 6; hands employed, 800; skins tanned and finished yearly, 1,500,000.

The total value of this product is not far from $28,000,000.

There are seutries at every factory in the city where it is deemed the intention of the manufacturer to open a free shop. The depots are also under the watchful eyes of pickets from the ranks of the striking and locked out workmen at Mark J. Worthley's West Lynn shoe factory.

Mr. Worthley states that everything is running smoothly. Local labor leaders refute all their assertions. There are thirty cutters and the stitchers at work in the factory.

As to the trouble at Rumsey Bros.' shoe factory, so far as can be ascertained, there has been no perceptible progress toward a settlement between the Knights of Labor and the firm.

Rebel Leaders Beheaded.

TANGIER, Sept. 27.—The Moorish army has defeated and routed the insurgents in the district of Ait Shokhman. The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded, and many were made prisoners. All the leaders who were captured were beheaded. The victorious troops pursued the insurgents and destroyed several of their villages.

Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Bridget Conyer, a young immigrant, who arrived at Boston from Liverpool two weeks ago on the steamer Astoria, and for the past two days has been visiting in this city, was taken to barge office hospital, suffering from smallpox.

Victims of the French Flood.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—It is believed that fifty lives were lost in the floods in the south of France. The driver and passengers of an omnibus going to Mayrés, are missing. It is feared that the conveyance was swept away by the flood and that all perished.

Murder in the First Degree.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 27.—The jury in the second trial of Charles McIlvaine for the murder of Grocer Luca, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Sunday Services.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by Rev. E. O. Dyer of South Braintree. Sabbath school at 11.45 A. M. Meeting of Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.00 P. M. Sabbath School Concert at 7 P. M. All are cordially invited.

Christadelphian Services.

At French's hall, at 7.30 P. M., there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. W. J. Smith of Boston. Subject, "How many Gods are there?" All are welcome.

Universalist Church.

Services at 10.30 A. M.; Mr. L. W. Atwood of the senior class of Tuft's Divinity School will speak. Sunday school at 12 M.

M. E. Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. by Rev. W. F. Whicher of Malden. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 P. M. The 7 P. M. service will be announced Sunday morning.

St. Paul's Church.

Sunday services, preaching at 10.30 A. M. Sabbath school at 12 M. and preaching at 7.30 P. M. Service is also held at Neponset in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and Wednesday evenings at 7.30. A hearty welcome to all.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by the pastor, subject of sermon, "Little Duties before Great Duties." Sunday school at 11.45 A. M. Guild of the Great Teacher at 6.30 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

M. F. LYNCH,
Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now.
Address,

M. F. LYNCH,
Albertina Street, Quincy.
Sept. 24. 6t

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS

Express Business,

BETWEEN

West Quincy and Boston.

It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

J. C. WHITE,
West Quincy.
Sept. 24. 6t*



HOUSES,
STORE, ROOMS,
Offices and Wharf,
TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

SLAVIN THE WINNER.

McAuliffe Easily Knocked Out by the Australian.

IT IS SETTLED IN TWO ROUNDS.

Standing of the League and Brotherhood Ball Clubs to Date—Nelson Lowers the World's Record for Stallions.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The much-talked of fight between Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, and Joe McAuliffe, the American heavyweight pugilist, took place at the Ormonde club this morning. At about 5 o'clock the two principals entered the ring, followed by their seconds. On the call of time both men advanced at once to the center of the ring. After short preliminary sparring Slavin led off rather low with his right. This was returned by one from McAuliffe with the left, which missed its mark. The American quickly followed it up with a good one from the left, then the right was busy, and in some exchanges which followed McAuliffe had decidedly the better of it. When they broke away McAuliffe landed a powerful blow on his opponent's chest with his right, but Slavin promptly retaliated, whereupon McAuliffe came to the ground.

After McAuliffe came to the ground in the first round, there was tremendous cheering in the Australian corner. Upon McAuliffe rising, the two got together and McAuliffe landed a terrible blow on Slavin's face. The American was at once keen on the face of his man and twice with the right hit him tremendous blows, time not being called until McAuliffe left off with a decided advantage.

In the second round McAuliffe began with his right on Slavin's face, then quickly got away to escape a determined rush by Slavin. Right around the ring the Australian chased his man, who began to cut a sorry figure and when they got close enough Slavin was twice the most strenuous in dealing punishment with his right. After the men closed the American broke away, a lot the worse for the deal.

On resuming the fight Slavin saw his chance, and availing himself of it, very quietly went in to finish his already beaten man and he soon knocked McAuliffe down with a clean blow, and after waiting for his return recommenced most vigorously. It was now over with the American, as he only rose to receive terrific punishment. He went down again, and his seconds seeing that further perseverance would be worse than useless, intimated that Slavin had most effectually defeated McAuliffe.

The announcement occasioned a scene of wildest enthusiasm. The fight lasted 6 3-4 minutes. McAuliffe's face showed marks of severe punishment.

BASE BALL.

But Two Games Played Yesterday—Standing of the Clubs.

Only one National league ball game was played yesterday—at Chicago—where Philadelphia won by the close score of 5 to 4. The record of the season is, therefore, this:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	124	80	44	.645
Philadelphia	126	76	50	.603
Chicago	130	77	53	.592
Boston	127	75	52	.590
Cincinnati	126	73	53	.579
New York	125	63	63	.500
Cleveland	127	43	84	.338
Pittsburg	132	22	110	.166

The Players' League.

Rain prevented all the scheduled Brotherhood games except at Chicago, and that resulted in a defeat for Philadelphia. Following is the record:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	121	78	41	.639
Brooklyn	128	74	54	.578
New York	124	71	53	.572
Chicago	133	73	60	.548
Philadelphia	125	66	59	.528
Pittsburg	121	55	66	.454
Cleveland	124	50	74	.403
Buffalo	125	34	91	.272

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Chicago dropped back into third place to-day, the Phillies defeating them in a very slow and tedious game.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.

Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 —5
Chicago..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—4
Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Chicago 6. Errors—Philadelphia 6, Chicago 4. Batteries—Gleason and Schriver, Hutchinson and Nagle.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Chicago and Philadelphias played off their postponed game to-day. The visitors were unable to hit Baldwin at all.

Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

Chicago..... 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2—8
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Earned runs—Chicago 4. Base hits—Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3. Errors—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Boyle, Husted and Hallman.

Ball Games Postponed.

Players—At Buffalo, New York-Buffalo; at Altoona, Brooklyn-Philadelphia.

National—At Pittsburg, Boston-Pittsburg; at Cleveland, New York-Cleveland; at Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Cincinnati game called at end of fourth inning on account of rain.

Atlantic—At Philadelphia, New Haven-Lebanon; at Harrisburg, Newark-Harrisburg.

WORLD'S RECORD LOWERED.

The Maine Stallion, Nelson, Covers a Mile in 2:11 1-2 at Kankakee

KANKAKEE, Ills., Sept. 27.—Nelson lowered the world's stallion record here; time, 2:11 1-2. Fauntina lowered the 2-year old record in 2:23 1-2.

Sweden Favors Free Traders.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.—The Swedish elections for members of the riksdag are going against the Protectionists, who have had a majority in the house for three years. Returns now in show the election of 116 Free Traders and eighty-one Protectionists. It is expected that Stockholm will return only Free Traders.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 179 in the United States this week, against 167 last week and 180 this last week. Canada had 31 this week, against 30 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, Jan. 1 to date, is 7446, against 6806 in a like portion of 1889.

Robbed by Highwaymen.

REDDING, Cal., Sept. 27.—The Redding and Cedarville stage was held up by two masked men about twenty-five miles from here. The Wells-Fargo express box and the government way pouch were robbed of about $800.



ALL KINDS
—OF—
OYSTERS
OPENED DAILY,
—AT THE—
Temple St. Fish Market.

By the Pint, Quart or Gallon,

Or on the Shell.

Orders taken and Delivered!

Sept. 26. 6t

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,
ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

SWEET POTATOES
$1.00 Per Bushel.
Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

DANCING SCHOOL.
PROF. CARDNER
of Boston, Principal of the
Tremont Dancing Academy,
TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,
176 Tremont St.,
Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at

ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,
On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.

Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.

Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.

The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

Registration of Voters.



CITY OF QUINCY.

THE Board of Registrars of Voters will be in session at the Ward Room, City Hall Building (entrance north side), from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 27th,** for the purpose of revising the voting list, and receiving evidence of qualifications from those persons claiming a right to vote in the approaching election whose names are not already upon the list.

Applicants for registration must personally appear before the Board with evidence of the payment of a tax assessed upon them in this State within two years (unless by law exempt from taxation); and if a naturalized citizen, he must also produce for inspection his papers of naturalization,

EDWIN W. MARSH,
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,
CORNELIUS MOYNIHAN,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
Registrars.

Quincy, Sept. 17, 1890.—8t p,20,27

He Leaned on His Luck.

"I had a most extraordinary piece of luck last Snnday," remarked a young broker a day or two ago, "and for it I have been thanking a kind providence ever since. I invited a girl cousin to go down to Long Beach for the afternoon, take supper there and return in the early evening. After we started I discovered that I had somehow brought only $2.90 with me. I had one railroad ticket, but with another required, two suppers, car fares and ferriage, figure as I wanted, I was just about twenty cents short. It was one of those horrible cases of smiling and joking without, and a sort of whited sepulcher within, wondering wildly how to pull through.

"We reached the beach, and I was revolving the plan of throwing myself on the mercy of the clerk and offering a check, when we stopped in our stroll along shore to examine some shells and seaweed, when blamed if lying right at my feet wasn't thirty cents—a quarter and a nickel.

"I stooped down and picked them up in a hurry.

"'What have you found?' asked my companion.

"'A little silver,' I said carelessly.

"'Oh, how lovely. How much?

"'Only thirty cents,' I said, as though I was disappointed at not finding a bag of it. I wasn't disappointed. Never was so happy in my life. It was just enough to pull me through, and I reached home with ten cents, but I tell you it don't do to lean on your luck like that every day."—New York Tribune.

Lawlessness North and South.

There is a familiar tone in the dispatches which tell of the efforts of White Caps near Bangor to tar and feather somebody. "The sympathy of the people is so strongly with them," the reports say, "that the authorities will make no efforts whatever to prevent the carrying out of their threats."

Such news sometimes comes from the south, and then it is generally seized upon by papers hostile to that sunny section as a text to point the moral that life and property are not safe down there, and that the authorities are in sympathy with the law breakers to such an extent that crime goes unpunished.

Up in Maine, a good, respectable New England state, of course it's different. The lawbreakers up there wear white caps, while those down south wear black ones.

Come, now, let's be fair. Shouldn't these little episodes in New England life teach us that human nature is very much the same on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line? Wherefore pluck out the beam that is in the eye of our southern neighbors while we still have quite a sizable mote bothering our own eye? —Boston Globe.

A Wild Cuban.

The most interesting inmate of Bloomingdale Insane asylum, however, is a young Cuban, whose family is an enormously wealthy one in the city of Cardenas, Cuba. He has been in the institution a year, and has improved so much that his family intend to take him home shortly.

He is a medium sized man of 23 years, with soft brown eyes, curly brown hair and a beautifully clear complexion. He does not speak a word of English, but converses fluently in Spanish and French.

When he first entered the place he was wild, and severely thrashed several of the attendants. The minute they turned their eyes away from him he would pounce upon them with the agility and ferocity of a tiger, and punch and kick them until he was overpowered. Now he has the quietest and most gentlemanly manners in the world, and receives all visitors with a courtly hospitality.—New York Journal.

On an Ocean Racer.

An Ohio clergyman thus writes of his experience on one of the ocean racers: "I have made my last trip on a racing steamer. We left thirty minutes ahead of the Teutonic, and the speed maintained was terrific. On Saturday night the heat was so oppressive in the cabins that everybody had to go on deck, and it was found that the great speed had overheated the machinery; but there was no check until Sunday, when the passengers became alarmed, and the engines were slowed down to allow the machinery to cool. If the speed had been kept up for a few hours the vessel, with all on board, would have gone to the bottom."

Fighting a Wildcat.

George A. Taylor, an express messenger, had a frightful experience the other night on his run from Kansas City to St. Louis. Among the packages intrusted to his care was a box containing two wildcats. One of them got out of the box and sprang at Taylor. The messenger picked up a piece of tarpaulin, which he held in front of him, and its claws became fastened in the canvas. Taylor kicked the brute loose, but it returned to the attack again and again. At last he threw the canvas around the cat, and thus imprisoned he got hold of a coupling pin and knocked it into insensibility.—Exchange.

Baltimore's Oyster Season.

Oysters will not be plentiful until the middle of October, when the dredging season opens and the great oyster fleet, consisting of large schooners, pungies, bugeyes, etc., begins operations. A rushing business is then done about the retail wharves, and the harbor front is alive with oyster merchants and men seeking employment. The lower harbor now is well filled with craft of every description waiting the opening of the dredging season, and the prospects are very bright.—Baltimore News.

Two Victims of August, 1890.

Visitor—Where are your big boys?

Mother—Jack went out at noon and was overcome by heat.

Visitor—And James?

Mother—He went out in the evening and was frost bitten.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 143. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

— AT —

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

— AT THE —

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

FALL OPENING!

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf



THE ✦ QUINCY ✦ PATRIOT

— AND THE —

QUINCY ✦ DAILY ✦ LEDGER

ONE YEAR FOR $6.

ATLANTIC BRIDGE.

Should It Be Widened to the Width of the Street.

THE COMMISSIONERS' HEARING.

Hancock Street is Laid Out 64 Feet Wide and the Bridge is but 30—City Requests that the Structure be Made 40 Feet.

Agreeable to the petition of the City Council the County Commissioners, Messrs. George W. Wiggin, M. P. Merrill and J. Q. A. Lothrop, gave a hearing in Quincy today on the widening of the Hancock street bridge over the Old Colony near the Atlantic station.

The city was represented by Mayor Porter, City Solicitor Pattee and others, and the Old Colony by J. H. Benton, Esq.

City Solicitor Pattee opened the hearing by reading the petition of the City Council for a hearing. The bridge is now thirty feet, and the city desires it to be forty feet.

With this brief statement the board of Commissioners and interested parties took an electric car in waiting, and under the personal charge of Supt. Duggan visited the bridge in question. The party could not have arrived at a more favorable time to show the necessity of widening.

There was a blockade of stone teams, express wagons and persons walking, and it was a very crowded thoroughfare. On the east side the fence to be on a line should go back about five feet, while on the west side where it is proposed to widen the encroachment is about twenty-five feet. There is not therefore any question as to land damage.

The party returned to the Centre, and proceeded with the hearing in the Probate Court Room in the Adams building.

City Solicitor Pattee continuing said:—Hancock street was laid out sixty-four feet, but had been built at various width. At the bridge it was but thirty feet, a few hundred feet north it was the full width. The city is now at work widening the whole street to its full width, sixty-four feet, and while it would like the bridge that width, it requests that the Old Colony make it forty feet.

The following witnesses were then sworn:—Mayor Porter, Commissioner Alexander, Councilmen Faunce and Ewell, Ex-Road Commissioners McKenzie, Duggan and Whitman, and Mr. I. W. Faunce.

Mayor Porter took the stand. He stated that $40,000 had been appropriated by the city, to widen and rebuild the street, and the desire was to have the bridge wider. The present width is 30 feet, a space of 19 feet and 1-2 inch being on the westerly side of the street railway track and 5 feet on the easterly. The city thought the bridge should be forty feet to diverge to 64 feet at the approach. Had lived on the street for 35 years and was quite familiar with the amount of travel. It was the thoroughfare for teams from all the towns on the south. He had requested the commissioner to place a man there to take a count of the number of teams and foot passengers. From 7.15 to 11 A. M. this morning a man had counted 156 teams and 328 people. Two teams could not pass each other if a car was on the bridge, and a number of accidents had occurred. Stated two cases. Would like to have it widened on the westerly side. Did not have any idea what the expense would be.

Mr. Whitman described the bridge and how it was built, and stated the am ount of travel on street.

The counsel for the railroad stated that the road had built the bridge a short time ago and had expended about $2,500 in so doing. The company did not care to enter into any contest with the city nor have any contention over improvements on the line of their road, but could see a substantial injustice in requesting the company to bear the expense of widening the bridge which would benefit a competitor of theirs, the Quincy and Boston Electric railroad. Thought it would be a good idea if the Mayor would make an exact statement of what the city wanted then the engineers could make an estimate of the expense.

The County Commissioners declared the hearing closed.

Guild of the Great Teacher.

A business meeting of the Guild of the Great Teacher, connected with the First Church, was held Sunday and the following committees chosen:

Committee on Meetings,—John O. Hall, Jr., Miss Annie T. Wendell, W. S. Hastings, Miss Alice J. Emery.

Committee on Good Fellowship,—Mr. John H. Wood, Mr. Carl C. Lane, Mrs. A. B. Arnold.

Secretary,—Miss Maria A. Whitney.

Democratic Nominations.

Norfolk County Democrats at their convention in Dedham Saturday, nominated W. H. White, of Brookline, for County Commissioner. Harvey H. Pratt, of Abington, was nominated for district attorney for the Norfolk—Plymouth district.

At the Councillor convention for this district, Charles T. Dnuklee, of Brookline, was nominated.

Annual meeting of the Old Colony tomorrow.

Fire Department Matters.

To the Editors of the Ledger.

It is some time now since anything has been said about our local fire department, and perhaps this lull has let some lapse into the old rut of thinking that the Q. F. D. is good enough to take care of itself without any help. We wou't try to deny this, but while we are willing to admit that the department is good, and in a healthy condition, yet we don't admit that it can get along without a word about it now and then.

The recent disaster on the Old Colony road showed the good people of Quincy that their firemen were not of the chicken-hearted class, but were those who could be present and help with a will, those who were maimed or mangled, and also showed that fear among them, in the sight of death, was unthought of. Now while I think of it, there was a great deal said at the time by those officially connected with the railroad, about what could be done for these men to show them that their work on that day was appreciated. That seems to be the end of it, for to our knowledge, nothing has been done for them, nor any sign of anything is visible as yet.

These same men who went to the scene on that day, and worked hard till all was over that they could do, would do the same thing again without a murmur, nor would they look for renumeration for their services, but it seems to us as unfair to them, and to the people of Quincy whom they represent, to have it go out in the papers that they would be remembered for their gallant deeds, and then have the whole thing dropped like so much lead. A donation to their Relief Fund would be a nice way to show how much was thought of their services, and a company of the wealth of the Old Colony Railroad Company, would not feel the effect of a small check toward this fund. Of course the entire department would reap the benefit of such an action, while the work was done in fact only by those firemen who run from the Central station.

We heard through conversation a short time ago, that some of the men would like a pass on the road, provided the road was going to do anything at all, in the way of returning services. We don't wish to have it construed that this is a plot to get something out of the Old Colony road, for indeed we don't intend anything of the sort, we merely thought that as long as some mention had been made of doing something for these men, and knowing that they were looking toward a time when this promise would be fulfilled, put this together, and perhaps the "powers that be," will stir up.

In speaking of Relief Associations puts me in mind of something which I think ought to be done in Quincy. There is an association in the city, but it is never heard from, except on the eve of its annual ball. This should not be in a city of 17,000 inhabitants, and as there are some good men enrolled on the books, it is a wonder the thing is allowed to drag along in the same old rut, year in and year out. Why not have a meeting once in awhile, and bring together those firemen who so seldom see one another? They do not know in one part of the city, who belong at the other end. This may seem strange, but it is so, and it is a queer state of things, isn't it? Yes indeed, if there is not a general alarm rung within the year, some of the men will never be seen who draw pay as firemen of Quincy. Why not have a social assembly under the management of the Association and bring these men together oftener?

Only once in our recollection, has anything of this nature been attempted, and nobody who was present at the testimonial to Chief Ripley can say but what a pleasant time was had by all, and that it was one bright spot in their careers. If some one would start the ball rolling, Quincy would not be among the back numbers in sociability, nor pleasure. Who is going to start it? Let every one who wears a city fire badge take hold of it at once, and "surprise the natives" with one or more good social times. The work of the Association has been of the very best, and not a dollar of what has been made on their dances, for a few years back, has been allowed to warm in the treasury, but has been used to help the only one of its members who was in need of help, and who met his misfortune in fire duty. The splendid little store now run by him on School street, is but the finishing touch on their already well performed deeds.

They are a very reserved lot of men, and not much given to blowing, and perhaps there are some who never knew that the above are facts. The business men of Quincy are always willing to give their share toward the relief ball held every year, and to them much of its success is due, and now they have, perhaps for the first time, known the use that their dollar was put to.

COUPLING.

Missionary Concert.

The Sunday School of the Congregational church, gave a very interesting missionary concert Sunday evening. There were addresses by Rev. Edward Norton, Mr. C. W. Carter, singing and recitations.

A Great Boon.

Without doubt the greatest boon that has ever come to the laundry profession is Wax Starch. It is the latest product of the fertile and inventive mind of J. C. Hubinger, the genius of the laundry world. Nothing heretofore has been discovered that will impart such a handsome polish. Ask your grocer for it. 27—6t

QUINCY'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Assessors' Valuation of the Real and Personal Estate.

Together with the Total Tax of Each Person and Firm.

The first instalment of the list of taxable property of the city is given below. Space did not permit the publication of all the "A's" in each Ward, and therefore only the Adamses are included. Other instalments will follow daily. It is the intention to carry all six Wards at once, so that while the total tax of an individual is not given, it can readily be computed by interested parties. The poll tax is included in the total tax.

WARD ONE.

To Whom Taxed.	Value.	Total Tax
Adams, Annie E., estate of. House Greenleaf street,	$2,700	
Stable,	400	
Land,	1,850	$67 32
Adams, Brooks. Money,	750	
Horse,	200	
Carriages,	800	23 80
Adams, Bryant N. Money and income,	500	
Personal mortgage,	225	
Horse,	100	
Carriage,	100	
House on Elm street,	2,700	
Barn,	400	
Land,	950	69 66
Adams, Charles F. Money and income,	23,000	
Railroad and other stocks,	277,225	
Nine horses,	1,800	
Four cows,	200	
Furniture and plate,	2,500	
Carriages,	1,000	
Yacht,	3,000	
House on Goffe street,	16,000	
Stable,	2,800	
Land same, 17½ acres,	34,500	
Barn and shed,	500	
Land on President's hill, 11 34-100 acres,	4,000	
Land off Bass street, 1 acre,	300	
Land on Goffe street, 2 acres,	10,450	4,820 14
Adams, Elizabeth C. Salt marsh, 10 acres,	750	10 20
Adams, George C. and C. F. 2d. Yacht,	1,000	13 60
Adams, J. Q., trustee. mortgages,	99,050	
Stocks,	16,500	
Railroad bonds,	16,800	1,799 96
Adams Real Estate and Trust Fund. Money, bonds and stock,	113,125	
Furniture and plate,	6,000	
House on Goffe street,	5,000	
Land, 11 56-100 acres on Goffe street,	23,000	
Barn,	200	
Buildings on Granite street,	500	
House, homestead, on Adams street,	6,000	
House and stable,	8,000	
Library building,	2,000	
Greenhouse,	750	
Land rear of C. F. Adams,' 46 acres,	18,500	
Land on Adams street, 8 31-100 acres,	24,000	
Land on East side of Goffe street, 8 acres,	32,000	
Land corner of Dimmock and Goffe streets, 1 18-100 acres,	9,450	
Land on Adams and Newport streets, 12 87-100,	13,000	
Salt marsh, 6 acres,	350	
Land Scotch pond woods, 10 4-100 acres,	4,000	3,615 90
Adams Temple and School Fund. Gilraine House, N. Common,	800	
Land,	150	12 92
Adams, John Q. Money, bonds, stocks and income,	45,000	
Two horses,	400	
Sixteen horses,	2,800	
One hundred and four cows,	3,100	
Carriages,	1,000	
Furniture and plate,	2,500	
Two yachts,	800	
House, Mt. Wollaston,	28,000	
Stable,	2,500	
Land same, 10 acres,	10,000	
Block of stores,	58,000	
Savings Bank building,	2,000	
Whall's store,	1,000	
Land same, 25,550 feet,	20,500	
House on Sea street,	1,700	
Land same, 322 acres,	96,000	
Two barns,	3,000	
Land same, 44 acres,	4,300	
Stable,	1,000	
Office and sheds,	500	
House on Rock Island,	600	
Barn,	300	
Buildings at Bit tree,	250	
Salt marsh,	2,750	
Land off Greenleaf street, 19,000 feet,	400	
Land off Marsh street, ½ acre,	50	3,935 80
Adams, Paul W. Personal mortgage,	275	
Bicycle,	50	6 42
Adams, Warren W. Horse and cow,	150	
Carriage,	250	7 44

WARD TWO.

Adams, B. N. House on Howard avenue,	2,000	
Stables and buildings,	700	
Land,	3,000	77 52
Adams, Ebenezer. Horse and carriage,	100	
House on Washington street,	2,500	
Stable,	300	
Land,	2,000	
House on Washington street,	1,300	
Land,	450	92 44
Adams, Herbert D. Horse,	150	4 04
Adams, Elizabeth C. Money, stocks, etc.,	2,500	
House on Elm street,	1,600	
Land, 152,962 feet,	9,000	178 16
Adams, Isaac Hull. Money, stocks, etc.,	3,500	47 60
Adams, John Q. Salt marsh,	350	4 76

(Continued on Page Four.)

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer. Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

IN WEST QUINCY.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Samuel Ellis, corner of Willard and Robertson streets, the following articles of Household Furniture:

1 Ash Chamber Set, 1 Hair-cloth Parlor Set, Cottage and Common Bedsteads, 2 Clocks, 1 Double-oven Range, 1 Parlor Stove, lot of Pillows, Bureau, 1 set Lace Curtains, 6 pieces; 1 Centre Table, lot of Pictures, Mattresses and Bed Springs, all the Kitchen Furniture and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive, weather fair or foul.

Per order of

ROBERT ELLIS, 2d.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 3t

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION!

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Enos S. Coster, No. 8 Phipps street, his entire Household Furniture, consisting of 1 Large Tapestry Carpet, nearly new; 1 Hub Range, 1 Nice Parlor Stove, Hair-cloth Parlor Suit, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Marble Top Table, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Wash Tubs, Saw and Saw Horses, Lamps, Crockery and Glass Ware, and numerous other articles for housekeeping.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, rain or shine.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 27. 4t

Fall Upholstery

DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w

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Sept. 26. 6t

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Bowenville, a station of the Old Colony in Fall River, is to have just such a depot as the Old Colony should build in this city. The material will be of faced granite with free stone trimmings, making the most imposing station on the road.

"Webster's Unabridged" has long been a standard work and authority, but "Webster's International" promises to supersede it. The dictionary has been thoroughly revised and enlarged under the supervision of Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D. It is essentially a new work, many features being great improvements on previous editions.

The triennial fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association will open in Boston on Wednesday, and promises to surpass the excellent exhibitons of the past. In fact each fair has shown advance over its predecessors. The association is performing a most important service for industrial American by recognizing and rewarding genius and successful achievements whenever brought to notice.

Within three weeks, five evening dancing schools and three afternoon classes will be opened in Quincy. The city, which lacks hall accommodations for entertainments, promises to be still more discommoded. Robertson hall is engaged for Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for the next three months and Faxon hall on Wednesday evenings. Someone remarks, however, that the fever may go hard with some of the professors, in which case John Hall may accommodate some.

There is a movement in Boston for the abandonment of the system adopted there of the separation of the sexes in the grammar, high and normal schools. This system prevails in no other city but San Francisco. A large majority of the teachers where coeducations prevails are in favor of it, while most of the teachers in the separate schools oppose it. As the Advertiser says, most of the objections to co-education are imaginary and have no better foundation than the old objections to giving girls as good an education as boys.

Interesting comparisons have recently been made by a German authority between the relative speed attained by express trains in England and upon the continent of Europe. It is shown that England still leads in this matter, although her advantage over Prussia is not great. The quickest through express is that between Euston and Edinburgh which, including stops, covers 400 miles in eight and one-half hours, an average speed of forty-seven miles an hour. This, however, does not much exceed the rate of two fast trains which have been run this summer for the first time between Berlin and Hamburg. The distance by this line is a little over 176 miles; it is traversed in three hours and fifty-six minutes, and the average speed is forty-five miles an hour. No American express train maintains for any long distance the speed of the Edinburgh express, but this is due in the main to the inferior road-beds rather than to the construction of our locomotives or rolling stock. For short stretches American roads far exceeded the English speed, but our great Western express trains cover much larger distances than English or continental lines, and the hazard and expense of quick trains is much greater. —Boston Courier.

At the National Library of Paris a MS. of the Bible has been discovered. It was written in 1259 in a suburb of Perpignan and is richly illuminated.

Bride of the Autumn Sun.

O golden rod! sweet golden rod!
Bride of the Autumn Sun!
Has he kissed thy blossoms this mellow morn,
And tinged them one by one?

Did the crickets sing at thy christening,
When in his warm embrace
He gave thee love from his fount above,
And beauty and cheer and grace?

He brightens the asters, but soon they fade;
He reddens the sumach tree;
And the clematis loses its sunny bloom,
But he's true as truth to thee.

Scattered on mountain top or plain,
Unseen by human eye,
He turns thy fringe to burnished gold
By love's sweet alchemy.

And then when the chill November comes,
And the flowers their work have done,
Thou art still unchanged, dear golden rod,
Bride of the Autumn Sun.
—Sarah K. Bolton in Ladies' Home Journal.

An Escaping Prisoner's Plight.

A new jail has just been completed for Edgar county in Paris, Ills., costing nearly $30,000. It has all of the modern improvements, such as hot air, sewerage and heating apparatus, the improved system of prison doors by which every cell door can be locked simultaneously, and the entrance door to the cell room is made in such a way that the turnkey, in going in, is locked out of the jail proper before the cell room door can be unlocked. Every appliance seemed to be perfect, and the jail committee was to have received the jail from the contractors.

The day before the acceptance there were two prisoners in the jail, one for forgery, the other a pickpocket. Early that morning the pickpocket, a small, young man, escaped by going down the stand pipe into the hot air furnace, with which each closet in the cells is connected. The large tile which was cemented in the stand pipe was removed with a small piece of iron, and the prisoner escaped. The other prisoner stripped naked, and, putting soap on his body, made the same attempt to escape, but could not get down into the sewer, and was found in the pipe, head down, having been in there two hours. He could not be extricated until his body was greased.—Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

By the Heels.

A few days since a gentleman with two or three ladies rowed up Deal lake to explore the head waters of that beautiful sheet. Thinking he might see some game he took his gun along.

Not having used the gun lately on the way up he thought he would fire it off just to see if it was all right. Standing up in the boat he discharged the piece, but the recoil of the gun overcame his equilibrium and over he went into the lake.

The ladies, of course, screamed, and one caught him by the heels, thus ducking his head under water. As soon as he could get his head to the surface he told her to release his feet. But no, she would not see him drown, and so she pulled again, and under went his head a second time. It was repeated, and the young man began to fear she was bent on keeping his head under water, and with a violent kick he released her hold and soon was able to take care of himself.—Asbury Park Journal.

An Electrified Locomotive.

An unusual electrical exhibition is said to have been seen in the neighborhood of Fanwood during a heavy thunder storm. A freight train on the Central railroad was running along in the darkness, when the engineer and fireman heard above the roar of the storm and the rumble of the train a strange, incessant, crackling sound. Looking out of the cab windows the men say they were astonished to see vivid electric discharges flash from the telegraph wires on one side of the track through the locomotive to the wires on the other side. The display back and forth continued some time and was repeated at intervals along the road to Westfield. At times the locomotive seemed illuminated with a pale bluish flame, giving a weird effect, and what seemed to be balls of fire shot out toward the wires. Suddenly there came a heavy crash, which dazed the engineer and stunned the fireman. The manifestations then ceased. — Boston Transcript.

A Pretty Deep Hole.

A hole ten feet in circumference appeared in Oconee county, Ga., during the great earthquake in 1886. It is full of water, and there has long been talk about its depths, but no soundings were taken until a few days ago. Then a rope 200 feet long was put down, but it failed to touch bottom, and now there are persons who declare that "the hole extends into the bowels of the earth." It is proposed to take a second sounding in the near future.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Queer Fact About the Lady Bug.

It is a curious fact that the Australian lady bug, which was brought to this state to make war upon the cotton cushion scale, has become extinct in its native land, and that Australia is to be supplied with a new stock of the useful parasite by our state board of horticulture. The lady bug, known as the Vedalia, has been worth millions of dollars to California in preserving the orchards from threatened destruction.—Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

Plenty of Notice.

Mrs. Winks—The paper says a cold wave has developed in Montana, and is expected here within a week.

Mr. Winks—Well, send word to the plumber that our pipes have burst, and then he and the cold wave will get here about the same time.—Street & Smith's Good News.

The craze for passing floral tributes over the footlights to stage favorites seems to have reached its height in Boston a few evenings ago. A minstrel performer received a life size floral image of himself seated in a chair and playing the banjo.

The balloon proposed for polar exploration is 99 feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume. The journey is to be begun from Spitzbergen, and with a favorable wind is expected to last four or five days.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Fifty-First.

WAS LONG AND INTERESTING.

Bills Introduced in the Senate and House Have Reached a Total of 16,970—Some of the Important Laws Enacted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In two or three days the long session of the Fifty-first congress will come to an end. Its work is already practically finished. It has been almost the longest ever held, and in many respects the most interesting session for many years. Although the first session of the Fiftieth congress lasted until Oct. 28, the present session, by reason of its long and daily sessions, has far exceeded it in working time, and the amount of legislative work actually accomplished has been extraordinary, viewed in the light of previous congresses and of the unusually important character of the measures considered. In figures the business of the session is expressed as follows:

Bills and joint resolutions introduced—In the house, 12,402; in the senate, 4750, or a total of 16,972, against 15,598 in the first session of the last congress, which, in this matter, far excelled all previous records. Reports made—In the house, 3215; in the senate, 1817, no account being taken in the senate of other than written reports. Bills passed—By the house, 1292, of which the senate has passed 849; all except a few of these 849 have become laws or are awaiting the president's approval; by the senate, 1100, of which 486 have been sent to the president, making a total number of about 1335 acts or laws, against 1790 for the whole of the last congress. Of these acts 606 house and 275 senate bills were for pensions to individuals.

It is probable that in the few remaining days of the session the list of senate bills enacted into laws will be considerably increased, as the house will have opportunity to dispose of a number of others now on the calendars, while awaiting the senate's passage of the tariff bill. In the completed work of the session, aside from the revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws by the McKinley-Aldrich tariff bill, the following measures enacted into laws may be named as the most important:

The bill providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, the customs administrative bill, the dependent and disability pension bill, the anti-trust bill, the anti-lottery bill, the provision for a World's fair in Chicago in 1892 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the admission of Wyoming and Idaho to statehood, the meat inspection bill, the land grant forfeiture bill, the original package bill, the bill recommended by the international maritime conference to prevent collisions at sea and the provisions (in the naval appropriation bill) to add to the new navy three line-of-battle ships, one protected cruiser, one torpedo cruiser and one torpedo boat.

Among the other public measures of importance that have been pushed to enactment during the present session (in addition to the thirteen regular annual appropriation bills) are the following: Providing for the classification of worsted goods as woolens; repealing the act of 1888, which withdrew practically all the western public lands from settlement and providing that hereafter only actual reservoir sites shall be withdrawn from entry and that no one person shall, under any or all of the land laws, enter more than 320 acres (in the sundry civil bill); to incorporate the North River Bridge company, and authorize it to construct a bridge across the Hudson river; to set apart as a public park the tract of land containing the mammoth trees of California for the erection of shops for the national armory at Springfield, Mass.; to provide certificates of honorable service to those who have lost their certificates of discharge; to make hat braids dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem; to authorize the sale of certain United States property in Pittsburg; for the establishment of a national park on the battlefield of Chickamauga; for the relief of the Mississippi valley flood sufferers; the Portage Lake and Hennepin canal and the Galveston deep water harbor projects (in the river and harbor bill); to repay the salaries of members of the house of representatives lost by the Silcott theft; the employment of 600 and more clerks in the pension office to adjudicate cases arising under the senate dependent and disability pension acts; providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens; appropriating $1,000,000 for the prurchase of nickel for the navy; for the erection of a hotel on the government reservation at Fortress Monroe; to provide for town site entries of land in Oklahoma; to authorize the appointment of John C. Fremont as a major general on the army retired list; for the relief of sufferers by the disaster to the U. S. S. Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic at Apia, Samoa; to appropriate $40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion, Ind., branch of the National Soldiers home for the fiscal year of 1890; for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands; for the sale of the site of Fort Bliss, Tex., military reservation and the selection of a new site; for the appointment of an assistant general superintendent and chief clerk of the railway mail service; in case of collision at sea to make it the duty of vessel captains to remain by each other and give assistance; to admit duty free Mexican articles intended for the St. Louis exposition in 1890; for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; to admit affidavits in land entry cases to be made before court commissioners when through distance or infirmity they cannot be made before the land officers; for the relief of Nathaniel McKay; to divide the judicial district of North Dakota into four divisions; providing for the sale of the navy yard and United States naval hospital lands in Brooklyn; to ratify the boundary agreement between New York and Pennsylvania; to permit the appraisers' warehouse and the customs house in New York city to be situated apart from each other; authorizing the use and improvement of Castle island in Boston harbor; for the relief of the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin; requesting the secretary of war to make a further report as to the practicability and cost of tunnelling Detroit river; to increase the number and fill the vacancies on the board of managers of soldiers' homes; to provide for new designs of United States coins; that no person in time of peace shall be tried for desertion, after the lapse of two years; to prevent desertion in the army by enabling recruits to buy out; for the disposal of abandoned military reservations in Wyoming; for the removal of the United States court house building at Baltimore; to authorize the president to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the homestead laws; extending the act for the relief of railroad lands of settlers to all persons who have been on railroad lands five years but whose entries have not been recorded; to discontinue the coinage of the $3 and $1 gold pieces and 3-cent nickel pieces; authorizing the secretary of the interior to negotiate for the sale of the western part of the Crow reservation in Montana.

Two bills of general interest, the Blair educational bill and the international copyright bill, have been defeated in the senate and house respectively after full consideration by test votes, though friends of the measures are still pressing for a reconsideration of the subjects.

In addition to the bills mentioned there are a great number, including the Edmunds land court bill, the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the constitution, and all sorts of financial measures which have not yet been acted upon by either branch of congress.

ERROR OF AN OPERATOR

Responsible for a Wreck and the Loss of Nine Lives.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—A special from Zanesville, O., says: A most disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio road near Pleasant Valley, a short distance west of Zanesville. Orders were given to east and west bound freight trains to pass at Black Hand, but Operator Keelty, at that place, failed to deliver the order to the east bound train. Later he saw his mistake and telegraphed the dispatcher here that there would be a wreck pretty soon, left his post and has not yet been found. He is a mere boy. Both engines and a number of cars filled with oats, coke and merchandise, were piled up in the greatest confusion. Nine men were killed as follows: John Buckingham, William Firestone, Freeman Keller, John Cochran, Ben Smart, Glen Bash, George W. Stoneburner, Tom McCrary (body not yet found), one unknown man. John Kemp, an engineer, had his leg cut off, and Fireman Wilson had his hand smashed. Trains are running by the way of the Pan Handle between Zanesville and Newark. Those not employed on the train were beating their way from Columbus.

The bodies of the dead, except that of McGreary, which is buried in the wreck, were all brought to Newark and put in the hands of undertakers. Keelty, the train operator at Black Hand, has decamped and no one has succeeded in discovering his whereabouts. The collision was on a sharp curve. The colliding engines are so firmly locked and intermingled together that it seems impossible to separate them. Twenty-five carloads of wire nails, oats, corn, flour, lumber and half as many empties lie in a confused ruin. The immediate financial loss to the company will be not less than $50,000. It is the most destructive wreck that ever occurred on this division of the road.

There was also a collision of two passenger trains of the Baltimore and Ohio east of Barnesville, O., yesterday, in which two express cars were demolished, and Engineer John Wheeler and Trainmaster Ed Murdock had both legs broken. This collision was due to disobedience of orders by one of the train crews.

MR. MORLEY'S IRISH TRIP.

Later On He Will Tell the Result of His Investigation in Tipperary.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—John Morley, who has returned to England from his tour of investigation in Ireland, was asked to give an account of the affair in Tipperary and to describe his general experiences in Ireland. He declined, however, to say anything about his Irish trip, giving as the reason for his refusal his intention to make a speech at St. Helens, when he will tell the whole story of the condition of affairs in Tipperary and the treatment to which William O'Brien, John Dillon and the other arrested Nationalists have been subjected. All that Mr. Morley would say in the meantime for the information of the public was that he had been consulting on Irish matters with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and would return there to assist at conferences between the leaders of the Liberal party, which will be held during the coming week.

SAMUEL SLATER'S GOOD WORK

Brought to Mind at the Opening of Pawtucket's Celebration.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—The opening exercises of Pawtucket Cotton centennary celebration began with a preliminary Sunday school celebration in Music hall. Governor Davis and other dignitaries were on the platform, and the hall was crowded. The audience sang "Old Hundred," and Hon. H. B. Metcalf, chairman of the meeting, made the introductory address. Addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. Vinton and Rev. Mr. McGregor, all bearing upon Samuel Slater's influence in early Sunday school work. Rev. Mr. Kinnerner of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church also delivered a fervid sermon to his congregation upon the benefits flowing from Slater's life and works. Pawtucket is generally decorated and the streets were thronged by thousands of strangers.

Two Dead, One Insane.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 29.—Meager details of a horrible crime at Lacon have reached this city. A man employed in the woolen mills became enraged at his daughter for marrying a man Saturday night. She went yesterday morning to ask his forgiveness and he shot her head away and then placed the remaining barrel to his own head and pulled the trigger, blowing his brains out. The husband of the girl has gone insane over the affair.

A King's Life in Danger.

BELGRADE, Sept. 29.—While the young King of Servia, accompanied by his father, ex-King Milan, was returning from a drive, a cartridge was exploded beneath his carriage. The authorities allege that the explosion was purely accidental. As far as can be learned, no one was injured.

Church Burned During Service.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 29.—Grace Presbyterian church burned here during the morning service yesterday. The fire caught from a defective furnace and caused a stampede of the congregation but nobody was seriously hurt. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $770.

Strikers Vote to Hold Out.

CALAIS, Sept. 29.—Eighty lace factories here have been closed in consequence of the strike. At a meeting of 3000 lace workers here it was unanimously resolved to continue the strike until the manufacturers accept the terms of the employes.

THROUGH THE HOUSE

The Tariff Bill Passed by a Vote of 151 to 79.

THE FREE LIST IS SWELLED

And the Revenues Reduced Between $40,000,000 and $60,000,000—Day of Adjournment Near at Hand—Amendment to the Contract Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—"This is not a bill of retaliation. This is not a bill of diplomacy. It is a bill in the interests of the American people." With those sentences Chairman McKinley opened the speech which closed the tariff debate. The house was agog. It was thought that a reply to Blaine was to come. It did not. McKinley simply explained the bill in an earnest, succinct way. Then six hours of debate followed. The debate dragged, and for the most part was dull and uninteresting. Finally, a little before 7 o'clock the voting began; 151 to 79, that was the vote upon the adoption of the tariff conference report in the house. The bill was sent to the senate this morning. With it goes a resolution of the house for final adjournment Tuesday, Sept. 30. Of that the senate will have something to say later. Coleman of Louisiana and Kelly of Kansas were the only Republicans who voted against the bill, the former because of sugar and the latter because of beet sugar.

Congressman Dingley demonstrated that the McKinley bill added nearly $61,000,000 imports to the free list, making 50 per cent. of our imports free of duty, reduces the revenues between $40,000,000 and $60,000,000, and reduces the duty on all imports to an average of 27 per cent. ad valorem.

The Democrats did not intend to oppose the passage of the tariff bill in the house, although they talk about demanding the presence of a quorum when the enrolled bill which makes it a law shall be presented for signature. That will be their parliamentary right if they are so disposed. It is hardly probable that the Democrats will vote as they talk in this matter.

It is difficult to form any opinion as to the time when the senate will dispose of it. There are a number of set speeches to be made. It was stated that seven senators desired to make formal arguments on the bill. Four of these speeches were announced before the bill was sent to conference, and these speeches were postponed then with the general understanding in the senate that they were to be made when the conference report shall be presented. It is, of course, almost certain that the senate will not favorably act upon the resolution of the house to adjourn on Tuesday next. If the discussion shall be too long protracted in the senate it may possibly somewhat interfere with the time when the bill will go into effect. The date fixed is October 6, and it is not possible to amend that in any way, as the conference report has to be accepted as a whole.

The possibility is that the senators, finding that the quorum of the two houses is rapidly disappearing, will decide to conclude their discussion at the earliest possible moment. There is a tremendous pressure to finish the business, and this pressure is not confined to one part. Congress has been in session here now continously for almost a year, and every one is fagged out.

There is not quite as much Republican opposition to it as was expected. The Pennsylvania men are dissatisfied with the iron schedule. Their objection goes particularly to those features of the bill which materially reduce duty on steel ingots or billets or steel plate, which are used chiefly by New England manufacturers of tacks and shovels. To the New England manufacturers these products of steel are a raw material, but to the Pennsylvania manufacturers who produce them they are a finished product. For this reason the Pennsylvania men, represented here by the Iron and Steel association, claim that they have been greatly discriminated against in the bill, and that New England has had more than her share of the reduction. They were disappointed that the higher rate was not kept on steel rails, but they do not make as much opposition in that respect as it was expected that they would.

There evidently is a misapprehension in New England as to the rate on cotton duck. Telegrams have been received here by congressmen indicating there are reports that it is on the free list. The conference committee put cotton duck on the dutiable list at 35 per cent. ad valorem, which is an increase of 10 per cent. The rate is fixed in the basket clause.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Tariff and General Deficiency Bill Waiting for the Senate—Their Disposal Will Be Followed by Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—When the senate meets to-day the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill will be ready for presentation and will probably be taken up at once for consideration. How much time will be consumed in discussion cannot be accurately stated, for the rules of the senate do not permit limitation of debate except by unanimous consent, but leaders on both sides were confident Saturday that a vote would be reached by Tuesday. If that proves to be the case, final adjournment will follow the next day; whatever the result, adjournment will come the day after the report is disposed of. So far as known, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McPherson (if he be well enough to talk) are the only senators on the Democratic side of the chamber who will make speeches on the report. On the Republican side, Mr. Aldrich, who will submit the report, will possibly answer them. Mr. Ingalls had not decided last night whether or not to make a speech. Some discussion of the report by the Republican senators who are not satisfied with its recommendations is anticipated, but how wide a range it will take or how extended, cannot be foretold. In addition to the tariff bill, there is only one other measure, the general deficiency bill, which is likely to receive the attention of the senate prior to adjournment. That is now pending in the house and will be ready for consideration by the senate Tuesday.

With the single exception of the adoption of the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, the house has completed its labors for the session and waits upon the pleasure of the senate as to the date of final adjournment. During this time the business transacted will doubtless be largely made up of measures taken irregularly from the calendars to which there is no pronounced opposition. It may be that an effort will be made to pass the two shipping bills, sent over by the senate, but this will be strongly resisted by the Democrats, and unless special provision is made for their consideration the effort is likely to fail. Moreover, as there is little prospect of the maintenance of a quorum, nothing can be done without unanimous consent.

MR. HOAR'S AMENDMENT

Will Find an Important Place in the Alien Contract Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The alien labor bill did not pass the senate, and, according to the statement of Mr. Blair, will not be called up again at this session. It has been amended in a manner that he does not like. When it does come up at the next session one objection which has been made by those interested in education to the contract labor law will have been removed by the amendment which Mr. Hoar has succeeded in having adopted. It was an amendment which will permit teachers to come to this country without violating any law. Mr. Hoar said:

"The university in the city in which I live, and of which I happen to be a trustee, engaged Professor Klein, the most famous living mathematician in the world, to come to this country and spend three years as a teacher in the service of that institution; and when the engagement was made it turned out that the contract labor bill, as interpreted by the treasury department of the United States, prevented that eminent scholar from coming to this country for that purpose. Now I am endeavoring to amend the bill so that it will reach that case, and that it will not bring the cause in which it is moved into absolute contempt by covering such a case." The amendment was adopted.

An Agreement Reached.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The conferrees of the general deficiency appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the points of difference between the two houses, and reports will probably be made this afternoon. The senate has abandoned the amendment for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

BASE BALL.

Chicago Beats Boston Leaguers—Patched-Up Brotherhood Nine Defeated at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Bostons couldn't touch Luby to-day, while Getzein was hit just hard enough, and the home team won their first game of the season against his pitching.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Chicago 9, Boston 3. Errors—Chicago 1, Boston 3. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Getzein and Bennett.

Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 4.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—7
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Base hits—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Terry and Clark, Viau and Zimmer.

New York, 15; Cincinnati, 3.

New York	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	8		—15
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		—3

Base hits—New York 2, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Welch and Buckley, Mullane and Harrington.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Brouthers, Kelly, Stovey and Gumbert off on their own account, and what was left of the Boston team was easily beaten, playing a very poor game in addition.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland 13, Boston 6. Errors—Cleveland 1, Boston 3. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Kilroy and Swett.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.

Philadelphia	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Chicago 7. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1. Batteries—Buffinton and Milligan, King and Boyle.

Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3

Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Hemming and Cook, Morris and Fields.

New York, 9; Buffalo, 8.

New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	1—9
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0—8

Base hits—New York 9, Buffalo 5. Errors—New York 4, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Stafford and Mack Crane and Brown.

Second Game.

New York	5	0	0	0	3	0	—		8
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	0	—		3

Base hits—New York 6, Buffalo 4. Errors—New York 1, Buffalo 1. Batteries—Duzen and Ewing, Crane and Mack.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Bank of Madison of Jackson, Tenn., has suspended.

A New York mendicant makes $3500 a year by begging.

T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond are to be the Irish delegates to America.

Mrs. Hannah Cook, who started the first power loom in Fall River, is dead.

Director of the Mint Edward O. Leech says that the silver bill has not been nullified.

Several workmen were killed and injured by the fall of a wall in Allegheny City, Pa.

Mrs. Sophia Mattson, a Swede, while delirious from fever, drowned herself at Hyannis, Mass.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the Brazilian minister of education has resigned his office.

European governments are disposed to ask for reciprocity with the United States on certain products.

The Democrats of the Fourth California congressional district nominated Robert Ferrall for congress.

William Doyle and wife of Lynn, Mass., are in custody pending an investigation into the death of their child.

The postoffice department is to issue a circular to postmasters for their guidance in enforcing the anti-lottery law.

Hon. J. R. G. Pilkin, the American minister to Buenos Ayres, has arrived at New York on the steamer Finance.

Governor Campbell demands the resignation of Louis Reemelyn, a member of the board of public improvements of Cincinnati.

Congressman W. T. Ellis was renominated in the Democratic primaries held in the Second Kentucky district. There was no opposition.

The commander of the Seventh New York regiment and the organizer of the famous Duryee Zouaves, Gen. Abram Duryee, died of paralysis in New York.

At Sydney, N. S. W., a crowd of strikers attacked the drivers of a number of vans which were loaded with non-union wool. The police came promptly to the rescue and dispersed the mob.

Col. E. C. Boudinet, a noted Cherokee, died at Fort Smith, Ark., aged about 65. He was a strong advocate of lands in severalty for the Indians, and had several times represented his people at Washington.

The following changes in the Italian consular service are announced: The consul at San Francisco will be transferred to Amsterdam; the vice consul at New York goes to Callao and the vice consul at Rio Janeiro will be transferred to New York.

NEW PRINTS

— AT —

5c., 6 1-4c., 7c., 8c.

NEW CAMBRICS

AND PERCALES

At 12 1-2c.

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the rediculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Rail road Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep fowls healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

PRINTS
— AT —
4c., 7c., 8c.
AMBRICS
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2 1-2c.
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worth a pound of any
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in gold to keep them
free. Sold everywhere,
stamps. 24-lb. cans, by
prepaid, $5.00.
tom House St., Boston

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 29.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1801—Norton Quincy, Esq., died.
1830—Brigade training at Quincy Point.
1837—Started to dig well for Town Pump at the junction of Hancock and Granite streets.
1852—Rural Lodge, F. and A. M., elected officers in reorganizing.

World Wide.

1758—Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean.
1758—Birth of Admiral Horatio Nelson, hero of the Nile; died 1805.
1814—Maj. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., born in Chautauqua county, N. Y.
1884—Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, of France.
1855—The Russians assaulting Kars were defeated with great loss.
1862—Draft of 40,000 men ordered in New York.
1874—Poirier executed at Chartres, France, for five murders.
1877—Death in Peru of Henry Meiggs, famous railway contractor.

Patriot and Ledger.

There are a large number of subscribers to the PATRIOT who also feel desirous of having the news daily, but do not think they can afford to take both. They have been readers of the PATRIOT for a quarter, or perhaps half, a century; and the PATRIOT is one of the fixed articles of the household which they do not like to part with.

For this reason we propose to meet these old subscribers at least half way, if not more, by reducing the price so that they can have both papers.

We will furnish, after this date, the Quincy PATRIOT and the DAILY LEDGER one year for $6, in advance.

We make this large reduction for two reasons; first, to allow all who wish both papers to have them at a reasonable price, and second, to induce subscribers to pay in advance, as it is very expensive to collect newspaper bills.

His Arm Torn Off.

An employe in a Cincinnati brewery met with a frightful accident a few days ago. An endless belt, in which are large hooks for holding the beer kegs, runs up and down through the hatchway. He was working on the first floor, and there being no lights burning he walked into the shaft. He fell about seven feet, and his arm catching on one of the hooks the member was torn open from the shoulder to the wrist, and he was held there for fifteen minutes before his fellow workmen succeeded in releasing him. He received a terrible shock, but it is thought that only for catching on the hook he would have been dashed to death on the cellar floor eighteen feet below.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Daring Photographer.

A daring feat in photography was performed last week by George H. Baily, of Boston. He succeeded in getting a fine negative of a blast of a ledge near Savin Hill, one of the largest on record, in which 250 pounds of dynamite were used. He did it at the risk of being crushed by some huge rock, and moved himself and camera out of the way just as a bowlder several tons in weight was about to land dangerously near him. The picture was taken just as the dust and stones had reached their highest elevation, and is as interesting as it is rare. —Boston Letter.

Buying Christmas Presents.

"I've been about among the summer shops all the morning," said one lady to another on the piazza of a Saratoga hotel recently, "and I have picked up quite an accumulation of Christmas gifts. I always buy them at this time," she went on, "and put them away until just before the holidays, when I sort them out. In that way I avoid any rush and fatigue at the last moment." Three or four of her companions agreed with her, but one, a vivacious young woman, dissented emphatically.

"I call that dreadful," she announced. "Fancy selecting Christmas presents in cold blood as it were. I could never do it. I should be guided by economy and prudence, I know, and pull my purse strings together. I never buy a single present till the genuine Christmas fever is on me; till the shops are gay with pretty things and crowded with shoppers. Then I join the throng and share the infatuation. I rush right and left all day long and am in an agony of suspense and indecision; what I want finally comes to me by inspiration, and then it is such a satisfaction to have settled upon it.

"Why, half the joy of the season would be lost to me without that delightful rush and bustle and worry. It seems to me almost sacrilegious to take Christmas time by the forelock. I positively could not do it." All of which goes to show how complex and intricate a thing is a woman's method of reasoning.—New York Times.

A New Swindle.

The latest swindle is accomplished by means of a double fountain pen, one end filled with good ink, the other with ink that fades away in a day or two. The sharper's plan is to call on farmers or others, make a trade so advantageous to them that they are willing to agree to it, write the contract or agreement with the ink that fades, then manage so that the victim signs it with the ink that lasts. Then, in a few days, they have the name on a sheet of blank paper on which any sort of a note can be written. People who read the papers are careful how they sign their names to any document offered by a stranger. Others are caught in this new trap.—Lewiston Journal.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A CITY BELLE WHO MADE HER HOSTESS LOTS OF TROUBLE.

Bribing Into Sunday Schools—Visiting Manners—A Novel Aid to Teething—To Prevent Sunburn—A Nervy Boston Girl.

Recently in an elegant home in an inland village a young woman paid a visit. She was handsome, highly educated, widely traveled and a charming talker. One would have expected her to be a delightful guest, but she wasn't. She remained four days. She was late to every meal. She sat up long after the usual retiring hour of the family, thus compelling some one to sit up with her, and she rose two or three hours after breakfast time. When the carriage was brought around she was writing an important letter or mending a glove. When the carriage had been put up she "longed for a drive" or must do some shopping at a distant bazar, and the coachman, made cross by these caprices, had to be summoned forth again.

She had imperative work to do at the hour selected to call upon friends, and on the day that a dinner party was given in her honor she spent so many hours finishing "some letters for the European mail, you know," that she had to excuse herself before half the courses were served because of a sick headache—of which she had been warned early in the day by her hostess, who knew her infirmity.

The friends of the afflicted family are now calling to offer congratulations, as the young lady has left. She departed characteristically, without, so to speak, "a drum nor a funeral note." She remarked airily as she entered the carriage: "So kind in you to ask me—lovely time! I'll see you in the city. Good-by!"

Not a word of apology for the trouble she knew she had made; not a word of thanks for the unremitting exertions which the family put forth to entertain her besides the shallow commonplaces which have been mentioned!

This young woman and those of her own age and older are probably hopeless. But the mother of growing children may perhaps profit by this little story.—New York Times.

Bribing Into Sunday Schools.

The effect of a one sided method upon the pupils gathered into Sunday schools by bribes of food, clothing and Christmas trees is deplorable. When I say "bribes" I mean it! Bribes so openly offered and so shamelessly accepted that one blushes to think in whose name they are tendered, and what is the ostensible object of collecting the untaught waifs into classes. I could tell you stories of competition between so called nurseries of the church, especially in what are known as "mission parishes," that would startle and confound you. Personally I have been interrogated boldly as to what inducements were offered by certain schools to attract and keep scholars.

Again and again I have been told in a business like tone that spoke more plainly than words of the prevalence of the evil practice: "Our children went for quite a spell to Such-and-Such a Sunday school. But the visitors of St. So-and-So's told us if we would send them there they would be kept clothed all the year round and get more prizes and presents, so we thought we would better let them go."

Now and then a mother more sensitive than the majority adds: "We felt kinder sorry, too, for the teachers at Such-and-Such were real kind to the children; but we felt it was our duty to do the best we could for our boys and girls."

I could name a dozen families that have for years depended for much of their support upon such sources as city missions and Sunday schools. It is as much a profession to go to church and Sunday school as to work in a shop. If the records of interlapping parish schools could be compared it would be found that the younger members of these families pass in a certain order from one church cradle to another. It is like mining. When one lode is pretty well worked out the parents look up another. The strangest part of it all is the gullibility of the parishes that are thus "worked."—Marion Harland in New York Herald.

Visiting Manners.

Many of us who pride ourselves on our good breeding are singularly blind as to what is due to friends who are visiting people unknown to us, or who are entertaining guests whom we have never met. Nor are we more assured as to some of the points of etiquette toward our own guests and to our own hosts when we make an occasional flitting from home.

It is useless to decry etiquette by saying that the best manners in all cases are those which hurt no one. This is true as a general law, but there always are some points which leave no room for experiments as to what will hurt another, and which yet may be settled once for all by a few rules.

If you have an acquaintance who is entertaining friends whom she wishes you to meet, it is your duty to call promptly, and if possible offer some hospitality to both guests and hosts.

If the position is reversed, and your friend is visiting people unknown to you, never go to see your friend without leaving a card for the hostess. If you give any entertainment for the friend, be very sure to invite her hosts also. It does not follow that your invitation will be accepted, but if it is the hostess must be treated as the guest of honor and shown every deference. If, for instance, the entertainment is a luncheon for young ladies, she may be asked to take the seat at the end of the table opposite to your own.

If the mutual friend is your guest, you may be sure that, if she is a woman of good breeding, she, in turn, will accept no invitation which does not include you, although you may think best to decline it and insist upon her going alone. Nor will she receive visitors without asking you to join them in the parlor—should her friends be rude enough to have sent you no cards. Here, too, you may excuse yourself, or at most join them with such delay as to give them a short interview alone.—Youth's Companion.

Novel Aid to Teething.

Joe Brooks was sitting in his barber shop Thursday morning when two ladies entered, evidently mother and daughter, the younger carrying a babe, and both strangers to the proprietor.

Mr. Brooks, with that Chesterfieldian bearing for which he is noted, arose and gave them a cordial greeting. The mother of the babe, after replying to the salutation, said to Mr. Brooks:

"I have a favor to ask of you, and although it may seem a queer one, and you a stranger, I hope you will grant it. I'm sure if you do it will be a great benefit to my child."

"What can I do for you, madame?" replied Joe. "If it is anything reasonable I presume I can grant it."

"I have heard," continued the lady, "that if a colored person will kiss a baby twice in the mouth it will assist it in teething, and make this otherwise troublesome period to children very easy to bear."

"I guess I can accommodate you, madame," replied Joe, and suiting the action to the words took the child from its mother's arms and gave it two as sweet and resounding kisses as he was capable of bestowing—and Joseph is an expert in that direction. He has the mouth.

When this was done the mother took the child and both ladies left the shop, apparently perfectly satisfied the operation would give the infant relief from that pain incidental to teething. They seemed to be ladies of refinement, and from their actions firmly believed that caresses from a colored person would have the effect desired.—Monongahela Republican.

To Prevent Sunburn.

The fair sex often seek eagerly for a preventive against sunburn. Some researches made by Dr. Robert Bowles have resulted in the discovery of an infallible one, but one which, I am afraid, the woman with even the most beautiful complexion will find too exacting in its conditions.

It is an acknowledged fact that the sun on snow burns more quickly than on rocks or in heated valleys at a low elevation, and Dr. Bowles remarks that sunlight reflected from freshly fallen snow acts much more energetically on the skin than that reflected from older snow. One brilliant day he painted his face brown and ascended the Gorner Grat, where there was much snow. There were about eighty others making the ascent. In the evening all excepting Dr. Bowles were smarting from the effects of sunburn.

He points out that in Morocco and all along the north of Africa the inhabitants blacken themselves around the eyes to avert ophthalmia from the glare of the hot sand. In Fiji the natives abandon their red and white stripes when they go fishing on the reef in the full glare of the sun, and blacken their faces. In the Sikkim hills, also, the natives blacken themselves round the eyes as a protection from the glare of the sun or newly fallen snow. Dr. Bowles concludes that heat is not the direct cause of sunburn, but that it is probably caused by the violet or ultra violet rays of light which are reflected from the snow.—Table.

A Nervy Boston Girl.

Miss L. Maude Pratt, daughter of S. B. Pratt, editor of The American, was visiting the North Atlantic squadron, stationed in Boston Harbor, on Friday, as the guest of Chief Engineer Winslow, of the Dolphin. She had been shown over the different vessels and was examining one of the big eight-inch guns of the Atlanta's armament when she expressed the wish that she might fire it off. "Would you do it, indeed?" asked Engineer Winslow, and being assured that she would only be too delighted he hurriedly whispered an order to a gunner, and in a trice a 100-pound blank cartridge had been inserted into the gun.

The officer did not believe that his fair guest would dare to carry out her desire, but the cord was placed in her hand and all waited breathlessly for the result. They did not have to wait long, however, for grasping the cord firmly Miss Pratt gave it a sudden jerk and the big gun spoke out with a tremendous roar, disturbing the quiet of Massachusetts bay for miles around, while the young woman never flinched. The officers and men, one and all, admired her for her nerve, and Mr. Winslow said that in his five years in the service of the United States navy he had never known a woman to fire off a cannon on board a war vessel before. Another officer, a lieutenant, remarked that he had never heard of its having been done up to that time.—Boston Traveler.

A College for Russian Women.

The Medical Academy for Women at St. Petersburg is to be reopened. At a recent sitting the municipality of that city voted a yearly grant of £3,000 for the support of the academy, and decided to give it the use of a house belonging to the municipality and to open the city hospitals to the students. It is hoped, therefore, that the government will not oppose the reopening of the institution, which has already given to Russia no fewer than 698 lady doctors. The decision of the municipality was based upon a report by Dr. Archangelsky, who spoke very favorably of the work done by the eleven lady doctors who are in the employment of the municipality for the inspection of city schools and the poorer districts of St. Petersburg.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Mrs. Ward's Enterprise.

The new University hall, which is to be organized in London in October, and of which Mrs. Humphry Ward is secretary, is to be modeled on the rules and plan of Toynbee hall. The increasing number of these halls and of organizations like the college settlements in New York city is doing more to educate the poorer classes, so that they may become capable and intelligent helpers when they are called to work for themselves, than all the schools of domestic economy which have ever been organized. There has been with the growth of wealth a growth of distrust of the rich among those who fill up the ranks of labor. It is only by going among the very poor, as these brave women have done, that they can be won back to the right and more wholesome way of thinking and of living.—New York Tribune.

Women Brickmakers in Chicago.

A Chicago reporter was horrified the other day, during the strike among the brickmakers of the city, to find some women making brick on Ashland avenue above Diversey avenue. He told of his thrilling discovery to some brickmakers at another point.

"Bah!" said they, "that's nothing. If you will take the trouble to look around, especially in the yards out beyond Western avenue, you will see hundreds of women and children doing the same thing every day. They get twelve cents a thousand bricks for hacking."—Chicago News.

A Girl Used as a Horse.

A few days since a party of gentlemen and ladies were walking in the cemetery, and glancing at an adjacent lot they saw a sight which has only been seen in savage and half civilized lands. The sight referred to was that of a young girl hitched to a cultivator, like a horse, and driven by an apology of a man, who, when the poor girl faltered in the work, would urge her on by threats and curses. The facts in this case are in the possession of certain gentlemen who will make it warm for the old scoundrel who uses his help like animals.—Hudson Journal.

Miss Minna Gray, a medalist and professor of drawing and perspective, and holding also a French government certificate, is giving a course of lectures on the "History of Architecture" for the first time out of London, at the Literary society's rooms at Tunbridge Wells. Each lecture lasts one hour, and the course of lectures comprises an introductory sketch and lectures on the several orders of architecture, all subjects on which Miss Gray is fully qualified to speak.

Feminine names are constantly being doctored. The daughter of Sir George M. Pullman writes her name Harriette. Good old Sarah has been reduced by amputation to Sara. All the Phœbes are now Phebe. Louisa is Louise, Margaret has become Marguerite, and stately Catherine has been supplanted by Kathyrin, and Julia is Juliette.

Mrs. Miller, the wife of the governor of North Dakota, was once a compositor in a newspaper office, and it was while working at the case that she met the man who was to become her husband. Recently, while visiting in Dryden, N. Y., she stepped into a printing office and set up a few stickfuls of type as a reminder of the old days.

At a recent London "drawing room" Mrs. Rider Haggard wore an attractive and showy costume of gray and white satin, trimmed with gold and pearl butterflies. A large butterfly composed the entire front of her bodice. A rich gold brocade petticoat completed the costume, and her jewels were moonstones.

At Birmingham there are forty-one women and only three men candidates for the Cambridge higher local examinations; at Bradford, twenty-four women, one man; Leeds, thirty-five women, two men; at Manchester, forty-three women, one man; at Liverpool, fifty-six women, one man.

The new way of hanging a skirt is to cut the goods on the bias and gore the breadths over the hips without a crease or gather. All the fullness must be caught at the back under a rosette of ribbon. The effect is as striking as the pullback ever was.

Seven Norwegian lady teachers at the national schools have obtained government grants varying from 1,000kr. to 200kr. in order to make studies in various countries—England, Germany and Sweden—in different matters of interest for the schools.

Mrs. F. Darwin insists that every domestic should have at least two hours' leisure every day, during which she is to be her own mistress and not bound to answer the calls of the bell. "This leisure she must employ exactly as she wishes."

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce, of Seaton, England, delivered an address to a large audience of farmers and stock raisers in Arbroath last Saturday on the subject of administering chloroform to animals upon which operations were to be performed.

Elizabeth Comstock, an aged Quaker preacher living at Union Springs, N. Y., has visited in her lifetime 122,000 persons, and nearly twice that many sick persons in and out of poor houses, on battlefields, etc.

The long time problem of how a lady may prominently yet safely carry her watch is solved by the new leather bracelet, which has a fancy watch pocket at the wrist.

To drive away ants scrub the shelves or drawers that they frequent with carbolic soap, after which sprinkle red pepper in every crevice.

The dress buckle which started at the front of the belt is moving about, and makes short stops at the hip, shoulder, heart and thigh.

Politeness is the natural expression of a refined nature. The counterfeit is always easily distinguishable from the genuine article.

Eighteen out of twenty women walk on their heels, and nineteen of the score hollow their backs by projecting the stomach.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS

Express Business,

BETWEEN

West Quincy and Boston.

It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

J. C. WHITE,

West Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t*



SWEET POTATOES

$1.00 Per Bushel.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

LIST OF

Taxable Property!

Commencing in The

—OF—

DAILY LEDGER

TODAY!

A List of all the Taxable Property in the City will be Published.

Each Letter will be taken up Separately, and completed for the six Wards.

It is the purpose to make a transcript of the Valuation of the Assessors' books, showing the assessed value of each person's stock in Trade, Money and Income, Horses and Carriages, Land, Buildings, etc., together with the total Tax.

The Publication will be continued daily, and cannot fail to be of interest to the Taxpayers.

SILENT CHRISTIANITY.

CONGREGATION OF DEAF MUTES IN BROOKLYN.

An Inaudible Sermon Preached to a Silent but Devout Gathering—How the Service Is Carried on by Mr. W. G. Jones.

There is a congregation that is the only one of its kind in Brooklyn, says The Eagle, of that city. It worships every other Sunday regularly, yet never listens to a sermon or prayer or reading of the Bible, and never employs either vocal or instrumental music on any occasion. The writer attended their service on a recent Sunday, and can honestly say, without any fear of offending this simple band of worshipers, moreover, that he was by no means appropriately edified by their exercises. The reason of this and the preceding apparent contradictions in terms is explained by the fact that the members of this congregation are deaf mutes. The Protestant Episcopal society, of which the Rev. Spencer S. Roche is rector, kindly gives the use of its handsome place of worship on Adelphia street, near De Kalb avenue, to this congregation for afternoon services on alternate Sundays, commencing at 3 o'clock. They have a pastor of their own, the Rev. Mr. Colt, and the congregation numbers on an average about thirty.

The form of worship employed is the evening prayer service of the Episcopal church. The conducting of the service is necessarily not audible, but visible, for the prayers and responses are made by means of the sign language of deaf mutes, while the sermon is likewise preached—a term that does not exactly fit the case, but must be used for the want of a better. Contrary to what might be generally thought, the service is not materially protracted beyond the usual limit of Episcopal services conducted by word of mouth. This fact might be taken in a sort of a way as showing how sign language has advanced to such a degree of perfection that it is not far removed from tongue speech, where rapidity of communication as well as adequate conveyance and interchange of ideas is concerned. The fact, however, that there is no singing or music of any kind for the obvious reason, accounts to some extent for the duration of the service not transgressing the ordinary limit.

Mr. Colt is at present away on his vacation. His place was taken on the Sunday when I was present by Mr. W. G. Jones, one of the most accomplished deaf mutes in America or elsewhere. The writer was perforce unable to form an opinion of his style of delivery or composition of his discourse. His language was certainly rapid and easy, while his gestures were eloquent and graceful. He did not use notes. It was learned after the sermon, however, by means of paper and pencil, that his sermon was founded on the text, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God" (St. Luke xv, 14). "First," he wrote in reply to a written request for a synopsis of his sermon, "I spoke about Christ's parable of the rich man's invitation to his own friends to partake of his feast. But they did not accept it, each one furnishing a different excuse, wherefore he let poor people come to his banquet. So Jesus expects us all not to reject his invitation."

Mr. Jones is a professor in the New York City Institute for Deaf Mutes. The writer first met him at the commencement exercises two years ago of that institution, and was immeasurably impressed with the extent of his acquirements, as informed thereof by Dr. Peet, principal of the institute, who is not a deaf mute, but has attained to considerable prominence in the instruction of this class of pupils, which acquirements are not one whit lower or less varied than those of a highly educated man who has not been deprived of the two important senses that are lacking to Mr. Jones. He is a short, stout man, young in years and full of energy and activity. He has often preached to Rev. Mr. Colt's people in Brooklyn, and has also rendered similar services to deaf mute congregations elsewhere, notably in Newark, N. J.

Nature's Doxology.

The arch, the tints of the rainbow,
The gleam of the sun kissed dew;
The glories of morn and evening,
And noontide's measureless blue;

The grace of the free flowing billow,
When calm is the sea's broad breast;
The grandeur of cloud crowned mountain
Unmoved by the world's unrest·

The towering oak of the forest,
The lowly fern at its feet;
The cataract madly dashing,
The brook breathing music sweet;

The depths of the earth beneath us,
The limitless heights above;
The wonders in ocean's bosom—
All, all but repeat God's love.

And ever the same glad story
Is traced on each flower's face,
That smiles in the open sunlight
Or blooms in its hiding place.

The universe wide doth praise Him,
While we—best work of His hand—
Acknowledge the one Creator,
And lead in the pæan grand.
—Harriet Newell Swanwick in Christian Advocate.

Two Hundred and Twenty Million Bibles.

Since the year 1804, when the British and Foreign Bible society was formed, over 220,000,000 copies of Bibles, New Testaments and portions of Scripture have been circulated. Of these the two great societies of Great Britain and America furnished 176,000,000. The entire receipts of the two great Bible and tract societies of the two countries since their organization foot up $128,000,000. All this belongs to the present century.

Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania.

The United Presbyterian says: "Pennsylvania, by church statistics, proves its right to be regarded as the home of Presbyterianism in this country. Of our own members 42,039 live within its borders, New York numbers 13,814 and Ohio 18,481. Of the Presbyterian church, 164,613 members live in Pennsylvania—4,000 more than there are in New York and more than double the number in Ohio."

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house only.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.35, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, ††11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30. 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.		Mails Close.	
Boston,	6.20 A.M.	Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.00 "	"	9.35 "
"	12.15 P.M.	"	12.25 P.M.
"	3.40 "	"	4.40 "
"	6.30 "	"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.	N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "	Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.	" "	3.15 P.M
" "	4.15 P.M.	Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.	" "	5.15 P.M
" "	5.15 P.M.	Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
South Shore,	6.30 "	" "	5.15 P.M
		South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P. M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 29.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 12.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.39; Sets at 5.29.
Moon sets 6.29.
Last quarter Oct. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Six fire hydrants have been located at Wollaston Park.

The cars of the Manet Street Railway stopped running this morning.

Mrs. Belle F. Lapham of Quincy Point is visiting at Marshfield, Mass.

Mrs. P. J. Cray and child are in Holyoke visiting Mr. Cray's relatives.

The Boston Branch grocery is selling sweet potatoes at $1 per bushel.

The Q. M. C. B. A. intend to hold a grand ball in the Coliseum before long.

P. J. Cray of West Quincy, umpired the Electric-Lovell game at Lynn Saturday.

Martin Breenan has accepted a position as banker for Little, Steele & Co., Boston.

A lamp post has been erected at the corner of Marion street and Winthrop avenue, Wollaston.

"Missions and Mission Work" will be the subject at the prayer meeting of the Congregational church, on Friday evening.

Rev. D. M. Wilson's subject yesterday was "Little Duties before Great Duties," and his congregation considered it among his best sermons.

There was a very successful sale of fancy articles in aid of the City Hospital at the residence of Mrs. J. Frank Faxon, Adams street, Saturday afternoon.

The North Abington Blues beat the Whitmans on Saturday by a score of 12 to 3. James O'Dowd of West Quincy, played second base for the winning team.

Rev. Edward Norton exchanged pulpits on Sunday, with Rev. E. O. Dyer, of South Braintree. The latter preached an excellent sermon from Ephesians 4 : 32.

The sewing circle connected with the Congregational Church, will hold its first meeting of the fall on Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. Theophilus King of Adams street.

The officers of the Warren Council, Royal Arcanum, have formed a degree staff, and will exemplify duty nine Oct. 13, for the benefit of John Adams Council, Wollaston.

Mr. Frank T. Smith, well known to the musical circles in Wollaston, where he has been stopping the past summer, has returned to Boston. Mr. Smith still retains his Wollaston class.

The base ball game at Merry Mount Park Saturday afternoon between nines representing Seccomb, Kehew & Sons and Rice, Kendall & Co. was won by the former by score of 13 to 4.

An adjourned special meeting of the City Council will be held this evening, to act on the appointments for election officers. Something may be said also on the blackboards for the new Willard.

Miss Marion Nickerson was awarded the first prize, Miss Alice Thompson the second and Miss Abbie Mann the third, by Rev. Edward A. Robinson, pastor of the Wollaston Congregational church, for the largest number of wild flowers that could be gathered around Wollaston.

Prof. Gardner, of the Tremont dancing academy, will open classes in dancing in Robertson hall this afternoon and evening; children's class from 4.30 to 6. Evening class for adults, from 8 to 10. The professor has been quite successful in Boston and elsewhere.

At the morning service at the Congregational church on Sunday, a vote was taken on the resolve asking the commissioners of the World Fair to be held in Chicago, to close the exposition on Sundays. It was the unanimous sentiment of the congregation, that this should be done.

Criticisms are heard on all sides from practical men and masons on the way the pointing on the Beal-street wall, Wollaston, is being done, The pointing as it is now being done is nothing but a sham. The small clink stones instead of being removed and reset in a bed of mortar, are simply skimmed over. The large crevices are treated the same way. Slack management somewhere.

Rev. Edward A. Robinson spoke to a large audience in the Wollaston Congregational Church, Sunday evening. After reading a selection from the twelfth chapter of Romans, he gave another of his interesting talks on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Mr. Robinson alluded in his talk to making the church and the grounds around it more attractive. Do, also, what we can to make the church beautiful in its hospitality as well as in its ornamentation. Our lodges are grand in their hospitality, but the church should outshine them all.

Miss Beatrice Key of Wollaston, daughter of Rev. W. S. Key, is ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Kitty Campbell of Dorchester is visiting Miss Minnie Butler on Granite street.

The Wollaston Post Office has been enlarged by the addition of fifty-six new boxes.

It is reported that Eddie Ring and Burrell of the Lovells will finish the season with the St. Johns.

Mr. George Hatch who has been at Houghs Neck the past summer left today for Dallas, Texas.

The St. John C. L. & A. A. Society will hold their second assembly in their own hall on Thursday evening.

The Irish National League.

There was an interesting meeting of the Quincy Branch of the Irish National League held in their hall on Water street on Sunday evening; The President, Mr. George Cahill, in the chair.

After the routine business was disposed of, Mr. James Parker sang the "Bells of Shandon," Mr. James H. Sullivan read "Gompard's Conversation between an observer and a workman, an employer, a clergyman and a capitalist on the eight hour movement. Mr. Frank Rafferty sang the "Boys of Clare." Mr. John Cavanagh delivered "An address to the Jury." Mr. James Collins spoke on a union between England and Ireland. Mr. George D. Cahill recited "Our Record" by Mrs. Blake. Mr. Cavanagh paid a glowing tribute to the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly and called the attention of the Branch to the necssity of increased efforts to help their Irish brethren in the terrible crisis, after which the meeting adjourned.

Today's Court.

Dennis H. Kellty of South Boston for breaking and entering the residence of John F. Hollis of South Weymouth on Friday afternoon and stealing a clock and a string of gold beads; case continued until next Tuesday, he being held in $300.

Michael Briskett for receiving stolen property; case continued until next Monday.

Daniel Robertson of West Quincy for an assault on his wife, Julia G., was fined $5 and costs.

William Creed and George Brown, tramps, were each given six months at the State farm at Bridgewater.

Cornelius Lynch for being drunk was fined $5 and costs.

Patrick Shea of Quincy for the larceny of a pair of suspenders valued at $1 from Philip Lakinski, was discharged.

Officers Garey, Ford and Butler raided the Allan House, Weymouth, on Friday night and found four cases of lager and a gallon of whiskey.

The liquors and vessels containing the same, seized from Thomas Mulligan of East Braintree, were ordered forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Norfolk Conference.

The semi-annual conferences of Congregational churches, will be held in the Union church South Weymouth tomorrow, from 9.15 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Firemen's Parade.

The Abington fire department held its annual parade on Saturday, which was followed by a banquet and speeches.

DIED.

MAGNON—In West Quincy, Sept. 27, son of Mr. Albert and Mrs. Louise Magnon, aged 1 day.
PIERCE—In Hingham, Sept. 27, Mrs. Lilla L., wife of Mr. Edwin J. Pierce.

Five O'clock Tea!

The Hospital Aid Asso.

Will give a Five O'clock Tea and Entertainment at the

RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. B. RICE,
ADAMS STREET,
MONDAY, October 6th,
FROM 5 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. J. H. Stetson, Chairman; Mrs. Wilson Tisdale, Mrs. G. W. Morton, Mrs. C. R. Sherman, Mrs. C. L. Coe, Mrs. Helen Fitts, and Mrs. J. L. Whiton.
Quincy, Sept. 27. p&l—2w

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,
ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

QUINCY'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

WARD THREE.

Adams Real Estate & Trust Co. House on Franklin street,	$1,000	
House on Franklin street,	800	
Barn and buildings,	1,500	
Land, 13 acres,	21,500	
Land on Franklin street, 102,000 feet,	2,500	
Land on Payne's hill, 30 acres,	15,000	
Land on Franklin street, 21½ acres,	12,500	
Various lots of land on New Plains, 70 odd acres, itemized on book,	63,375	1,562 30
Adams, Edward A., estate of. House and stable on Franklin street,	3,800	
Land,	2,600	87 04
Adams, Bryant N. Land on Payne's hill, 20,000 feet,	300	4 08
Adams Granite Works. Stock in trade,	2,000	
Sheds and tramway,	800	
Land,	1,000	51 68
Adams, Joseph. Two horses and cow,	250	3 40
Adams, John Q., trustee. House and stable on Phipps street,	1,800	
Land,	125	26 18
Adams, Martha S. House on Pearl street,	900	
Land,	300	16 32

WARD FOUR.

Adams, Bryant N. Woodland,	250	3 40
Adams, Bryant N., trustee. Land on West street,	3,700	50 32
Adams, Elizabeth C. Woodland,	500	6 80
Adams, Harrison, heirs of. Land on West street,	1,000	13 60
Adams Real Estate and Trust Fund. Woodland,	10,350	
Land on Willard street,	3,000	181 56
Adams, William B. Unfinished house and land on Hill street,	700	9 52
Adams & Whitman. Land on West street,	2,000	
Land, 68,000 feet on Station street,	2,000	
Land on Common street,	6,300	
Land off West street,	2,800	
Land between Centre street and railroad,	1,800	
Land on Common street,	275	206 38

WARD FIVE.

Adams, Charles F. Land on Pine island,	600	
Salt marsh,	450	
Land off Bacon street,	1,100	29 24

WARD SIX.

Adams, C. F., estate of. Salt marsh,	300	4 08

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.
Quincy, Sept. 24. tf



'Tis a Sad Reflection

To think one has invested his or her money in inferior goods, or paid more than a thing is worth. We intend at all times to have some

Rare Bargains

on our counters. The trade of past weeks show that they are fully appreciated.

—— BARGAINS ON ——

BOOTS AND SHOES!

A regular $2.50 Ladies' Front Lace Shoe for $1.37; this shoe is manufactured by A. F. Smith, and is never sold at less than $2.50.

Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords for $1.50. These shoes have been used as samples by N. D. Dodge, the best manufacturer in New England. Every pair warranted.

Men's $3.00 Shoe, - - $1.75.

Besides these we have some great values in CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Reduction in Underwear!

Ladies' 87 cents Undervests, for - 49 cents.
Ball's $1.25 Corsets, for - - - $1.00
Ball's $1.00 Corsets, for - 87 1-2 cents.

Remnants of Carpeting!

Just the thing for Rugs, Mats, Etc.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

THE VOTING LIST.

315 Names Have Been Dropped from Various Causes.

AND BUT 29 WERE ADDED.

The Lists Will be Printed and Posted This Week—It Behoves Every Voter to See That His Name Has Not Been Dropped—Total on lists 2442.

The preliminary lists of voters will be issued this week. They were placed in the hands of the printers this morning. Their standing will be of interest especially to the politicians. There were on the list at the city election in 1889, 2728 voters divided among the wards as follows: Ward One, 568; Ward Two, 480; Ward Three, 514; Ward Four, 597; Ward Five, 323; Ward Six, 246. On the lists to be printed this week are 2,442 names, divided among the wards as follows: Ward One, 509; Ward Two. 443; Ward Three. 447; Ward Four, 542; Ward Five, 281; Ward Six, 219. The relative standing of the wards are the same, Ward Four having the most voters, and Ward One standing second.

The following summary will prove interesting:

	No. at City Election.	Not known to be in city	Unpaid Tax.	Deceased.	Total.	Added.	Number Present
Ward One,	568	40	22	6	69	10	509
Ward Two,	480	25	11	4	40	3	443
Ward Three,	514	41	24	9	74	7	447
Ward Four,	597	22	29	7	58	3	542
Ward Five,	323	32	12	2	46	4	281
Ward Six,	246	14	10	5	29	2	219
	2728	174	108	33	315	29	219

Compared with September 1889, the number dropped is 47 larger. Ward Three and One are the largest losers.

This is Congressional year, however, and a large registration is looked for before the State election of Nov. 4.

WEYMOUTH.

The Saturday morning fire at the Columbia Rubber Company works, has thrown nearly all the employes out of work, who will be forced to seek employment elsewhere or wait until business can be resumed. Work of repairing was commenced this morning and will require at least, a month's time.

The fair of the A. & I. Society of last week, is thought to be the most successful one ever held.

Miss Nancy Torrey contemplates a visit of several months, to Washington in the near future.

Sportsmen were out in large numbers Sunday, tramping through the woods in quest of game. One returned with a bag of squirrels, another had several partridges. We think there is a law against gunning on Sunday, but it seems as though these fellows had never heard of it.

Ward 3 circuit of the electric light, was working rather poorly Saturday evening, twice the light suddenly went out and oil lamps were resorted to.

Mr. Joy, an old gentleman residing on Broad street Ward 3, has sustained a shock of paralysis and is not expected to live long.

Mr. Easterbrook of the Gazette retires to private life this week having sold his publishing business to the Weymouth Publishing Company who will on and after October 3 issue the first number of the Gazette and Citizen also the East Weymouth News.

A fortune awaits the man who can invent some attachment for the telephone whereby the buzzing that is occasioned by the electric light wires can be done away with. A telephone is almost useless at night time and it does not appear to be any fault of the company either.

ST. MARYS WIN PURSE.

A Close and Interesting Game at the Weymouth Fair Saturday.

The St. Marys went to the Weymouth Fair on Saturday and defeated the Actives in a very closely contested game by a score of 5 to 3. The features of the game were the battery work of the St. Marys. E. Gallagher, as usual, found the ball and covered third base in good shape. Mr. Burt, of Weymouth, umpired the game and in every decision used good square judgment. The visiting team were used in first class style by the people in that town. The game was for a purse of $40. The score:

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
J.Gilraine,s.s.,	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
E.Gallagher, 3b.,	4	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
T. McKay, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Cole, 1b.,	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	2
M. Kiley, 2b.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
J. Reardon, p.,	4	0	1	1	0	1	12	1
D. Murphy, c.,	3	0	0	0	0	14	2	0
J. Walsh, c.f.,	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
J. Gallagher, r.f.,	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	32	5	6	6	0	27	17	5

Actives.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Richards, l.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Baldwin, c.,	3	2	1	1	0	6	2	4
Loud, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Doble, s.s.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Thayer, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Bass, p.,	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Dean, 1b.,	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Clapp, 2b.,	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Ells, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	30	3	1	1	0	27	10	11

Earned runs—St. Marys 1; two base hits 0. Stolen bases—E. Gallagher 1, Kiley 1. Struck out by Reardon 12, by Bass 6. Wild pitch—Reardon 1, Bass 0. Umpire, J. Bassett of Weymouth,

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Marys,	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0— 5
Actives,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 3

LOST.

LOST.—A Lady's Pocketbook, containing a small amount of money and cards of owner. Reward offered by leaving at the LEDGER OFFICE. Sept. 26—3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good family Cows. One a new Milch. Apply to H. F. DOBLE, West Quincy. Sept. 25—6t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED.—At John E. Drake & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Factory, 15 girls. Apply at once. Baxter street. Sept. 29. tf

WANTED.—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams. Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

BANK BOOK LOST.

Lost on Saturday last, in Quincy, a Savings Bank Book having the subscriber's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JAMES MAHONEY.
Quincy, Sept. 27. 3t

M. F. LYNCH,

Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now.
Address,

M. F. LYNCH,
Albertina Street, Quincy.
Sept. 24. 6t

IN ANSWER

TO the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d,** at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. GARDNER

of Boston, Principal of the

Tremont Dancing Academy,
TREMONT THEATRE BUILDING,
176 Tremont St.,

Instructor at the Fay and "St. Mark's" Schools at Southboro, and other Noted Academies,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the residents of Quincy that he will open a class for instruction in all the latest fashionable ball room dances, both Plain and Fancy, at

ROBERTSON HALL, QUINCY,
On Monday, Sept. 29th, 1890,

To continue each Monday for Twelve consecutive weeks.

Children's Class from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Terms—$5.00 each.

Evening Class for Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen $6.00; Ladies $4.00. Payable one-half or the whole in advance, the balance the third night.

The well known reputation of Prof. Gardner, as the leading teacher in Boston, should induce all who desire to learn the art of dancing properly to take advantage of this opportunity, and to be present at the first lesson, in order that the class may be a success, as pupils will not be received after the second lesson.

Expensive dressing not required. Thin, flexible shoes are preferable.

The Professor will be at the hall after 3 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 29th, to give such further information as may be desired. Sept. 23—d,tf

HOUSES,

STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.
Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&1

SERIOUS CHARGES

Made Against the Captain of the Ship Challenger.

STORY OF FOUR SURVIVORS.

They Allege that the Sacrifice of Eight Sailors' Lives Was Needless and that the Captain Was Intoxicated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Three sunburned, weather-beaten and worn looking seamen and a much battered boatswain's mate of the unfortunate American ship Challenger are in this city, says The Herald. They arrived from Bath, Me., where the Challenger is awaiting repairs. Their names are George Urixton, William Ariston and William Jandson, seamen, and Thomas Quinn, the boatswain. All of the men show evidences of their terrible experiences during the hurricane which dismasted the Challenger. Quinn had three ribs broken in falling with the foremast, and is just recovering. Jandson is still covered with bruises, while Ariston luckily escaped injury. Urixton fell sixty feet and only sustained a sprain of an ankle and a few bruises. His fall was broken by striking the foreyard and the fore braces, which accounts for his escape.

Despite the popularity and reputation for experience and capability of Capt. Thompson, the four survivors made grave charges against him. All of the men blame him for the accident that caused the death of the eight men, and are willing to substantiate their statements by affidavits. Boatswain Quinn declared that Capt. Thompson anticipated the storm at least seven hours before it broke, and, despite this fact and the warnings of subordinate officers, he

Refused to Shorten Sail

until the storm struck them. Quinn also stated that Capt. Thompson was intoxicated throughout the whole exciting period, and that he gave the order which resulted fatally to nearly the whole crew.

Quinn, who was a subordinate officer of the Challenger and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, acted as spokesman of the party when a reporter saw them. He told the following story: "We left West Hartlepool," Eng., said he, "on July 29, and experienced ordinary weather until Aug. 31, when the ship was just south of George's shoals, about 275 miles from New York. That is where the hurricane struck the Challenger. The weather during the previous night and during the morning had been fitful and stormy. It was easy to see that a heavy storm was brewing, but the officers did not attempt to shorten sail. At 7 o'clock, however, the port watch was called on deck to shorten sail, and the fore, main and mizzen topgallant sails were furled. The wind died out considerably shortly after, and they were set again in the afternoon. About 3:30 the wind began rising again. It came up rapidly and a heavy sea came with it. The starboard watch, which had gone below, was called on deck and all hands were again ordered to shorten sail.

"By the time they reached deck, the wind was blowing a gale and no time was lost. The mizzen and mainroyals and topgallant sails were furled rapidly, as were the upper topsails. During this time all five jibs were allowed to stand, but so long as the ship was running before the wind no harm had come of it. When the other sails had been furled the whole available crew were ordered aloft on the foremast to furl the sails there. Before going up I asked the second mate to haul down the jibs; but he refused. 'It's the captain's orders to let them stand,' said he, and we went on up aloft.

"We were then running before the wind, which had increased rapidly, and the ship was driving along at a great rate. There were

Thirteen Men Up Aloft.

When we had stowed the upper sails the captain came on deck. He went to the wheel and said something to the carpenter, who was steering, and then I saw the ship begin to wear around to the wind. I again shouted to Second Mate McGinnis to haul down the jib, and he went to Mr. Chene, the first mate, to have it done. He said he had no orders to do it. I then told the men to hurry up and get down, for I knew when the ship came up to the wind the mast and jibboom would go. I then slipped down to the topgallant crosstrees, where I found a young Swede, and sent him down under the crosstrees, and just as I passed down below them, the ship came up to the wind, and the boom broke off close to the bows and swung around to leeward on the stays. The weight on the mast and the plunging of of the ship was awful.

"The next lurch to leeward carried away the topmast and yards. Eight men were on the topgallant yard when the mast parted. In going over the yard broke away from the rest, and with the men clinging to it it

Shot Down Like a Rocket

and disappearrd in the water about ten yards from the vessel. The yard afterward came up, but the men were not seen again. I fell, and striking several pieces of rigging, landed on the deck, breaking three ribs. Urixton and Ariston also fell, but were not badly hurt. The captain ordered the wheel lashed, and all hands were sent below. Nothing was done by the officers for the wounded men until the next morning.

"Some of the men, when on deck at daylight, heard a weak cry in the wreck at the side of the vessel, and, on investigating, found a young Swede clinging to the rigging. He was pulled on board, where it was found that his arm had been broken the night before. His name, except that he was called 'Charlie,' I do not know. He is now in Chicago.

"The following morning the wreck was cut adrift, and two days later the storm cleared away and jury masts were rigged. We then proceeded on our way to Boston, where we arrived eighteen days later. Two steamers passed us, but the captain refused aid, saying that he would take the ship in alone."

Holyoke's New Church.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The consecration of St. Jerome Catholic church herewas marked by impressive ceremonies, beginning at 6 a. m. and continuing at intervals through the day, which attracted throngs of spectators, including a large number of priests from all over the state.

The President Will Be There.

SABETHA, Kan., Sept. 29.—Commander Collins of the Grand Army of Kansas received a message from Private Secretary Halford, stating that President Harrison had accepted the invitation to be present at the state reunion of the department at Topeka, Oct. 10.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 144. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FALL OPENING!

—tot—

Men's All-Wool Suits, $10.00

☞ These Suits are strictly all-wool and guaranteed to do good service. Sizes, 34 to 44.

—tot—

Knock-about Suits, $5.00, AGES 4 to 14 Years,

All-wool and manufactured by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, whose agents we are for this city.

—tot—

All the Latest Styles of Fall Hats

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Black Cheviot Suits, in frocks and sacks, single and double-breasted. Black Whip Cord Suits.

—tot—

Granite Clothing Co.

Quincy, Sept. 20. tf

BEST IN THE MARKET!

FOR $6.50 CASH

WE SELL A TON OF THE

WEBSTER NUT COAL,

It is the most Economical Coal sold.

C. PATCH & SON.

[FRANK S. PATCH.]

Quincy, July 9. tf

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Men's and Boys' Black Cheviot Suits

In Frocks and Sacks,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED,

—AT—

$9, $12, $14, $16 and $18.

FALL STYLES IN HATS

—AT THE—

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.



THE ✣ QUINCY ✣ PATRIOT

—AND THE—

QUINCY ✣ DAILY ✣ LEDGER

ONE YEAR FOR $6.

A SOCIETY EVENT.

Marriage of Mr. Grafton Abbott and Miss Mary Adams.

IN FIRST CHURCH, QUINCY.

The Bride a Daughter of Hon. Charles Francis Adams—The Church Beautifully Decorated—A List of the Invited Guests Present.

The old First Church was the scene today of a very fashionable wedding, the happy couple being Miss Mary Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, of this city, and Mr. Grafton S. T. L. Abbott, of Wellesley Hills. Both belong to distinguished families, the bride being a direct descendant of President John and John Quincy Adams, whose remains lie beneath the church.

At the church a canopy from the sidewalk to the entrance had been erected, and the passage carpeted. Each pew of the main aisle was decorated with a bouquet of golden rod tied with white satin ribbon. The chandeliers were twined with laurel and the galleries twined with laurel and golden rod. Around the base of the pulpit were ferns and other potted plants in great profusion, and the pulpit was one mass of helianthus, anemone, asters, pendnas, vetchin, asparagus vine and hydranga. The decorations were by Mr. W. E. Doyle of Boston.

The ceremony took place at 12.45 P. M. The bridemaids Miss Louisa and Elizabeth Adams, approached the altar by the main aisle, followed by the bride on her father's arm. They were met by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Holker Abbott. The ushers entered by the side aisles. Mr. Ethelbert Nevin presided at the organ, rendering Lohengrin march as they entered. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. M. Wilson, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams the brides father gave her away. Mendelssohn march was played as the happy couple left the church.

The bride wore a white satin dress, cut V in front, and with a long train. It was trimmed with white lace, and there were orange blossoms on the skirt and waist. She had a tulle veil, and on her head a wreath of orange blossoms. Her boquet was of white roses.

The bridemaids, sisters of the bride, wore white crepon dresses, trimmed with white muslin and pink velvet ribbon; also white hats trimmed with pink velvet, and carried pink boquets.

The ushers were Mr. George C. Adams and Charles F. Adams, 2d, of this city, cousins of the bride; Mr. Frank Abbott of Wellesley Hills, a brother of Mr. Abbott; Mr. Sigourney Butler of Quincy, Mr. G. M. Lane of Cambridge, and Mr. A. W. Longfellow of Boston.

A reception followed at the elegant residence of the bride's parents on Goffe street, which had also been made beautiful by the florists. The presents were very valuable.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott will make a short wedding tour.

The auditorium was reserved for the invited guests, who numbered over 200. Among the distinguished ones noticed were:

Mr. John T. Wheelwr ght, Jamaica Plains.
Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, Cambridge.
Mr. Charles F. Sprague, Boston.
Mr. H. Wainwright, Milton.
Mr. and Mrs. Greely S. Curtis, Manchester.
Mrs. R. S. Fay, Milton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Codman, Brookline.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Forbes, Milton.
Mr. Edward H. Fay, Wellesley.
Miss Fay, Wellesley.
Messrs. Abbott, Wellesley.
Mrs. Bowditch.
Mr. Robert F. Perkins, Framingham.
Miss Caroline Derby, Marion.
Miss Derby, Marion.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent, Wood's Holl.
Miss Lane, Cambridge.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Brooks, West Medford.
Miss Eleanor Brooks.
Mr. Lawrence Brooks.
Mrs. Geo. W. Wheelwright, Jamaica Plains.
Mrs. Henry W. Swift, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Medford.
Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Boston.
Miss Saunders, Boston.
Mr. Gould, Cambridge.
Mr. W. P. Blake, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Peirson.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amory.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Brooks.
Miss Brooks.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stevenson.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Merriam, Nahant.
Mr. and Mrs. Roger I. Sturgis.
Mr. John S. Curtis, Beverly Farms.
Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Jr.
Mr. Wm. C. Lovering, Scituate.
Misses Alice and Frances Lovering.
Mr. Charles G. Saunders, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Blake.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stackpole.
Mr. Walter Abbott, New York.
Mr. R. P. Blake, York Harbor.
Misses Blake.
Mr. and Mrs. Wheatland, Nahant.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lodge.
Miss West.
Mr. Oliver Ames 2d, Easton.
Miss Ames.
Mr. and Mrs. Copley Amory, Milton.
Miss Frances Curtis, Beverly Farms.
Miss Thayer, Brookline.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Peabody, Milton.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Boston.
Miss Alice Codman, South Lincoln.
Mr. Justin Gray.
Mrs. Gray.
Miss Stockton, Warehan.
Miss Baxter, Beverly Farms.
Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane.
Messrs. Cochrane.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney, Milton.
Mr. Robert Codman, Boston.
Miss Chase, Chesham, N. H.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Dabney, Wareham.
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Saltonstall, Milton.
Mrs. Bell, Boston.
Miss Manson, Brookline.
Mr. and Mrs. Joy, Groton.
Miss Mary S. Stevens, North Andover.
Miss Crowninshield, Dublin.
Mr. Stephen Chase.
Mr. John A. Loring.
Mr. Fred L. Ames, North Easton.
Mr. Edward Everett, West Manchester.
Mr. Abbott, Wellesley Hills.
Mr. and Mrs. Barett Wendell, New Castle, N. H.
Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson, Milton.
Mr. Francis A. Walker, Boston.
Messrs. Amory, Boston.
Mr. John S. Linzee, Boston.
Miss Blake, Dublin.
Mr. S. Horatio Whitwell, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Newport, R. I.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lowell, Brookline.
Mrs. Russell S. Codman, Boston.
Mr. George E. Ellis.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks, Milton.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Arnold, Boston.
Miss Wetmore, Boston.
Judge and Mrs. E. C. Bumpus.
Dr. J. A. Gordon.
Messrs. Whitney, Milton.
Mr. and Mrs. Berwind, Newport, R. I.
Mr. Anderson, Boston.
Mrs. Lawrence Houghton.
Mr. and Mrs. Mink, Brookline.
Mr. F. Gordon Dexter.
Mr. and Mrs. Moorfield Storey.
Mr. George A. Nickerson, Dedham.
Mr. Sturd H. Coolidge, Jr.
Mr. C. T. Lovering.
Miss Nannie Macomb.
Miss Ryerson.
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Palfrey, Belmont.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Endicott, Jr., Salem.
Mrs. I. Skinner, Boston.
Mrs. Fay, Wellesley Hills.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund M. Wheelwright, Jamaica Plain.
Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Boston.
Misses Reynolds.
Messrs. Reynolds.
Misses Dana, Cambridge.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hooper, West Manchester.
Mrs. and Miss Codman, Nahant.
Mr. I. H. Adams, Quincy.
Miss E. C. Adams, Quincy.
Miss Mary Quincy.
Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Cotton.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams.
Mr. Arthur Adams.
Miss Abigail Adams.
Messrs. Adams.
Mrs. G. Tyler Bigelow.
Mrs. G. W. Amory.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Quincy.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tyler.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Amory.

The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

IN FOUR MINUTES.

The Shortest Session the Quincy City Council Ever Held.

An adjourned special meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening, the only business which could be transacted, being to confirm the election officers whose appointments were received from the Mayor at the last meeting. This was very promptly done, no objection being raised to any of the nominees, and an adjournment made in four minutes.

The absentees were Councilman Faunce, Read and Slade.

The LEDGER wishes to correct the statement made in its report of the last meeting, that Councilman Sherman was absent. He was early dismissed, and the reporter overlooked the fact that he answered to the roll call.

TODAY'S COURT.

John Hynes and Eugene Riley, tramps, were given six months at the State Farm at Bridgewater.

Edward Morris, of Quincy, for the larceny of a bank-book from Philip —— was discharged.

John Cullivan, of Braintree, for assault fined $5 and costs.

Where Are the Young Ladies?

Yesterday was the opening day for Prof. Gardner's dancing classes in this city. But few children responded in the afternoon, and in the evening there were five young ladies and about twenty-five young men. Because of the difference of the sexes the professor deemed it unadvisable to start in, and has abandoned the field to his numerous rivals.

Bro. Huxford Busy.

The following visitation to councils of the Royal Arcanum are announced by the Deputy Huxford of Randolph:

Oct. 8, Brockton of Brockton.
Oct. 16, North Easton of North Easton.
Oct. 17, Weymouth of Weymouth.
Oct. 22, Monatiquot of South Braintree.

Personal.

Potter Palmer of Chicago is president of the world's fair national commission and Mrs. Palmer is one of the nine lady managers of the Chicago board.

QUINCY'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Assessors' Valuation of the Real and Personal Estate.

Together with the Total Tax of Each Person and Firm.

RATE $13.60 ON $1000.

The second instalment of the list of taxable property of the city is given below. It comprises all the "A's" in each Ward, except the Adams, which were given yesterday. Other instalments will follow daily. It is the intention to carry all six Wards at once, so that while the total tax of an individual is not given, it can readily be computed by interested parties. The poll tax is included in the total tax.

To Whom Taxed.	Value.	Total Tax
WARD ONE.		
Alice, Richard. Half of quarry,	150	
Land,	50	
Half of quarry,	400	
Land,	50	10 84
Anderson, Annie W. Stock in trade,	1,500	20 40
Anderson, Charles J. House, Parkerville,	600	
Land,	150	
House, Parkerville,	800	
Land, A. T. & S. F.,	50	21 76
Anderson, Berger. House off Quarry street,	700	
Land,	200	14 24
Anderson, Carl A. House on Carlton street,	700	
Land,	200	14 24
Anderson, Luther W., estate of. Money, stocks, etc.,	32,000	
House on Granite street,	4,500	
Stable,	500	
Land, 37,750 feet,	3,800	
Land on Goffe street,	3,000	595 68
Anderson, L. W., and T. Reed, trustees. Money, stocks, etc.,	18,000	
House on Elm street,	1,400	
Land,	800	274 72
Arnold, Jessie. House on Mechanic street,	1,200	
Land,	1,350	34 68
Arnold, Zenas H. House on Coddington street,	3,000	
Land,	1,400	61 84
Averill, Mrs. Lydia. Money and income,	1,000	
House on Spear street,	2,300	
Land,	900	57 18
Avery, John. Land, Willow farm,	200	2 72
Austin & Winslow. Stock in trade,	500	6 80
WARD TWO.		
Abbott, Mary A. House on Washington street,	2,000	
Land,	1,100	42 16
Aldrich, George I. Money, stocks, etc.,	1,500	
Two horses, etc.,	800	33 28
Alexander, George. Horse, cow and carriages,	800	
House on Elm street,	3,200	
Land,	700	58 48
Allman, Timothy. House on South street,	1,300	
Land,	650	28 52
Arnold, Danforth W. Horse and cow,	150	
House and stable,	1,200	
Land, 6 91-100 acres,	3,000	61 16
Averill, Mrs. Lydia. House on Washington street,	700	
House on Washington street,	1,700	
House on Mill street,	1,700	
Land,	1,050	70 04
Avery John A. House on Washington street,	2,200	
Store,	1,500	
Land,	900	
House and land on Sumner street,	1,650	
House and land on Sumner street,	1,500	107 40
WARD THREE.		
Appleyard, Thomas. Machinery,	100	3 36
Arnold, Mrs. Edward. Two horses and three cows,	400	
House on Liberty street,	1,000	
Unfinished barn,	200	
Land,	250	25 16
Austin, Arthur. House on Penn street,	1,000	
Land,	400	
Lot No. 111 Liberty street,	100	22 40
WARD FOUR.		
Allen, Otis. House on Willard street,	1,250	
Land,	1,100	33 96
Allen, Robert C. House and land on Copeland street,	1,800	26 48
Allen, Robert. Two horses,	150	4 04
Allen & Walker. Derrick, $100; stock in trade, $1200,	1,300	
Buildings on Arthur street,	100	
Land on Arthur street,	200	21 76
Allison & William, House and land on Arthur street,	1,800	26 48
Allison, Mrs. S. House and stable,	950	
Land,	400	18 36
Ames, Samuel. House and stable on Willard street,	1,800	
Land,	1,700	49 60
Ames, Samuel E. Land off West street,	300	
Land on Cross street,	450	12 00
Anderson, Charles G. House on Smith street,	1,800	
Land,	250	29 88
Anderson, Charles J. Personal mortgage,	800	10 88
Anderson, Charles. Horse,	100	3 36
Anderson & Johnson. Stock in trade,	100	
Derrick,	50	
Buildings on Arthur street,	50	2 72
Anderson, Stephen P. House on Robertson street,	2,500	
Land,	400	41 44
Arnold, John W. House on Hill street,	500	
Land,	150	10 84
WARD FIVE.		
Allen, Mrs. Alice. House and barn on Beale street,	2,800	
Land, four lots,	1,600	59 84
Armstrong, Frank H. Bicycle,	75	
House on Grand View avenue,	3,500	
Land,	1,000	64 22
Armstrong, Thomas. Unfinished house on Walnut avenue,	1,000	
Land,	300	17 68
WARD SIX.		
Alden, Flora S. Cottage and 6667 feet of land on Clive street,	350	4 76
Alden, George C. House on Clive street,	4,500	
Land,	425	68 98
Arnold, Ruby A. House on Walnut street,	700	
Land,	300	13 60
Aulbach, William. House on Walker street,	1,900	
Land,	500	34 64

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer. Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION

IN WEST QUINCY.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Samuel Ellis, corner of Willard and Robertson streets, the following articles of Household Furniture:

1 Ash Chamber Set, 1 Hair-cloth Parlor Set, Cottage and Common Bedsteads, 2 Clocks, 1 Double-oven Range, 1 Parlor Stove, lot of Pillows, Bureau, 1 set Lace Curtains, 6 pieces; 1 Centre Table, lot of Pictures, Mattresses and Bed Springs, all the Kitchen Furniture and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive, weather fair or foul.

Per order of

ROBERT ELLIS, 2d.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 3t

JOSEPH W. LOMBARD, - Auctioneer, Office, Panton's Block, Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION!

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Enos S. Coster, No. 8 Phipps street, his entire Household Furniture, consisting of 1 Large Tapestry Carpet, nearly new; 1 Hub Range, 1 Nice Parlor Stove, Hair-cloth Parlor Suit, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Marble Top Table, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Wash Tubs, Saw and Saw Horses, Lamps, Crockery and Glass Ware, and numerous other articles for housekeeping.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, rain or shine.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 27. 4t

Fall Upholstery DISPLAY.

Our department is now complete in all of its branches, and we are prepared earlier than at any previous season to exhibit the most varied and fascinating line of goods for

Interior Decoration

ever offered in this market. We, with the utmost confidence, invite the public refurnishing their rooms, or

Furnishing New Houses,

to an inspection of what we have carefully collected in the way of staple goods and entire novelties, confident that they will be interested in what they find and the prices therefor.

We shall make prominent for the coming week our line of

Velour Portieres,

and a few of them may be seen in our show window. The variety is large, and most of them, patterns confined to ourselves.

We shall from week to week make mention of special articles, but with so varied a collection it will be impossible to enumerate more than a few of many attractions.

John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,

Carpets and Upholstery,

558 to 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Sept. 23. dpo,1w



ALL KINDS

—OF—

OYSTERS

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Temple St. Fish Market.

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Sept. 26. 6t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Patriot and Ledger.

There are a large number of subscribers to the PATRIOT who also feel desirous of having the news daily, but do not think they can afford to take both. They have been readers of the PATRIOT for a quarter, or perhaps half, a century; and the PATRIOT is one of the fixed articles of the household which they do not like to part with.

For this reason we propose to meet these old subscribers at least half way, if not more, by reducing the price so that they can have both papers.

We will furnish, after this date, the Quincy PATRIOT and the DAILY LEDGER one year for $6, in advance.

We make this large reduction for two reasons; first, to allow all who wish both papers to have them at a reasonable price, and second, to induce subscribers to pay in advance, as it is very expensive to collect newspaper bills.

Col. Albert A. Pope is deserving the thanks of the travelling public for his generous offer to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whereby competent men will be educated for road engineering. The offer which has been accepted reads :

BOSTON, Aug. 21, 1890.

DEAR GENERAL: Referring to our conversation of yesterday relating to my previous suggestionof a provision at your Institute of Technology for a special course in highway engineering, I make this offer to pay or provide for the payment to your satisfaction of such sums of money as you may need from time to time during the next five years, up to the amount of $6000, for the promotion of an option in highway engineering, connected with your course in civil or mechanical engineering.

Yours truly,

ALBERT A. POPE.

To Gen. Francis A. Walker, President Mass., Institute of Technology.

Quincy and many other places have made costly experiments in road building which have not fulfilled expectations. The building of the present composite road on Hancock street is of doubtful expediency. Some say the city can afford the experiment, but there should be no experiments, and with competent road engineers there will certainly be fewer.

As the Herald says, "The result can hardly fail to be the introduction in this country of a new and popular branch of engineering, opening up to many capable young men a useful and profitable occupation, involving many problems of interest to an intelligent mind, and conferring an inestimable benefit upon the public. Graduates from this course can hardly fail to find lucrative employment at once, and the demand for such men will soon become so great, that other technical and agricultural colleges in this country will be likely to establish similar courses.

In the selection of city and town engineers, superintendents of highways, etc., the choice will naturally fall upon men who have fitted themselves for such positions by special training. There will also be a good field for consulting engineers in this department, particularly in the great centres of the West, for the importance of good roads to the prosperity of farming communities cannot fail to find such rapid recognition that instruction upon the subject will be eagerly and widely sought.

It is probable that the instructor in this department will prepare himself for his work by first making a careful study of American conditions and needs in the matter of highways, and then proceed to Europe for a thorough examination of the highway systems of France, Germany, England and other leading countries, informing himself accurately upon the methods of laying out and construction of roads of various kinds in both city and country. A study of ancient roads, particularly those of the Romans, will also be of great value. Returning to this country, he would be ready to impart to students at the institute the knowledge thus gained.

IDEAS OF HELL.

Different Places Where the Good of Many Nations Have Located It.

We give a summary of the "hell" opinions of many religions and that of a famous astronomer: The hell of the ancient heathens was divided into two mansions—Elysium on the right hand, which was the abode of good men's souls; Tartarus on the left, a region of misery and torment, the awful abode of the damned. The ancient philosophers were of the opinion that the infernal regions were at an equal distance from all parts of the earth, which may be the foundation of the modern idea of hell being in the center of the earth.

The people of Hermione, contrary to the usual belief that one's own country is the best in the world, thought that it was a very short distance from their shores to the "lake that burneth for ever and ever;" for this reason the people of that country never put money in the mouths of their dead to pay passage to the land of oblivion. The ancient Jews placed hell in the center of the earth.

According to them, there were three passages leading to it; the first the wilderness, by which route Dathan, Korah and Abiram descended; the second is the sea, because it is written that "Jonah cried to God out of the belly of hell;" the third passage is in Jerusalem, because it is said "the fire of the Lord is in Zion, and his furnace is in Jerusalem." Mohammed said that hell has seven gates; the first for the Mussulman, the second for the Christians, the third for the Jews, the fourth for the Sabeans, the fifth for the Magians, the sixth for the Pagans and the seventh for the hypocrites of all religions.

Among modern philosophical opinions that of Mr. Whiston, the English scholar, was perhaps the most unique. The comets, according to Whiston, are so many bells appointed in their orbits to alternately carry the damned into the confines of the sun, and then to return them beyond the orb of Saturn, there to starve them in the regions of dismal cold.

Among the Christians there are two controverted questions in regard to hell—one concerning its locality, the other the duration of its torments.—St. Louis Republic.

Three Hundred Stones Inside of Him.

Sir Charles Hall, a celebrated physician of the Seventeenth century, relates an extraordinary case of a man who accustomed himself to swallow stones.

This man, Thomas Gobsill by name, and about 26 years of age, had for some time suffered from colic, till a sympathetic friend advised him to swallow small, round pebbles. He followed the prescription and obtained relief. On being seized some months afterward by a violent return of his complaint he swallowed nine stones, and as these had no effect, repeated the dose until about 300 pebbles had accumulated in his interior. He endured their presence for two and a half years before submitting himself to Sir Charles Hall. Sir Charles found the stones were situated in the lower part of the body, and on shaking his patient he could hear them rattle.

His first experiment was to suspend the sufferer by his feet, in the hope that the stones might be shaken out of him. This met with no success. Nor did medicine have any effect. The man was unable to work without pain, and suffered much uneasiness at all times.—Nottingham (England) Sun.

Too Much Shade.

In a recent number of The Sanitarian Dr. W. T. Parker protests against thick planting of trees very near the house. Not only do they prevent the free access of air and of sunshine or even light, but they also injure the character of the soil as suited for permanent occupation. "A soil," says the writer, "loaded with roots and densely shaded is unfit for man to live upon constantly. Vegetation produces a great effect upon the movement of the air. Its velocity is checked, and sometimes in thick clusters of trees or underwood the air is almost stagnant. If moist and decaying vegetation be a coincident condition of such stagnation the most fatal forms of malarious diseases are produced.

"A moist soil is cold, and is generally believed to predispose to rheumatism, catarrh and neuralgia. It is a matter of general experience that most people feel healthier on a dry soil. In some way which is not clear a moist soil produces an unfavorable effect upon the lungs. A moist soil influences greatly the development of the agent, whatever it may be, which causes the paroxysmal fevers."

Men with Low Foreheads.

Here is a gallery of "low foreheads" warranted to astonish the knowing one who never see virtue except in bald fronts. Look up the portraits of Grant, McClellan, Logan and Sheridan among soldiers; Holmes, Stedman, Howells, Grant White, Curtis, Parton, Twain and Warner among authors; the late Chief Justice Waite and Matthew Arnold among recently deceased notables, and see how the growth of their hair subjects them to be slandered by the shallow pates.

On the other hand look at the full face portraits of the average baldheaded man, and see how his affliction glorifies his intellect. When you find a man whose hair grows down over the bend of his profile forehead, while yet leaving it "high" to the eye, you have got hold of a thinker who is also a man of action, such as Beecher, Booth, Ruskin, Lincoln.

The dome shaped forehead usually marks the idealist, and the square shaped brow the practical man of affairs and wit.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Embarrassment of Riches.

John Watson, of Pennsylvania, desired a wife, and went to the barge office in New York to find her. He discovered a pretty immigrant girl, and at once proposed marriage, but she declined to accept him unless he would also find a husband for the girl who accompanied her. As Watson had not a full line of husbands in stock he was compelled to look elsewhere.—Detroit Free Press.

DOWN WITH A RUSH.

Visitors from Boston Whitewashed by Anson's Colts.

BISONS FALL ON RADBOURN

And Pound Out a Victory to the Score of Seven to Four—Results of Other Contests on the Diamond.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The game between Boston and Chicago was in all respects remarkable, Hutchinson pitched wonderful ball, the Bostons making only one hit, and that in the fifth inning. Nichols also pitched winning ball, but the Chicagos bunched their hits in the seventh inning, and scored the only runs of the game. Attendance 851.

CHICAGO	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Earle, rf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	9	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Foster, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Glenalvin, 2b	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Hutchinson, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	11	2
Nagle, c	1	0	1	2	2	11	1	0
Total	32	3	5	5	4	27	18	2

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Lowe, cf	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	9	0	1
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Brodie, rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Nichols, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Totals	28	0	1	1	0	27	15	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Base on balls—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Base on errors—Chicago 2. Struck out—Chicago 5, Boston 9. Double play—Smith and Tucker. Umpire—Powers.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Cincinnatis made a plucky up-hill fight, and by some of the best playing that has been done here this season they pulled out the game.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati 3, New York 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 11, New York 10. Errors—Cincinnati 3, New York 3. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Sharrott and Clark.

Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The home team made a hard struggle but failed to connect.

Philadelphia	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Gleason and Schriver, Anderson and Decker.

Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Cleveland lost to-day.

Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	—6
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Cleveland 6. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Lovett and Clark, Beatin and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The Bisons won today's game in the seventh inning by heavy batting, aided by the three, and only errors of the Bostons. Radbourn was easy for the Bisons, but Cunningham was more effective, though his bases on balls came at critical times. The Bisons executed a triple play in the last half of the ninth inning. Brouthers and Richardson had received bases on balls, and both were caught off their bases on Clark's catch of Nash's fly. Attendance 655. The score:

BUFFALO	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	5	1	3	3	0	2	0	0
Mack, c	4	1	0	0	1	6	1	0
Clark, 2b	4	2	2	3	0	5	1	0
J. Irwin, 1b	5	1	3	5	0	6	0	0
Beecher, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rowe, ss	5	0	1	1	1	3	3	1
White, 3b	5	1	2	2	0	3	4	2
Stafford, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cunningham, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	7	0
Total	40	5	13	16	3	27	18	3

BOSTON	AB	R	IB	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	2	2	0	4	0	0
Richardson, lf	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	0	1	1	2	3	0	1
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	2	2	0	1	7	1
Murphy, c	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	36	4	7	7	4	27	13	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0—7
Boston	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Buffalo 2, Boston 1. Two-base hit—Clark. Three-base hit—J. Irwin. Stolen base—Buffalo 1, Boston 7. Base on balls—Buffalo 1, Boston 5. Struck out—Buffalo 1, Boston 5. Double plays—White and Rowe, Radbourn, Nash and Brouthers. Triple play—Clark, Irwin and Rowe. Umpires—Snyder and Pearce.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—Staley's curves proved too much for Philadelphia, and they fell easy victims to the home team.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg 5. Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Philadelphia 5. Errors—Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Staley and Fields, Knell and Hallman.

Cleveland, 8; New York, 3.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—The Cleveland team defeated the Giants by hard hitting.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5—8
New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Cleveland 8, New York 6. Errors—Cleveland 1, New York 2. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliffe, J. Ewing and Brown.

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Chicagos rather easily defeated the Brooklyns.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 8, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Weyhing and Kinslow.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Newark, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Rochester, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 1.
At Lebanon—Lebanon, 18; Harrisburg, 11.

Football.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30.—Capt. Cumnock of the Harvard football team and J. A. Lovell, manager of last year's eleven, met Capt. Rhodes and Manager Sears of the Yale team at the Massasoit house to arrange for the Yale-Harvard game in this city about Thanksgiving time. It was decided to defer settling the date until after the Intercollegiate Football association meeting in New York Saturday.

Railroad Men Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 30.—A coal train and a passenger train collided on the Jersey Central between Lehighton and Packerton. Engineer Bigelow and Fireman Dunlap of the coal train and Fireman Mitchell of the passenger train were killed. Taylor Bedore, engineer of the passenger train, and two brakemen of the coal train were pinioned in the wreck and very seriously injured.

Nearly Four Hundred Killed.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Dispatches from Senegal say that Chief Ahmadon besieged Kumemari but was finally repulsed by the French, who dispersed the chief's army and killed 380 of his men.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

A Scarcity of Fruit—Fine Yield of Garden Truck—Heavy Damage by Frost—Last Report for This Season.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The New England Meteorological society, co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following report:

The average temperature for New England for the week ending Sept. 20, 1890, has been slightly below the normal. The days, with few exceptions, have been warm, but the nights have been cool. A light frost occurred in a few localities in the northwest on the morning of the 22d, doing little damage, but on the 25th a severe freeze was experienced over all but the southeastern part of New England. In nearly all the northern and central sections the temperature went to or below the freezing point of water, and the damage was wide-spread and general.

A few pleasant days preceding the severe frost, caused a rapid ripening of corn and other crops and enabled many to get them out of the way of injury. Corn is now mostly cut and seems to be well filled. The late potatoes have ceased to rot so badly in the ground, but a large percentage of earlier ones have rotted in the bin; some on carrying them from the cellar find from 50 to 80 per cent. spoiled. Fruit of all kinds is high and scarce, but garden truck, with the exception of tomatoes and grapes, are yielding finely. Pumpkins and squashes were hardly ripe in some localities and were much injured by the frost. The correspondent at Bristol, R. I., reports that late onions are about two-thirds harvested and show a very fine crop, very large and fair. He says the second crop of grass is generally neglected because the first crop furnished more than the farmers knew what to do with. Others are harvesting it as fast as the weather will permit, but on account of injury from the wet weather it will be below the average.

NOTICE—As the greater part of the crops in New England are practically beyond the influence of the weather, having either been gathered or injured by the frost, unless they were too ripe to be injured, it is thought best to discontinue the weather-crop bulletin for this season. The thanks of the director of the New England Meteorological society, and of the chief signal officer (through the assistant) are extended to the voluntary observers for their kind co-operation and for the promptness and regularity with which they have rendered their reports. Over sixty correspondents have reported very regularly to this office, but when one considerers the large area to be covered, the number is small enough, though they have been well scattered. It is hoped the number may be about doubled next year. The correspondents may now discontinue their reports for this season.

W. M. DAVIS, Director.
WARREN SMITH, Signal Corps Assistant.

A WHOLESALE PORK ROAST.

Big Packing House of Fowler Bros. Burned at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Fowler Bros. packing house at the stock yards was damaged by fire Sunday to the amount of $690,000. The firemen worked against obstacles from the start. Water had little effect on the grease-soaked floors and the fire soon reached the tank room, where thirty-two tanks of lard were located. These exploded one after another with loud reports, and the boiling lard fed the flames more fiercely. The heat was so intense that the firemen were compelled to work at a distance, and it was seen to be worse than useless to throw water into the hissing and seething furnace.

The packing room is about 50x150 feet, and the whole interior was blazing when the firemen reached the scene in response to the first alarm. The flames spread to the cooling room adjoining, and commenced burning the carcasses of the hogs hanging there. In the room were 6689 hogs freezing, and they burned like oil. Water was useless in fighting the fire, and it seemed that nothing could be done to stop it. The roof fell in about two hours after the fire started, and the fire became more furious. The blaze lighted up the entire heavens and rendered everything lighter than day.

About 1200 men and 100 girls were employed by the company. The loss is entirely covered by insurance, mostly in foreign companies. The plant was insured for $1,500,000. The estimates of the loss vary from $500,0000 to $800,000, and the exact amount will depend upon the amount of meats stored in the building and destroyed.

The company that has been conducting this business is composed of Englishmen. They have been in business here since 1862 and have been in the present building since 1873. The firm has been known as the Anglo-American Packing company for years.

Nobody Was Hurt.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29.—One of the fulminate dry houses connected with Winchester's Repeating Arms company, exploded with a terrific report that was heard all over the city. No one was injured, but the watchman, who had just left the building and was about 100 feet from it, was thrown down by the shock and badly frightened. The building, which was a small one and apart from the main building, was blown to pieces. The loss, however, is slight, as the dry houses are cheap affairs built with the expectation that they may disappear at any time.

Won't Play with Brotherhood Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—President Parsons of the Louisville team says there is no truth in the story that the Louisville team will play the championship series with the Boston Players, if for no other reason than because the association is still a party to the national agreement, and has never violated it, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Further, that he does not believe the amalgamation stories, and expects to see Cincinnati and Brooklyn back in the association next year.

New Job for "Coppers."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Instructions to the police were given yesterday and this morning at 8 o'clock 947 policemen begun the work of taking a new census of the city. The policemen detailed for the work are selected with an especial view to their fitness. It is expected that the work will be completed in six or seven days.

Moran Found Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—John Moran was found guilty in the court of common pleas of shooting Policeman John R. Feeley, on the morning of July 4 last. Sentence has been deferred on notice of exceptions by prisoner's counsel.

Suicide in Church.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday was interrupted by a horrible tragedy. During the service a man named Easton, who was in the congregation, committed suicide by shooting twice with a revolver.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Forecast for New England: Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds; warmer Tuesday.

NEW PRINTS

— AT —

5c., 6 1-4c., 7c., 8c.

NEW CAMBRICS

AND PERCALES

At 12 1-2c.

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

J. JAY BANTA,

Boston's most Popular and Matchless Teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will open a Select

DANCING SCHOOL

— AT —

FAXON HALL, QUINCY,

— BEGINNING —

Wednesday Eve'ng, Oct. 8th,

For Intermediate and Beginners in the art of Deportment, and practice of all the Popular Ball Room Dancing. Assisted by his competent Lady and Gentlemen Assistants. Term of Ten Lessons and Two Grand Receptions. Ladies, $4; Gentlemen, $6.

Half to be paid on the opening night; balance at the third lesson. Three Styles of Dances will be practiced each lesson in order that pupils may advance as rapidly as perfection will admit.

Lessons from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Receptions and Ball 8 to 12 o'clock.

The first Reception and Ball will occur on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 12, the second at the end of the term. Mr. Banta will give Interesting Featurers in Deportment at intervals during lessons, contrasting the ridiculous with the sublime, showing how easily and gracefully the different styles of Dances may be attained. Movements which other teachers cannot and dare not attempt.

Sept. 10. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others

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24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

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April 8 1—3m

MAKE HENS LAY.

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. Highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Given in the food once daily. Cures all diseases; worth its weight in gold to keep them healthy. Testimonials Sent Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps, 2½-lb. cans, by mail, $1.20. Six cans, express prepaid, $5.00.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

TO-NIGHT SETTLES IT.

Senate Delayed in Voting on the Tariff Bill.

THE RESULT YET IN DOUBT.

An Interesting Pension Decision—Mr. Dow Again Made Collector of the Port of Portland—Other Executive Nominations—Nickel for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The conference report was brought up in the senate early yesterday morning. The Democrats insisted upon reading the long and routine report.

The conference report having been read, and all of its routine figures having been again placed in The Record, Mr. Morgan of Alabama made a speech. He reviewed the Blaine policy, and spoke against the protective system. The speech consumed an hour of time. That speech having been concluded Mr. Aldrich suggested that, if there were no speeches to be made, he thought that the senate might be ready to act upon the conference report.

As soon as Mr. Aldrich suggested that it might be well to proceed to take the vote, Mr. Cockerell of Missouri suggested that Mr. Carlisle had a speech prepared, but that he was sick and desired to conclude the speech to-day. Accordingly Mr. Aldrich suggested that in order to save time, the Republicans would consent that the vote should not be taken upon the bill until Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and that Mr. Carlisle should have two hours, beginning at 12 o'clock to-day, the Republicans to have two hours to close the debate.

Directly there was opposition to this. The Democrats were not prepared and at once raised objections.

Mr. Aldrich seeing that the Democrats were obdurate, suggested that if it seemed more to their convenience not to fix the time, he would insist that the debate upon the bill should proceed until 5:30 last evening, when an adjournment should be had till the night session, and that the tariff bill should be kept continuously before the senate until it should be disposed of. Thereupon Mr. Gray of Delaware insisted that the Democrats ought not to yield to threats.

Accordingly, at that time no agreement was reached and Mr. Sherman took the floor to speak on behalf of the Republicans. He sharply criticised the Democrats for their obstructive tactics at this hour, inasmuch as the tariff bill has been practically before the senate in committee and in the body itself for four long months. Mr. Sherman said: "And the public will heartily agree with me that during that time, weary, weary speeches had been made of which the senate might now well relieve the public." At a later hour there was an agreement to vote at 6 o'clock this evening.

The only sensation of the day in the senate, ouside of the formal debate, was the quiet whispering among the Republicans, which indicated that they had a private apprehension to which they scarcely dared to give publicity that the tariff might be defeated by Republican votes. The apprehension of the Republicans was based on the statements which six of the Republican senators had made. These statements were that five Republican senators would not vote for the conference report, while a sixth had indicated that he was not certain whether he would or not, but that he was disposed not to vote at all.

In the present complexion of the senate the failure of six Republicans to vote for the bill would put the measure in peril, if it did not wholly defeat it. The result might possibly depend upon the absentees, or even upon the casting vote of the vice president. It is known that, for a time, the Republicans had serious fears on this account that the bill might be defeated. It is now said that these six senators will not vote as they have said that they would. The probability is that two or three will vote against the conference report; but even that cannot be definitely stated until the roll is called.

MR. DOW GETS IT.

Speaker Reed's Wish Ignored in the Appointment of Portland's Collector.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Hon. Frederick N. Dow of Portland, Me., who was collector of the port under President Arthur and removed by President Cleveland, was yesterday appointed again to the office and confirmed by the senate.

In making this appointment the president has disregarded the recommendation of Speaker Reed and of Mr. Milliken for that office, although Portland is the resident city of the speaker, and has appointed the candidate of the two Maine senators. It is understood that the speaker was not consulted in the matter. He knew nothing of the nomination until some time after it had been made. The nomination has caused much comment, and will probably be widely discussed.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

Former Decision Reversed in an Interesting Pension Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered a decision in the pension case of George Holbrook, (insane) late corporal of company G., Fourth Massachusetts heavy artillery. Holbrook enlisted in 1864, and was discharged June 17, 1865. Application for pension on his behalf alleged that he became insane in consequence of a severe shock to his nervous system sustained on or about Feb. 20, 1865, at Fort Reynolds, Va. The claim was rejected in August last on the ground that the evidence failed to connect the origin of the soldier's insanity with his military service.

Holbrook was corporal in charge of a detail of men who were on picket duty about 2200 yards in front of Fort Reynolds. One very dark and stormy night the man on guard thought he saw some one approach his post and called out the detail. There was some firing and one man was wounded. Holbrook was asleep at the time the alarm was given, and the sudden awakening, the cries, the confusion and firing in the darkness had the effect of completely unnerving him. Rushing to the fort he aroused the officers and told them that his whole detail had been killed or captured.

Upon investigation it was found that there was no cause for the alarm, none of the enemy had been about, and the only man hurt had been wounded by a shot fired by one of his comrades. Holbrook was then deprived of his corporal's straps and reduced to the ranks. This was in February or May, 1865. His insanity first become sufficiently marked to render it advisable to send him to an asylum in May, 1878. The two facts, says the assistant secretary, which make most strongly against the claim, are the failure of the evidence to show any clear or decisive indication of mental aberration prior to 1876, and that the record at the date of his admission to the asylum shows that his family and friends then attributed his affliction to other causes than the one now alleged.

While it is true, he says, that no specific acts or words can be pointed to as evidence of a disordered mind, there is a general concurrence of opinion among his friends that some subtle change in his mental nature or disposition occurred during his army service. He was not cheerful and sociable as he had been before. Witnesses testified that after his return from the army "he had a vacant look, a more than absent-mindedness about him—seemed to be in a deep meditation—seemed restless. He acted queer, was low spirited, etc." Under these circumstance, Gen. Bussey says, he believes that the doubt which is inseparable from a case of this kind may be properly resolved in favor of the applicant. The former adverse action, therefore, is overruled.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: John N. Irwin of Iowa, governor of Arizona; Alfred A. Freeman of Tennessee, associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Members of the Continental Railway commission (provided for by diplomatic and consular appropriation act): Alfred J. Cassatt of Pennsylvania, George M. Pullman of Illinois, Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

Sempronius H. Boyd, Missouri, minister resident and consul general to Siam.

Joseph Black, Ohio, consul at Buda-Pesth.

Charles H. Shepard, Massachusetts, consul at Gothenberg.

Smith A. Whitfield, Ohio, first assistant postmaster general.

James Lowrie Bell, Pennsylvania, second assistant postmaster general.

A Scoop on England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The largest known deposit of nickel ore in the world is in Sudbury, Ont., and the owners of the mines are expected to furnish the United States navy department with the amount needed for experiments in armor for our war vessels. It is intimated that the reason for the speedy passage of the resolution in the congress authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 for nickel was to prevent the British government from getting in a contract ahead of us.

Important to Importers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has made a ruling that goods entered for immediate transportation and for which permits of delivery may be issued before the proposed new tariff law takes effect, may be entered for consumption on their arrival at the interior port at the present rate of duty.

WON BY FRESHMEN.

Sophomores Downed in the "Bloody Monday" Rush at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—"Bloody Monday" night was celebrated in the vigorous style of the old days by the Harvard undergraduates last night. At an early hour the yard began to fill with the assembling members of the two lower classes, preparatory to the great event of the evening—the rush. After the plans of the opposing forces had been laid to the satisfaction of each, the preliminary warwhoop was given by the freshmen, who marched around the yard and bade defiance to the sophomores. In a few moments the rushing began, and the fortunes of war varied for the contestants during the next hour. At the expiration of that time the freshmen held the yard and proclaimed their victory over the sophomores to the full strength of their vocal organs. After the rush the second feature of "Bloody Monday" night was in order, so the torn and weary warriors betook themselves to their rooms, where they spent the remainder of the night in convivial jollity.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Countries Bordering on Russia's Domains Looking for an Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Erzeroum says the situation in Armenia has become serious. The Russian government has massed 72,000 troops on the Armenian frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition and making other preparations to resist the Russian forces. Russia is also increasing the frontier guards on the boundaries of Austria, Turkey and Persia. The alleged object of this increase is to provide for the more effective suppression of smuggling.

Murder Was Intended.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—A report is current here that a deliberate attempt was made upon the lives of King Alexander of Servia and his father, ex-King Milan, at Belgrade. The story that a bomb was accidentally exploded under the royal carriage is said to have been given to the public by the authorities in order to minimize the importance of the affair. The young king and his father, it is asserted, were deliberately fired at by some one in the crowd of spectators, but the officials made every effort to prevent the news being spread abroad.

Postoffice Employes Want Eight Hours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Four thousand persons attended a citizens' mass meeting under the auspices of the Postoffice Clerks association. The meeting was held to urge the necessity of a speedy passage of the bill now before congress making eight hours a legal day's work for the postoffice clerks. A number of prominent gentlemen addressed the meeting, among them ex-Postmaster James and Dr. McGlynn, and resolutions setting forth the object of the meeting were passed.

An Old Claim.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The house has passed the senate bills for the relief of George W. Lawrence and Larrabee & Allen of Bath, Me., giving them the right to proceed in the court of claims for building gunboats during the war.

'Twas a Fake.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—The reports from San Antonio, Tex., of an attempt to assassinate President Diaz are altogether incorrect. No such an attempt has been made.

Schwab Must Remain in Prison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Judge Gresham has denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Anarchist Schwab.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair; warmer; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON SEPT. 30.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1709—Quincy thanked President John Adams for clock to be placed in First Church.

World Wide.

480 B. C.—Birth of Euripides, tragic dramatist, died 406 B. C.

106 B. C.—Pompey the Great, Roman general, born; died 48 B. C.

1630—Boston named after Boston, Lincolnshire, England, from which place came many of the colonists.

1732—Birth of Jacques Necker, financier to Louis XIV; died 1804.

1745—Frederick the Great victorious over the Austrians in the battle of Sorr, his object being to hold Silesia, then under the dominion of Maria Theresa.

1781—Siege of Yorktown begun by the Americans under Gen. Washington; Cornwallis capitulated Oct. 19.

1800—Treaty of peace concluded between France and the United States.

1875—Archbishop John McCloskey, of New York, made the first American cardinal.

1889—Discovery of gold in Canton, China.

Black Hills Tin Mines.

Joseph Hare, editor of The Tin Miner, of Hill City, S. D., in speaking of the tin mines at that place, says: "Hill City is situated exactly in the center of the tin belt, which is in the shape of a half moon, and is about thirty miles in length and three miles wide. We are twenty-eight miles from Rapid City, the nearest railroad point.

"The richness of these mines is simply wonderful, and one who has not been there can hardly believe it, but I state a fact when I tell you that there is enough tin on the dumps and in sight now to supply the United States for five years. As soon as the big mill is started at Hill City we shall then be able to ship the tin out in bars. Some of these mines have been pushed down 240 feet, and the deeper the richer.

"The vein is eight feet thick and dips toward the east at an angle of about 45 degs. Some of the mines average 27¼ per cent. of metallic tin, and the whole ledge averages 10 per cent. The capitalists interested are mostly New York and English men. The larger part of the capital is furnished by New York men."

A Kite Story.

Some fishermen engaged in Belfast lough recently picked up a very large seagull which was seen approaching the boat with wings outspread, floating on the water, but quite dead. The men were puzzled to account for the progress it made through the water, as it went faster than the boat; but as it came near it was found that, wound securely round the body and under the wings, was a string or cordage, which on closer examination they discovered was attached to a large paper kite then flying above them at a considerable height. The kite furnished the propelling power. The bird had evidently, while flying at Belfast, got entangled in the string of a boy's kite, had been unable to extricate itself, and taking to the sea had been drowned in its efforts to obtain freedom. —Exchange.

A New Refuge for Paris.

By the death of M. Pruvot, a landed proprietor, who lived in the Boulevard de Courcelles, and left behind him a fortune of £80,000, the city of Paris has received a legacy of nearly £40,000. The testator left instructions that the chief portion of this amount is to be used for the construction and maintenance of a "Night Shelter for the Homeless and Destitute Poor in the Seventeenth Arrondissement," which includes the districts of the Ternes, the Plaine-Monceau, the Batignolles and the Epinettes. He has also left a considerable sum for benevolent purposes among the young to the town of Solesmes, where he had a residence.—London Telegraph.

Brilliant Venus.

Venus, the fairest of the stars, shines like a young moon on September evenings. She is visible almost as soon as the sun disappears, and may be seen at noonday by observers who know where to look. The time of her visibility is, however, lessened by her southern declination, which shortens her stay above the horizon. She reaches her greatest eastern elongation on the 23d, when she is as far east of the sun as possible, and begins to retrace her steps toward him, becoming larger and brighter as she approaches the earth until Oct. 29, when she reaches her greatest brilliancy.—Youth's Companion.

Money in Grass.

One of the summer industries at Old Orchard beach has been the gathering and the sale of "sweet grass," a kind of green thatch that grows quite plentifully along the sea wall. It has a peculiarly rich odor and a small package in bureau drawers or a close room gives out its fragrance for weeks and months. One little fellow has peddled $35 worth of grass among the hotel guests this season. Parties do a thriving business filling orders for grass from all parts of the country. Sermons in stones, books in running brooks and dollars in everything.—Exchange.

The Wail of the M. D.'s.

First Doctor—This depression in my business is awful. We shall die in abject poverty.

Second Doctor—Same here. No cholera morbus, no colic, nothing remunerative. And all because fruit is too dear to be within reach of the masses.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

BABY BEATRICE HAMILTON.

The Now Famous Infant Placed Under Guardianship Provided by Mr. Hamilton Before His Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Baby Beatrice Hamilton, the child whom Eva Steele Hamilton alleges to have been the child of the late Robert Ray Hamilton, was brought from Philadelphia, where she has been under the guardianship of Mrs. Rupp, by E. R. Volmer, a lawyer of this city, who has charge of the Hamilton estates. Mr. Volmer was seen at his office, and while he would not divulge the name or address of the person now in charge of Beatrice, he admitted that the child was here and was to be brought up in a manner befitting her father's station in life. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, the child's grandfather, was closeted for a long time with Mr. Volmer. After the interview Mr. Volmer made the following statement:

"The child is now here and in the best of hands. Mrs. Rupp will have nothing further to do with her guardianship. It is by the express wish of the late Mr. Ray Hamilton that we are taking this course, and the expenses of baby Beatrice's support and education will be defrayed by a fund which he had set aside for that purpose some time before his death, and which could have been carried out in the main points in a similar manner if Mr. Hamilton were still alive. It must be understood that in adopting this course the Hamilton family is not accepting the child as Ray Hamilton's lawful heir." Mr. Hamilton's will has not yet been admitted to probate and will not until Mr. Bayles, one of the executors, returns from Europe. If provision has been made for the child in his will it will be quite apart from this amount she is now receiving the benefit of.

NINE BULLETS IN HIS BODY.

An Escaped Lunatic Captured After a Fierce Fight with Officers.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 30.—Great excitement was created at Windsor Station on the Norfolk and Western railroad, by the shooting of Henry Thomas, an escaped lunatic from the asylum in North Carolina. The negro, armed with a long butcher knife, went to the residence of a young woman in Isle of Wight county and, under threats of murdering her if she declined, demanded of her $20. She told the negro that she had not the money in the house, but fearing the lunatic would murder her, she gave him an order on a prominent lawyer at Windsor for the amount. After procuring the order, the lunatic took a horse and drove rapidly to Windsor. When he arrived there two officers attempted to arrest him. The negro fought fiercely, using his knife. The officers shot him twice, and then he jumped on his horse and attempted to escape. As he was driving off, seven more bullets were fired into the lunatic's body. He was finally captured, and it required four men to hold him so that could be made secure with a rope. He cannot recover.

BIRCHALL WILL HANG.

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

WOODSTCK, Ont., Sept. 30.—The trial of Birchall for the murder of young Benwell, who was enticed over from England on the pretense to learn farming, terminated last evening in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The jury at once announced that they had found a verdict of murder in the first degree.

When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Birchall replied: "Simply, that I am not guilty of murder."

The judge then said: "I fully concur with the verdict of the jury, and proceeded to pronounce sentence, which was that Birchall be taken to the jail, and between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Friday, Nov. 14, be hanged by the neck until dead.

FIGHT OVER THREE CENTS

Leads to Murder and a Bloody Riot at a Negro Picnic.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Sept. 30.—A riot occurred at a negro picnic at Surrsville, a village two miles from here, in which William Stewart, a colored tough, was killed, and a number of others badly wounded. The fight was precipitated by Stewart demanding more money from Sam Walker, a booth-tender, whom he declared had cheated him out of 3 cents. Stewart threw a brick at Walker, but missed him. Walker then drew his revolver and shot Stewart through the heart. A bloody row then ensued between the friends of the two men, and for nearly two hours razors, interspersed with numerous clubs, were flying in the air. A number of persons were terribly gashed, but none fatally. Walker gave himself up.

A RUPTURE IMMINENT.

Vatican Authorities Excommunicate Faculty of a Portuguese University.

ROME, Sept. 30.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities in excommunicating the theological faculty of the University of Coimbra, Portugal, and prohibiting a new ordination of priests in 1890. It is feared that serious consequences will ensue, owing to the critical political state of Portugal. The Vatican is blamed generally on the ground that it has acted rashly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—Sept. 29.

There was some attempt at a rally in the Wall street stock market, but the improvement was not sustained. Copper stocks furnished the principal feature in Boston trading.

The New York Market.

Atchison	37⅝	Nor Pac. pref	76
Central Pacific	30	Oregon Navi	96
Chi & Northwest	106¼	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	146½	Pacific Mail	41⅜
Del & Hudson	156¼	Reading	35⅝
Illinois Central	106	Texas Pacific	18⅛
Lake Shore	107½	Union Pacific	54½
Missouri Pacific	69⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	10⅝
N. J. Central	118	do pref	23⅛
N. Y. Central	105¾	Wheel & Lake Erie	3½
Northern Pacific	30	Western Union	83

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9¼	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	2¼	Maine Central	....
West End Land	25½	Mexican Central	21½
Atchison	37⅝	N Y & N E	43⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	5⅞	do pref	118
Boston & Lowell	176	Old Colony	168¼
Boston & Maine	205	Union Pacific	54½
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	86⅛
Chicago, B & Q	96½	American Bell Tel	226
Central Mass	18⅝	New England Tel	....
do pref	39	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	95c

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—FLOUR—Heavy; city mills $4 85 to 5 10; city mills patents $5 25 to 5 85; winter wheat, low grades, $3 85 to 3 85; do fair to fancy, $3 90 to 5 25; do patents $4 50 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $4 85 to 5 15; do straights $4 65 to 5 50.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red $1 00 to 1 00¼ elevator; No 3 red 95½ to 96c.

CORN—Moderately active; No 2, 55½ to 55¼c elevator.

OATS—Lower; No 3, 43c; No 2, 44⅜ to 45⅜c; mixed western 41 to 46c.

COFFEE—Rio Steady; fair cargoes 20⅜c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state 7 to 9½c.

LIFE IN TIPPERARY.

John Morley's Experience in the Recent Riot.

HE DESCRIBES HIS TREATMENT

And Denounces the Conduct of the Authorities as Arbitrary and Tyrannical. Hopes of the Unionists Blighted.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—John Morley spoke at St. Helens last night to a large audience. He gave a graphic account of his experiences during his recent tour of Ireland, referring particularly to the condition of affairs in Tipperary and to the scenes in which he himself took a personal part. The speaker began by asking the coercionists of St. Helens and of the whole country whether the state of Ireland was what they had bargained for when they voted for the present goverment. Then he went on to give instances illustrating the arbitrary and tyrannical methods of the Irish authorities. He said that a week ago John Dillon went to address his constituents in East Mayo. Upon arriving at the town where the first meeting was to be held, Mr. Dillon found the platform of the station surrounded by police and military, and he was told by a Unionist magistrate that if he used illegal language it would be the magistrate's duty to disperse the meeting.

Now, in the first place, this simply meant that the divisional magistrate would be the judge as to whether Dillon's language was legal or illegal; and in the second place, what appeared to be almost incredible, it meant that if Mr. Dillon used language that the magistrate considered illegal, it was the magistrate's duty to disperse the meeting with baton and rifle. After over four years of resolute government could not an Irish member of parliament be trusted to address his constituents without the adoption of such measures? Suppose that at that meeting he (Morley) had said something which the chief constable of the district chose to think illegal, was the constable, instead of arresting the speaker, to baton and shoot the audience? Many Unionist orators had prepared addresses for the autumn campaign, the chorus of which was that bank deposits and railway returns in Ireland were unprecedented: that the National league was a thing of the past; that the Nationalists were cowed and beaten, and that the Irish movement had blown over as Irish movements had blown over before.

The Tipperary prosecutions, however, had cruelly blighted the hopes of the Unionists and given the lie to their rose-colored pictures. The proceedings of the last fortnight in Tipperary would have the inevitable effect of

Rallying Every Nationalist,

lay and clerical, and of once more closing the Nationalist ranks. It was no wonder that the coercion party had been thrown into a state of consternation. It would be claimed that this was not a question of policy, but a question of the law being broken, and that it was the duty of the government to strike at the law breakers. But this excuse would not do, because by the government's own showing, these illegalities date back as far as January last.

Turning to the problem of the congested districts, the speaker said it opened up questions of the greatest complexity, and he would welcome an attempt to settle these questions apart from all party considerations. But what, he said, was the use of appealing to ministers who were capable of the acts of criminal folly now being perpetrated? But neither could Mr. Parnell nor the speaker help to solve the problem with men who were so infatuated. He (Morley) has been criticised for going to Ireland. That seemed to be a dog-in-the-manger policy. Mr. Balfour would neither go to Ireland himself nor let any one else go. He (Morley) went to Tipperary because he felt that the proceedings there marked the

Turning Point in the Great Battle,

and because he felt that the government was going to drive a good strong nail into its own coffin, and he wanted to see the first blow of the hammer.

When he arrived at Tipperary with his political friends, he walked peaceably to the cross road, without having any fear of disorder, when suddenly he was hustled, pushed and menaced by constables in a state of great fury. The gathering people were very few in number and no kind of obstruction was offered, the nearest approach to a riot being a shrill Tipperary cheer raised on his account. He never saw such an act of folly as the attitude of the authorities. The two members of the house of commons under arrest were in charge of a squad of constables, who had the right of guarding the prisoners from rescue; but throughout the day, the government officers put the constables in an attitude that was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Col. Caddell stated in the court room that this was one of the most disorderly gatherings he had ever witnessed. Three or four English ladies who occupied front seats in the court room laughed at the absurdity of Caddell's statement, and soon after this the colonel withdrew his men.

These proceedings would have been ridiculous if they had not been so dangerous. But they were nothing to what followed. The court house was in a small enclosure provided with strong gates. It had been asserted that he and his companions were followed to this entrance at noon by an immense multitude. This he absolutely denied. He believed that at no time did the armed men defending the court house number less than three to one against the civilians. It was as insignificant and harmless a crowd as he ever saw in his life. Mr. Dillon, the speaker, Mr. Harrison, M. P., and others were admitted at the gates, but the police refused admission to the townsmen. He next saw a townsman, a solicitor, flung violently from the gates and assaulted. Mr. O'Brien went out and protested against the exclusion of the public. Messrs. Dillon and Harrison joined Mr. O'Brien and their voices grew loud. With or without orders the police drew their batons without a shadow of provocation and

Blood Began to Flow Freely.

Mr. Balfour had always refused to institute an effective public inquiry. He had always denied the truth of the charges made against the police. He had always refused to believe the word of an Irish member of parliament. And thus the Irish people had been left wholly at the mercy of the authorities without any supervision, without help and without hope. No wonder the Irish people did not respect the law! No wonder they hated a government which inspired such an abuse of executive force!

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It is well established, and will be sold low. Apply to

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??????

THE BOY WHO MINDS HIS MOTHER.

Boys, just listen for a moment
To a word I have to say:
Manhood's gates are just before you,
Drawing nearer every day;
Bear in mind while you are passing
O'er the intervening span
That the boy who minds his mother
Seldom makes a wicked man.

There are many slips and failures
In this world we're living in;
Those who start with prospects fairest
Oft are overcome by sin;
But I'm certain that you'll notice,
If the facts you'll closely scan,
That the boy who minds his mother
Seldom makes a wicked man.

Then be guided by her counsel;
It will never lead astray.
Rest assured she has your welfare
In her thoughts by night and day.
Don't forget that she has loved you
Since the day your life began.
Ah, the boy who minds his mother
Seldom makes a wicked man.

—Yankee Blade

THE END OF THE WORLD.

I stood on a high cliff. Twenty feet before me a perpendicular wall of rock went down, down, a veritable "jumping off place," till it seemed one would have to look twice to see the bottom, where the waters of the harbor splashed against the bowlders.

Today the bay was smooth as polished glass, save where the vessels coming in from the sea through the strait opposite the point where I stood left a ripple and a line of foam behind, like a flaw in the crystal.

The great city lay to the left of the strait. The burning midsummer sun, shining from a cloudless sky, was reflected by a hundred thousand chimneys and roof tops, and the images of the high buildings and the myriad vessels anchored in the harbor made the scene more like a mirage than reality.

So far above the city was my point of observation that not a sound, not even a murmur of the bustle and noise attendant upon its activity, reached my ears, though through the clear atmosphere I could distinguish moving objects as in a camera obscura.

From the bay, too, although many vessels—huge ocean steamers, ferryboats and yachts—were moving about, I heard only one sound, the interminable "puf-puf-puf" of a little tugboat which rapidly threaded its aimless way among the other craft. So monotonous indeed did this sound become that I turned my eyes from the water and looked around at nearer objects.

To my right was a grove of maples. In a clear space in the midst of the trees stood a white building, its gable toward me, which reminded me at first glance of nothing else so much as of the Parthenon as it used to be represented in the classical dictionary. I had not noticed this building before, and as I stood and wondered a troop of gayly dressed young people came rushing out of the door and arranged themselves in groups on the mossy circles surrounding the trees.

At this moment my companion, who had lagged behind me, came up, and together we went toward the gay throng. Our approach seemed unnoticed.

Scarcely had we joined the group, when, raising my eyes, I saw to right and left dark thunder clouds rolling rapidly toward the zenith. Broad flashes of lightning played about the horizon, while in sharper, zigzag streaks the electric spark cut its path through the azure directly above our heads. From the right low mutterings of distant thunder were heard, and a chilling wind rising suddenly moaned among the pines in the distance, and rustled the leaves of the lindens under which we sat. I glanced toward the building, and on the steps of the door which looked out upon the city there stood an old man, wrinkled and bent. A faded dressing gown was corded about his waist, his feet were encased in embroidered slippers, and his right hand, which bore a long oaken staff, gnarled and twisted, trembled as the fierce blast struck him and tossed his thin gray locks. In a shrill voice he cried: "Come in! Come in! We are going to have a terrible storm."

Even as he spoke, and as if in corroboration of his words, the force of the wind increased almost to a gale, and large drops of rain began to fall, slowly and gently at first, but with increasing vigor till the patter on the leaves was lost in one long drawn sound, almost a roar, as the wind drove the water through the trees.

Meanwhile the rest of the party had sought shelter in the building, but as I started to follow them my eyes rested on a sight which compelled me involuntarily to pause. Ahead of me, beyond the bay, beyond the city, beyond even the waters of the ocean itself, a veil, or shutter, of more than inky blackness rose perpendicularly from the horizon. Up to the very heavens it seemed to stretch, and to both sides as far as the eye could reach.

A sudden, undefinable fear came over me and held me rooted to the earth. My horror increased as I saw that this horrible veil was moving toward me, how rapidly I could not guess, but it seemed to cover the thousand miles between the horizon and the straits in barely an iota of time. As it drew nearer to me I saw that it had also another motion, like that of a band saw or an endless chain, as if a huge jack towel of flexible blackness had been swung over two rollers on the nethermost bounds of the universe, and rapidly revolving was eating its way deep into the very bowels of the earth, for as this horrible engine of destruction approached I perceived that it was cutting away the sea and the solid land, leaving a smooth, clean cut edge where these before had been. "It will stop," thought I, "before it reaches the city."

But no; the dreadful Thing, like an insatiate monster, never paused or swerved for an instant, and a chill shock coursed through my veins as I watched first the points of land on either side of the strait, then the furthermost houses of the city, and then nearer objects fade into absolute nothingness.

The huge machine kept steadily pressing forward.

As street after street of the city melted away the Thing approached nearer and nearer the waters of the harbor. Tall spires fell and mighty buildings were swallowed up, but until touched by the Thing itself the remainder of the city was as firm and unchanged as ever. The cries of the dying at intervals reached my ears, but so far distant was I that the noise sounded more like the squeak of a dying mouse than as if it came from the throats of a multitude of human beings.

Now the bay began to melt away. Ship after ship, a moment ago riding peacefully at anchor, was swallowed up, and left not even a ripple, for the water and the bottom of the sea were likewise annihilated.

And now, above the ever increasing roar of the vast black body, I heard again the "puf-puf-puf" of the little steam tug, and I looked and saw it coming at full speed directly toward the precipice on which I stood. In an instant the Thing had overtaken it, and as it disappeared, with one last hopeless scream from its whistle, like the despairing wail of a lost soul, it flashed over me what this awful catastrophe that I had been witnessing was. It was the end of the world!

By a mighty effort I threw myself forward, clutching as I fell at a tuft of bunch grass. Barely had I time to gasp out "God help me!" when the awful Thing, cutting through the cliff as if it were paper, was upon me. The earth beneath me gave way, and I plunged headlong down, down, into the blackest of darkness, and then all was silent and blank for a space.

* * * * * *

A drop of rain on my face aroused me. I lay in the soft grass in the middle of a level meadow that extended on all sides as far as I could see. The setting sun was firing the western skies, and a few small rain clouds scudded before the breeze. Hither she came and found me, and together we returned home.—Frank P. Stockbridge in Washington Post.

Seaweed as Food.

To The Scottish Review Mr. A. H. J. Crespi contributes an interesting article upon strange foods. "Seaweed," says Dr. Crespi, "is eaten on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland in vast quantities, and though unpalatable and flavorless is at times the chief food of some of the poorest. When dry it is richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents, and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods. Laver is an exception to the low estimation in which seaweed is held, and is a favorite condiment. We have known it eaten in large quantities in North Devon and with much relish.

To prepare seaweed for the table it should be steeped in water to get rid of the salt with which it is impregnated, and a little carbonate of soda removes the bitter taste, which to some palates is most disagreeable. It should then be stewed in milk or water till mucilaginous, and is best flavored with vinegar or pepper. Fungi are almost everywhere largely eaten, though in England less attention is paid to them than they deserve, and few kinds appear at table.

A curious error is to suppose that fungi are eatable and toadstools poisonous. No such line of demarcation exists, nor, strictly speaking, has the name toadstool any precise meaning. Very many fungi are edible, and the common agaric usually eaten in England is not the most palatable and wholesome. Few foods are more savory, and none are greater favorites, than well cooked fungi, and the souls of vegetarians yearn for them.

Only a Matter of Form.

"Mr. Kajones," said young Springbyle, clearing his throat, "I have called to ask permission to pay my addresses to your daughter."

"Which one, Julius?" inquired Mr. Kajones.

"Miss Maria, sir."

The father looked fixedly at the young man.

"What are your prospects in life, Julius?" he said.

"To tell you the truth, sir," acknowledged young Springbyle, "I have no prospects worth mentioning. I am in moderate circumstances and have no resources except a knowledge of my business, good health and steady habits."

"Just so, Julius," mused the father. "Your income, I dare say, is"——

"About £150 a year."

"And on this, my young friend, you would expect to support yourself and a young woman who has lived in a home where she has never been used to anything like privation, or even judicious economy?"

"It does seem presumptuous for me to think of it," faltered the youth, "and as I see it does not meet your approval I"——

"Stay, Julius," exclaimed Mr. Kajones somewhat hastily, "I only ask those questions as a matter of form. If you want Maria, my boy, you can have her!" And he shook the young man warmly by the hand.

Mr. Kajones, it may be proper to state, has eight unmarried daughters besides Maria.—London Tit-Bits.

People Were Strong Then.

Donnerwetter (who is always informing others on matters they take no interest in)—Talking about watches, do you know that they have been in use only since 1461?

Nocheinmal—That's interesting; what did people carry before that time?

Donnerwetter—I guess sun dials.—Jewelers' Circular.

Friendly Advice.

Perkins—Should you consider it foolish of me if I decided to change my mind?

Brown—My dear fellow, quite the reverse. It would be a most advisable step to take, and you would be certain to be a gainer by the transaction.—Chatter.

In the London general postoffice there are 220 electrical circuits fed by twenty-nine accumulators, which are charged once a month by the electric light dynamos. It is stated that never before has the system of using accumulators been tested on so large a scale.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

(ELECTRIC.)

Commencing Monday, Sept. 22, 1890, the Electric cars of this Company will make trips as follows:

(Subject to change without notice).

Quincy for West Quincy.—6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.27, 1.40, 2.20, 3.35, 4.20, 5.27, 6.31, 7.32, 8.30, 9.32, 10.26 P. M.

West Quincy for Quincy.—6.40, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.45 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—6.10, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 9.45, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.17, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, *11.00 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy.—6.40, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.05, 10.50, 11.50 A. M.; 12.45, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.35, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.35, 9.30, *10.20.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 8.05, 8.35, 9.30, 10.25, 11.23 A. M.; 12.15, 1.40, 2.20, 2.55, 3.35, 4.41, 5.27, 5.56, 6.32, 7.32, 8.30, 9.33, 10.26 P. M.

Quincy Point for Quincy.—6.40, 7.10, 7.50, 8.20, 8.50, 9.45, 10.40, 11.45, A. M.; 12.45, 2.00, 2.40, 3.15, 4.05, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 9.45, 10.38 P. M.

*To Car house on'y.

SUNDAY.

Quincy for Quincy Point.—8.20, 8.55, 9.33, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.10, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.03, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M

Quincy Point for Quincy.—8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.10, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.20, 10.45 P. M.

West Quincy for Neponset.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.55, 2.40, 3.15, 3.45, 4.20, 4.55, 5.40, 6.15, 6.50, 7.25, 7.55, 8.40, 9.15, 10.05, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy (City Hall) for Neponset.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.47, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.15, 1.37, 2.12, 2.57, 3.32, 4.02, 4.37, 5.12, 5.57, 6.32, 7.07, 7.42, 8.12, 8.57, 9.32, 10.07, 10.30, †10.12, †11.05 P. M.

Neponset for Quincy and West Quincy.—7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00, 11.50, A. M.; 12.30, 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.55, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.55, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.20, 8.55, 9.30, 10.05, 10.25, †10.48 P. M.

Quincy for West Quincy.—7.30, 8.10, 9.00, 9.48, 10.37, 11.17 A. M.; 12.07, 12.47, 1.37, 2.12, 2.38, 3.12, 3.45, 4.17, 4.52, 5.37, 6.12, 6.47, 7.22, 7.55, 8.37, 9.12, 9.47, 10.30 P. M.

*To Quincy only.
†To Car house only.

At Neponset close connection is made with West End Street Cars to and from Boston.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made with Electric Cars to and from Quincy Point.

Cars are due at Beale street, Wollaston, ten minutes after leaving Neponset and seven minutes after leaving Quincy.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after Sept. 8, 1890. Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.33, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 1.02, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07, 4.48, 4.55, 5.33, 5.40, 6.20, 7.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.33 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.21, 9.31 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.01, 6.15, 8.14, 9.05, 9.16, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M.* 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 3.52, 4.18, 4 42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.15, 8.30, 9.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.36, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.05, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 4.58, 5.43, 6.23, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.37 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.20, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.19 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.24, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.31, 7.12, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12 10.40 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.23, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.40, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 3.12, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.30, 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.54, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54, A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.16, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.30 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.27 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.12, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 9.40, 11.02 A. M. 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.20, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.?, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.24, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.17, 9.40 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.35, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

POSTAL SERVICE.

QUINCY POST OFFICE.

Mails Arrive.

Boston,	6.20 A.M.
"	9.00 "
"	12.15 P.M.
"	3.40 "
"	6.30 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.20 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	4.45 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.00 "
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M.
"	4.15 P.M.
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M.
"	5.15 P.M.
South Shore,	6.30 "

Mails Close.

Boston,	7.15 A.M.
"	9.35 "
"	12.25 P.M.
"	4.40 "
"	6.25 "
N. Y., South and West,	7.15 A.M.
N. Y., South and West,	7.55 P.M.
Cape Cod,	7.45 A.M
"	3.15 P.M
Quincy Point,	8.30 A.M
"	5.15 P.M
Houghs Neck,	7.30 A.M
"	5.15 P.M
South Shore,	7.45 A.M

Deliveries.

At 7.30 A. M. (12.30 P. M. Business Delivery.) and 4 P. M.

Collections.

From Boxes at 5.45, 8.00 A. M. (Business Section 12.45) and 4.15 P.M.

W. W. ADAMS, *Postmaster.*

OLD PAPERS

—FOR SALE—

10 cts. a Hundred,

At the LEDGER OFFICE.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

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Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
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McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. E. Pratt, Weymouth
Post Office, Houghs Neck

Today's Almanac.—September 30.

High water at 12.00 A. M. and 12.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 5.40; Sets at 5.28.
Moon sets 6.57.
Last quarter Oct. 5.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The last day of September.

Republican Congressional convention at Brockton today.

The Brockton fair opens tomorrow—four days.

Are you assessed? The Assessors are in session.

The grade of Pine street, Wollaston, is being lowered eighteen inches.

A new lamp post has been erected opposite the Wollaston Methodist church.

The Old Colony Railroad will probably build a new depot at South Braintree, this Fall.

The following brief item was found in the Wollaston LEDGER box this morning: —A. W. Sprague; new hat.

Seldom has any event employed as many hacks and barouches as the Abbott—Adams wedding today.

Mr. Arthur C. Sprague of Wollaston is visiting Rev. Frederick E. Dewhurst at Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. William Bennett has been removed to the hospital, being very sick with typhoid fever.

John Haley of Milton, well known in West Quincy, died Monday after being sick for a long time with consumption.

Mr. Caleb Woodbury's condition was reported this morning, about the same with little prospect of improvement

Mr. E. B. Souther, the newsdealer, has taken a five years lease of the premises now occupied by Mr. George Bass. Mr. Souther will move into his new store as soon as Mr. Bass disposes of his stock of goods.

Mr. C. Philip Tirrell, carriage manufacturer, left Quincy Monday night to enjoy a trip by boat to St. John, N. B., where he intends spending two weeks' regaining health and strength and sight seeing.

Mr. M. F. Urch, pupil of Emilio Agrementi, one of New York's best local teachers, will start classes in sight reading of music, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, in the post office building, West Quincy. Easy and quick method. All are invited.

WEYMOUTH.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the First Universalist Church of the Landing held its first anniversary last evening. Delegates from various societies of the same name were present. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and addresses, following these exercises a banquet was held at Lincoln hall; several toasts were given and responded to. Mr. Clarence L. Eaton being toastmaster.

Reuben Joy an old resident of Weymouth Landing died this morning at five o'clock from the effects of a shock of paralysis. He was 78 years of age; funeral Thursday.

Business at the shoe factories in town is on the increase.

Coaches will be run every day from this town to the Brockton fair.

Samuel C. Denton closes his labor at the Landing postoffice today.

Mr. E. H. Flury, the jeweller at the Landing, is visiting a sick sister in New Hampshire.

The Ladies' Night of the Weymouth Club promises to be quite a brilliant affair.

A resident of Weymouth recently built a hog house and cut two entrances from the pen, one large another small. When asked why he did so replied that the big hole was for the large pig and the small hole for the little pig. (A fact).

Edwin Loring, the photographer, has closed his studio and removed from town.

Charles Clapp is travelling through the West on business.

Guy, the furniture man of Quincy, is building up quite a business at Weymouth; many who formerly went to Boston now deal with this firm.

Several young men holding nice positions are likely to lose them in consequence of their dissipated habits.

☞ Mr. George H. Savil, who died recently in Portland, Me., at the age of seventy-six, was a native of Quincy. His father, Mr. Samuel Savil, was for many years a well known resident of West street, but removed to Neponset about sixty-five years ago to take charge of Neponset bridge. Mr. Savil's son George was one of Master Seaver's scholars, and will be remembered by some of his old schoolmates still living in Quincy. Mr. Savil has resided in Portland for about forty years.

PAWTUCKET'S CELEBRATION.

First Day's Celebration of the Centenary of the Introduction of Cotton Spinning Successfully Observed.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 30.—Bright sunlight, with an autumnal crispness in the air that sent the blood thrilling through the veins of every celebrant, were the accompaniments of the first day's morning of the celebration of the anniversary of the introduction into this country of cotton spinning by power, by Samuel Slater, in the city of Pawtucket. In commemoration of the fact that Samuel Slater established one of the first, if not the first, Sunday school in America, the program progressed with Sunday school exercises during the forenoon.

The day was known as Sunday School day. A parade formed in line at 9 o'clock, and with music, banners and badges marched to Dunnell park. Thousands of holiday-dressed children were in the line. At the park there was music by Carter's band of Boston, followed by an introductory address by the chairman of the meeting, Hon. Thomas P. Barnefield. Prayer was offersd by Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island. The schools responded by singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Mayor Carroll extended words of welcome. There was more music by Carter's band, and the children sang "Hebron." Addresses were delivered by President Andrews of Brown university and Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D. D., of Boston. The schools sang "Federal Street" and the Spanish hymn. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Joseph J. Woolley of Pawtucket.

The Sunday school children marched back to the city and were dismissed after a collation had been served.

At 2 o'clock occurred the formal opening of the cotton centenary exhibition in Centenary hall, Broad street. George Mabbett presided. Following was the program: Music, Carter's band of Boston; address, Henry F. Tiepke, chairman city cotton centenary committee; music, Carter's band; address, Governor John W. Davis of Rhode Island.

After the speeches Hon. Albert R. Sherman, superintendent of the building, then started up the big engine which runs the machinery. In the hall all of the processes of manufacturing can be seen, beginning with cotton growing on the plant, then the gin and ending with the finished cloth. Thousands of people throughout Rhode Island and adjoining states thronged the streets of Pawtucket. Stores and residences were decorated with bunting and symbols of the city's chief industry. Representatives from England were present to attend the Sunday school celebration. They came from Belfer, the place where samuel Slater was born.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joseph Savory was elected lord mayor of London.

A French expedition against Dahomey is preparing.

American live beef is an issue in Antwerp politics.

The schooner Hattie Perry is ashore on the Virginia coast.

Premier Crispi denounces the attitude of France toward Italy.

Paul Wing, a widely known educator, died at Sandwich, Mass.

The strike of the sheep shearers in Australia is a partial failure.

A 7-year old boy in West Virginia murdered his 5-year old sister.

Two men were killed by a collision on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Portugal is sending an expedition to Mozambique and Mashoualand.

Alabama newspapers are being seized for violating the anti-lottery law.

Senator Sherman proposes to take an active part in the campaign in Ohio.

A German steamer with a $2,000,000 cargo of tobacco arrived at New York.

Zenobia, a 6 to 1 choice, won the Neptune stakes at the Brooklyn Jockey club races.

A general strike of the miners in the department of Loire, France, has been ordered.

The body of a brakeman, killed on th Cincinnati Southern railroad, was robbed of $800.

The threatened strike of coal miners in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri has been averted.

The heirs to the Brewsters, islands in Boston harbor, are said to have been discovered.

A Pittsburg and Western railroad train leaped a trestle, killing two men and fatally injuring a third.

The outlook for success of the non-partisan municipal ticket in New York is thought to be uncertain.

Three indictments have been found against the Biddeford aldermen in connection with the registration of voters.

British troops are to be placed in barracks at Port Said, securing England possession of both ends of the Suez canal.

English papers continue to comment on the McKinley tariff bill and insist that it will do most harm in the United States.

A train on a Russian railroad was wrecked in an attempt on the life of the czar, who, however, did not travel on that train.

Lisbon flour mills threaten to shut down unless the government repeals the law restricting the amount of wheat they may import.

The McKinley tariff bill continues to excite European circles and on the continent there is a very general demand for retaliatory action.

Two desperate burglars were captured in a house in Roxbury (Boston) last night. Before they surrendered they fired three shots at the officers.

The Nationalist leaders, on trial at Tipperary, announce their intention to appeal to the high court against the alleged bias of the sitting magistrate.

It is expected that a number of persons who were present during the collision between the police and crowd at Tipperary are to be proceeded against for inciting a riot.

Four of the five dry houses connected with the Otis company's mill at Ware, Mass., were badly gutted by fire and the main buildings were saved with difficulty. Loss, $3000; fully insured.

A man supposed, from papers found in his pocket to be Robert Wallace of Boston, was struck by a locomotive near Philadelphia and instantly killed. It is believed to have been a case of suicide.

J. F. Goddard, who recently resigned the chairmanship of the Western Passenger association, is to succeed Albert Fink as chairman of the Trunk Line association, with headquarters at New York.

The Illinois Central report for two months, ending Aug. 31, shows gross earnings of $2,321,719; increase $21,676; operating expenses, including taxes, $1,657,067; increase $301,537, leaving the net earnings $696,652, a decrease over the same period for last year of $279,864.

Another Suicide.

Mr. John Rossiter, who lives with his sister, Mrs. Patrick J. Barry of Mount Pleasant, cut his throat early this morning with a razor. He was found dead in bed in a shocking condition by a girl who took his breakfast to him. He has been in ill health some time and weary of life, which was the cause of his rash deed. He was unmarried. Medical Examiner Gilbert viewed the remains.

☞ Many country towns throughout the commonwealth are much agitated over the workings of the law regarding the ventilation of schoolhouses. A state inspector, who it is said is not an expert in matters of ventilation, visits a town and orders changes to be made in the ventilation of its schoolhouse which necessitate adopting one of two patent systems at an expense of several thousand dollars. In a number of towns where this order has been issued, the burden is very severe, and an effort will be made next winter to secure the repeal of the law or else to secure an enactment providing that the state shall pay a certain proportion of the school expenses. —*New England Farmer.*

Several horsehair snakes of different colors have been captured in Manchester recently. Some were perfectly white, others black, while a few have a sort of polka-dot appearance.

☞ Hon. Moses Tenney of Georgetown sleeps between blankets woven by his wife's mother 100 years ago. The blankets have been in use the greater part of the time since they were made, and are in a remarkable state of preservation now.

Street cars drawn by horses came into use nearly 60 years ago and at the present time the system has about 5900 miles of track upon which 18000 cars are used; it is estimated that they carry 3,600,000 passengers daily. The first electric road begun operations five years ago and this system now has over 1,700 miles of track operating 3000 cars and carrying 1,200,000 passengers daily with the number of miles of track rapidly increasing.

It has become the fashion in Chicago for men to buy their wives' bonnets. The milliners like the change, and say that as a general thing a man knows better than a women what is suited for her.

—The Bridgewater Independent says: "A nnmber of men who are interested in growing asparagus for market have bought a large tract of land in Eastham. The land consists of about 150 acres; twenty-five acres of it will be planted at once and the rest as soon as practicable. A stock company with a capital of $4,000 has been formed and all of the stock taken."

"To say that I am pleased with Mellin's Food is not to speak the entire truth. I am delighted with the way my little patients take it, and with the complete manner in which it fulfills indications as a food for invalids," writes a physician.

MARRIED.

GULLICKSON—PETERSON—In Quincy Sept. 27, by Rev. H. Hanson, Mr. Fritz of Gullickson of Quincy to Miss Jennie Peterson of Boston.

ABBOTT—ADAMS—In Quincy, Sept 30, by Rev. D. M. Wilson, Mr. Grafton S. T. L. Abbott of Wellesley to Miss Mary Adams of Quincy.

DIED.

HALEY—In Milton, Sept. 29, John, son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Winifred Haley, aged 19 years, 4 months and 1 day.

FOUND.

FOUND—Small Brown Leather Hand Bag. Apply at LEDGER Office. Quincy, Sept. 30. tf

IN ANSWER

TO the question which is asked us so often, How have you built up so large a trade? we would say that it is by buying only the best and selling at the smallest possible profit.

Boston Branch Grocery.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf

DANCING CLASSES.

MRS. L. J. CHANDLER will open dancing classes in Robertson Hall, **Thursday Evening, Oct. 2d**, at 8 o'clock; 12 lessons in the course, to be given weekly. A private class for children will be opened on the afternoon of the same date at 4.30. A series of Germans later in the season. Sept. 13—4w Sept. 22—d11t

HOUSES, STORE, ROOMS,

Offices and Wharf,

TO LET IN QUINCY.

House, 9 rooms, cistern and well water, on Coddington street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Canal street.
Store, with basement, head of Granite street.
Half-house, 3 rooms, on Kidder street.
Three tenements at Quincy Neck.
Half-house at Quincy Neck.
Wharf, office and blacksmith shop at Quincy Neck.
Tenement, 3 rooms, on Water street.
Two rooms in cottage house on Washington street.
Two rooms in Court House building.
Office in Court House building; best location in Quincy.
Basement, with steam boiler and kettle, head of Granite street.

HENRY H. FAXON.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1890. 4wp&l

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two good family Cows. One a new Milch. Apply to H. F. DOBLE, West Quincy. Sept. 25—6t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Tenements in all parts of the city; also houses and land for sale by GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Adams Building, Quincy. Branch office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy. Aug. 27—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A steady, reliable and competent man to take care of the boiler and do other work at the City Hospital. Apply from 6 to 7.30 o'clock P. M., to TIMO. REED, Adams street. Sept. 30—6t

GIRLS WANTED. — At John E. Drake & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Factory, 15 girls. Apply at once. Baxter street. Sept. 29. tf

WANTED,—Two first-class Statue Cutters at once by the day or piece. Good wages. Apply at office of Thomas & Miller, 82 Liberty street, Quincy Adams. Sept. 22. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column.

BANK BOOK LOST.

Lost on Saturday last, in Quincy, a Savings Bank Book having the subscriber's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JAMES MAHONEY. Quincy, Sept. 27. 3t

M. F. LYNCH,

Teacher of Singing.

THE pure, Italian method of tone production. Terms reasonable. Classes in Sight Reading forming now. Address,

M. F. LYNCH,

Albertina Street, Quincy.

Sept. 24. 6t

Five O'clock Tea!

The Hospital Aid Asso.

Will give a Five O'clock Tea and Entertainment at the

RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. B. RICE,

ADAMS STREET,

MONDAY, October 6th,

FROM 5 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. J. H. Stetson Chairman; Mrs. Wilson Tisdale, Mrs. G. W. Morton. Mrs. C. R. Sherman, Mrs. C. L. Coe, Mrs. Helen Fitts, and Mrs. J. L. Whitton.

Quincy, Sept. 27. p&l—2w

HATS.

YOU know that we sell BOOTS and SHOES. Don't forget that we sell

HATS

also. Our stock of Hats this Fall is the best and most carefully selected that we have ever offered to our patrons.

Large Stock.
All the Latest Styles.
Reasonable Prices.

SAVILLE & JONES,

ADAMS BUILDING.

Look at Our Window Tonight!

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MUST be higher, as the pack is small. We are receiving a large variety of NEW CANNED GOODS of all kinds, which we shall sell at present at last year's prices.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,

Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Quincy, Sept. 24. tf



'Tis a Sad Reflection

To think one has invested his or her money in inferior goods, or paid more than a thing is worth. We intend at all times to have some

Rare Bargains

on our counters. The trade of past weeks show that they are fully appreciated.

—— BARGAINS ON ——

BOOTS AND SHOES!

A regular $2.50 Ladies' Front Lace Shoe for $1.37; this shoe is manufactured by A. F. Smith, and is never sold at less than $2.50.

Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords for $1.50. These shoes have been used as samples by N. D. Dodge, the best manufacturer in New England. Every pair warranted.

Men's $3.00 Shoe, - - $1.75.

Besides these we have some great values in CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Reduction in Underwear!

Ladies' 87 cents Undervests, for - 49 cents.
Ball's $1.25 Corsets, for - - - $1.00
Ball's $1.00 Corsets, for - 87 1-2 cents.

Remnants of Carpeting!

Just the thing for Rugs, Mats, Etc.

W. H. DOBLE,

Cor. Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

Our Public Library.

To the Publishers of the Daily Ledger:

On visiting our beautiful public library at various times on Saturday evenings, I have been amazed and disgusted beyond measure, at the sights and sounds, witnessed and heard at the very door and in the very vestibule of the building. I could readily imagine myself at the entrance of a North End dive, rather than at the doorway of a public library.

A gang of hoodlums of various ages and sizes hung around the beautiful vestibule, lounging on the stone seat, spitting tobacco juice, and—shame! committing openly even a worse nuisance. And this where ladies and young girls were constantly passing in and out and who themselves were compelled to witness these things and also to hear profane and obscene language.

I am myself, a sufferer, having been called after, as I passed out of the door, and I have also heard young girls addressed in an insulting manner by these youths of foul mouths, manners, and foul morals; who are allowed not once, nor twice, but many times to disturb the place and commit atrocities in a place which should be the last to be subjected to such outrageous nuisances.

The librarian and her assistants are powerless to control the affair. She has, to my certain knowledge done all in her power to abate the evil, but the evil remains. This is not a very pleasant duty which I have assumed in entering this public protest, but this very night my soul has been stirred with indignation at what I saw and heard while at the public library. Moreover it is not the first time and I would like to respectfully ask our honorable board of trustees if it is not high time that this intolerable nuisance be abated, so that a lady or a young girl can go to our public library of a Saturday evening without being insulted on the very threshold.

If any proof of these assertions is needed I am quite ready to produce it. Gentlemen, in the name of common decency, let the thing be stopped even if it require a special police officer at the door to keep the peace.

M.

Wollaston Streets.

WOLLASTON, Sept. 29, 1890.

To the Publishers of the Ledger:

I am much obliged to you for publishing my letter in the Saturday's LEDGER on the Wollaston sidewalks. I do not believe you could find a single dissentient opinion from what I said about Beale street; and the others are in equally as bad condition. I walked yesterday over the main street which the people on the "Plain" have to take to reach the Congregational place of worship. They have been over this wretched street year in and year out for fifteen years, more or less, and it is still "the same old street."

Are we really to go to our graves—I mean this exactly—are we to go down to our graves, and never have the privilege of walking over a good sidewalk in Wollaston? I declare, it looks as if we were, in spite of ourselves. Shall we give up the idea, and say, "Let us eat and drink, for to morrow we die?" We have never had any good walks, and we never shall have any at this "poor dying rate." But I am not in the habit of "putting my hand to the plough, and turning back." I shall keep a sharp eye on this matter, and I shall have the whole people in our section with me. E. E. WILLIAMSON.

A friend the other day asked me if I knew Queen Victoria's family name. I thought a moment and answered, "Why, Guelph's, of course." "Oh, no," answered my friend, "not at all. While the members of Queen Victoria's family are Guelphs by descent, Her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert would give her his surname as is usual in such cases. And what was the family name of the Prince Consort?" I had to confess that I did not know. "Well," said my friend, "you are excusable for not knowing, I suppose, since only a short time ago the same question was asked at a dinner party in London, attended by a number of personages of rank, some of whom were very near royalty, and not a soul of them could answer it except the propounder of the question. The name in question is 'Wettin,' and the dominion of Saxony came to this family in 1420. Therefore, without her crown and kingdom, Queen Victoria would be simply 'Mrs. Wettin.'"—*New York Star.*

Wyoming finds itself in a peculiar predicament, owing to the faulty construction of the constitution, which probably invalidates the late election, so far as county officers are concerned, and prevents any general election being held in 1892. The framers of the constitution expected that Wyoming would be admitted earlier than happened. While laboring under this impression they provided for omitting the elections which would naturally be held on the fourth of this month. In doing this the framers referred to the election as "the first regular election that would occur following the first session of the legislature."

☞ Hereafter the news agents on the Old Colony railroad are to be stopped from selling lozenges or cologne on the trains and they cannot place books in the seats, but they may offer them for sale the same as they do newspapers. This is following out a custom recently adopted on the Pennsylvania road to save passengers from being bothered to death by newsboys.—*Rockland Standard.*

There are more Republicans than Democrats in Massachusetts, and that is why the ticket nominated yesterday is destined to win.—*Salem News.*

There were more Republicans than Democrats in Massachusetts in 1882 but Butler got there all the same.—*Natick Citizen.*

TAMING A FLOCK OF QUAILS.

Buckwheat and Gradual Advances Conquer the Wild Birds.

Mrs. D. N. Snyder, of Jefferson township, saw a lot of quails dusting themselves under some currant bushes in the back end of her garden. The birds looked so happy and contented that she thought it would be too bad to disturb them, so she returned to the house without pulling the weeds out of a patch of onions that she had gone there for the purpose of doing. In an hour or so the quails had disappeared in the tall timothy of the adjoining meadow, and Mrs. Snyder scattered some buckwheat around where they had been wallowing. On the following day the birds came there again, gobbled up the buckwheat, and had a good time. Every day for a week or so Mrs. Snyder scattered grain among the bushes for the quails to feed on, and the birds soon got so that they looked for food in the garden as regularly as they did for a resting place at night out in the woods, back of the big meadow lot.

One morning the kind hearted woman forgot to throw the buckwheat, but the quails reminded her of her negligence by appearing at the usual hour and making a great fuss and noise because there wasn't any grain in the garden for them to pick up. Mrs. Snyder let the birds hunt for other kinds of food that day, and for several mornings after that she didn't fail to give them a good feed of buckwheat. Then she missed a morning on purpose to see how the quails would act when they didn't find any grain near the currant bushes, watching from a second story window for them to make their appearance.

Promptly on time the whole flock crept under the garden fence from the meadow, ran among the bushes and began to dodge and flutter about where they had been in the habit of finding the buckwheat. When they had searched long enough to learn that no grain had been put there for them the birds piped in low tones, fluttered uneasily, scattered into the vegetable beds and appeared to be very much disappointed. In a little while the quails gave up the search, assembled under the currant bushes and went to dusting themselves in the soil. Mrs. Snyder counted fourteen in the flock, and then she went down stairs, got a basinful of buckwheat and tiptoed her way into the garden.

When she had got as near to the quails as she could get without scaring them Mrs. Snyder flung a handful of buckwheat toward the quiet little flock. It fell among them, and they all scampered under the fence and went out of sight in a hurry. Then she threw some more of the grain on the ground where they had been and secreted herself behind a row of pea vines. Presently one of the birds ventured to crawl under the fence into the garden. It soon found the buckwheat and set to filling its crop, and at this the other birds took courage, filed from their hiding places and went to picking up the grain as though each was determined to get its share.

From her place of concealment Mrs. Snyder flung a handful of buckwheat into the air so that it fell into the midst of the flock. It scared the birds a little, but they quickly resumed their feeding, and Mrs. Snyder began to whistle to them, flinging more grain into the air as she whistled. That excited their curiosity just enough to make them look up for a moment, and Mrs. Snyder emptied the basin and stole away, without letting the birds see her. She fed the quails in this way for a few days, gradually got them used to her whistle and voice, and let them get sight of her by degrees. Inside of a month from the time she first saw the birds in the garden she had them so well tamed that they fluttered out of the meadow whenever she called them, ate in her presence and did not seem to fear her at all. Since then Mrs. Snyder has taken a good deal of comfort with her strange little flock, and she said the other day that the confidence the birds have in her pays her many times over for all the trouble she has made herself in getting the wild little creatures to be as tame as they are.—Scranton (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.

Female Hotel Keepers.

A stock broker who was recently in Maine was impressed very greatly with the extreme cleanliness of the hotel at which he was a guest during a brief stay in the town of Kittery. It was kept by two old maiden ladies. One morning the broker heard a conversation between them.

"Jane," called out one of the old maids, who was at the head of the stairs, "oh, Jane."

"Well?" answered Jane.

"Get some hot water from the kettle and fetch it up here. I want to scrub the floor."

"They ain't no hot water in the kettle."

"What! no hot water in the kettle?" surprisedly.

"No. No hot water in the kettle!" sadly.

"What! no hot water in the kettle?" sharply.

"No. No hot water in the kettle!" very sadly.

"Well, I be durned!"—New York Times.

Cloudy.

A little Boston boy of 4 years has several times heard that popular song "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," and it seems to have made a decided impression on his juvenile mind.

He disobeyed his mother one day recently, and was undressed and put to bed at midday as a punishment. Not long afterward his father entered the room, and finding the little fellow in bed exclaimed:

"Why, my boy, what does this mean?"

"Oh, well," he replied, in a comically lugubrious tone, "I have been naughty, and have gone to bed to 'wait till the clouds roll by.'"—Youth's Companion.

There are 536 authorized guides in the Alps; 104 of them have taken a regular course of instruction in their profession, and have received diplomas; 35 of them are between 60 and 70 years of age, and 6 are over 70.